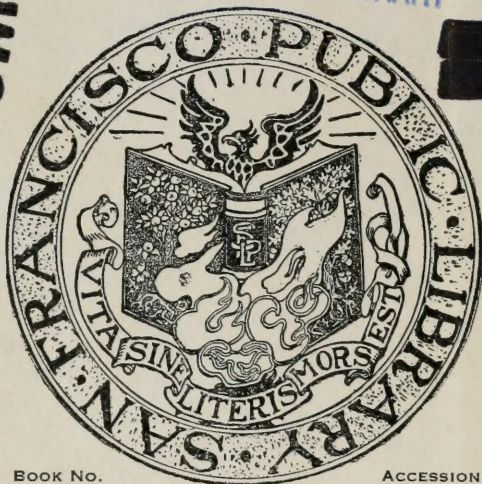






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APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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VOLUME I.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1905.



APPENDIX TO THE JOURNALS

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LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA 104843

VOLUME 1



27. 1900

GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA

1900

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# FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

# GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

(THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION.)

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1905.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1905.





# FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

OF

## GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
SACRAMENTO, January 2, 1905.

*To the Senate and Assembly:*

GENTLEMEN: The Constitution of California commands that the Governor shall communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and shall recommend the enactment of such legislation as he may deem expedient. Accordingly, I have the honor respectfully to transmit to and to lay before your honorable bodies my Biennial Message for the years 1903 and 1904.

In common with other States of our Union, California has, during the last two years, enjoyed great material prosperity. Our many industries and interests have prospered. Employment has been steady and, in most localities, abundant. Wages have averaged as good as ever before, crop returns have been at least normal, and prices of products have, on the whole, been remunerative.

With especial respect to California, not only has our State been a liberal sharer in the prosperity of the Nation, but it has enjoyed an abundant and independent prosperity. Our cities and towns have increased steadily and even rapidly in population and accumulated wealth; our larger areas of farming lands have, in large measure, been subdivided into holdings of moderate size and sold at prices which have been within the reach of men of moderate means. To a greater extent than ever before, at least in the northern and central portions of the State, new farms have been established and green alfalfa meadows and orchards now greet the eye where a few years ago only grain fields filled the landscape.

Separated as California is from the more thickly populated portions of our common country by hundreds of miles of semi-arid mountain and plain, it is marvelous to see how our State has drawn to itself tens of thousands of enthusiastic home-seekers who have come to cast their lots with us. Although the means of travel have proven somewhat expensive and not a little tedious, even in these days of palace cars



and swift-rolling trains, the tide of immigration is still setting our way and will continue so to flow so long as we extend an unfailing hospitality toward it. Our snowless winters, our intensified, diversified and yet highly specialized agricultural pursuits are proving irresistible to thousands who find Eastern summers exhausting, winters trying, and the production of a few staple products, year after year, uninviting. Our State is no longer looked upon as a land of unbelievable legends and unrealizable prophecies. The eyes of the world are turned in our direction as never before since the discovery of gold.

The future is big with promise for California. The splendid exhibit of products made at St. Louis has proven conclusive as to the claims our immigration literature has set forth. California has made good for all that has been claimed, and achievement bids fair to rival the dreams of those who, loving California, have prophesied in verse and oratory of her coming greatness. It only remains for Californians to put aside individual and local jealousies and unite in helping forward everything that is likely to prove good for the commonwealth to make us all sharers in a prosperity hitherto unparalleled. God has been good to us; let us be good to each other, whether of the north or the south, city or country, mountain or valley. Let us be all for one and one for all.

### WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

In meeting the Legislature for a second time I wish to congratulate the members upon the opportunity which they possess to benefit their constituents by a serious devotion to duty during the next two months. They can benefit them by exercising economy in making necessary appropriations and by vigilance in preventing appropriations which are not necessary. They can further serve their constituents by seeing to it that none but useful laws, and those carefully framed, shall be passed. Loose and careless laws fill the courts with litigation and impose a heavy burden upon all classes of citizens.

Yet to guard against the passage of such laws is no easy task, when during a session of sixty days fifteen or eighteen hundred bills are introduced which must be read, printed, examined in committee, reported, and voted on. So many of these bills as are unwise, or are unnecessary, are stumbling-blocks in the way of the passage of measures which are needed. It would be no small legislative reform if some means could be found to impose a check upon the introduction of a multitude of bills which will never accomplish any other purpose than to waste the State's money when they are printed, or to cumber the files when they are reported.

That the work of the Legislature is so well done, when the disadvantages under which it is conducted are considered, is remarkable,

and shows how much earnest, intelligent effort is expended at each session. The biennial statute-book, which embodies, in four or five hundred pages, the net results of the session, may contain much that is unimportant, and that which is important may be marked by imperfections; but it enables the public business to be carried on, and there is a large balance of good over bad. The numberless interests affected, and the rapid changes in conditions under which business is done, render unavoidable many alterations in the statutes. And yet it is very true that every needless law enacted is a detriment, and the making of many minor changes at frequent intervals is to be deprecated. A more thorough revision at greater intervals would be much better.

#### LAWS OF LAST SESSION.

I am happy to state that the legislation of the last session appears to have been, in the main, sound in purpose and reasonably correct. With one or two exceptions, no acts have been declared by the courts to be unconstitutional, and, on the other hand, many acknowledged evils were corrected. This was done, for example, in the amendment of the ballot law, which previously had been so framed that many citizens had, through ignorance or carelessness, lost their votes. Under the Act authorizing the use of ballot machines, several counties introduced the machines, and their operation appears to have been successful.

The law in relation to insanity and the hospitals for the insane, which theretofore had been very defective, was revised, and in its new form has obviated most of the former difficulties. I think I may also enumerate among the clearly beneficial acts of the late session the one altering the law of divorce, requiring the entering of an interlocutory decree and postponing for a year the time when a divorced person may remarry.

At the same session several Acts were passed in the interest of labor, including one which regulated employment agencies. The probation and juvenile court laws enacted were intended to save from the prisons and from lives of crime many young men and boys who, although they have taken first steps in vice, are not irreclaimable. The Act providing a way to improve the common school text-books, by buying the right to use copyrighted texts, promises to be productive of much good.

I especially advise the utmost care in the framing of statutes to avoid technical defects, which will defeat their purpose. Two years ago I felt obliged to refuse to sign a number of bills, otherwise meritorious, which were so faultily framed that it would not have been safe to let them become laws.

#### THE CODES.

A subject closely connected with the above is the California codes, to which at every session of the Legislature many amendments are pro-



posed. It is now more than thirty years since the codes were adopted, the principal object at the time being to rescue the law from the uncertainty of many conflicting statutes and decisions. It was recognized that there were objections to the code system, and in practical operation it does not realize all that was claimed for it by its advocates; but it has been a great improvement upon what existed before, and no one proposes its abandonment.

But it is well known that the codes have not been improved and perfected to the extent they should be, and at each session many general statutes are passed embodying matter which ought to be incorporated in the codes. The integrity of the codes should be respected, and the system kept as symmetrical as possible.

### THE STATE FINANCES.

I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the improved financial condition of the State Treasury. Two years ago it was clearly foreseen that the General Fund would run short before the next succeeding collection of taxes. In order to prevent this condition becoming chronic, and to make it possible to replenish the treasury, it became necessary for the Legislature to provide for a tax levy in excess of that which would have been required had the one fixed in the year 1902 not been so far below what the actual appropriations called for. This excess for the year 1903-04 amounted to six cents on the \$100, and for 1904-05 to nearly as much.

But before the taxes for 1903-04 were collected the expected had happened, for the General Fund ran short, and borrowing from other funds was unavoidable. On June 30, 1903, the balance in the General Fund was only \$432,415.74, with five months' expenses to be met before taxes would again flow into the treasury. This small balance was soon exhausted, and it became necessary, on July 31, 1903, to borrow from other funds the sum of \$921,000, and again, on November 5th, to borrow the further sum of \$447,000. This, as the State Controller points out in his biennial report, was a condition such as had not before arisen for nearly a decade, and it was, as before said, to prevent its recurrence that the Legislature ordered a larger tax levy than the appropriations demanded.

The effect of this levy is shown by the vastly different condition of the General Fund on June 30, 1904, which on that date contained \$2,058,610.11, a sum more than sufficient to meet all prospective demands.

The State of California, like other solvent institutions, should maintain a credit balance large enough to guarantee it against having to practice unusual and unsafe methods of financiering. More especially

is it wise to carry a credit balance if it can be made a means of profit, as, in another part of this message, I suggest can be done by adopting the deposit plan.

#### BETTERMENTS DURING TWO YEARS.

As an appendix to this message there is printed a table which shows the amounts of money appropriated at the last session for buildings and other improvements in connection with State institutions; also the amounts expended from such appropriations to date, and the amounts expended from contingent funds for the same general purposes. The total of appropriations made two years ago for betterments was \$800,800, and by adding to this \$76,362.21 of former appropriations unexpended, the State had an aggregate of appropriations for betterments equal to \$877,162.21 to use during the biennium. Of this there has been actually expended to date \$685,742.61; to which must be added the sum of \$108,200.85, which has been drawn from contingent funds and used for betterments. This makes an aggregate of \$793,943.46 spent for betterments in the last two calendar years.

As the whole amount of appropriations from all funds made at the last session was \$7,732,840.73, the proportion which went for actual improvements was about 10 per cent. The expenditures made have been highly beneficial to many of the institutions of the State. At the San Diego Normal School a west wing has been added to the main building; the Los Angeles, Chico, and San José Normal Schools have also benefited through construction or repairs; the new building of the Southern California State Hospital is well advanced toward completion; the assembly hall of the Mendocino State Hospital is partially finished, and at the Stockton, Agnews, and Napa hospitals more or less extensive improvements have been made; for the Home for Feeble-Minded Children \$52,500 was appropriated, and the result is much improved conditions at that institution, which is, however, still so lacking in accommodations that many applications for admission are necessarily denied.

Extensive improvements have been made at the Veterans' Home, the machinery in the State Printing Office has received important additions, and California Hall, at the University, for which \$250,000 was appropriated, is nearing completion. A good deal of construction work has been done at the California Polytechnic School in San Luis Obispo.

The needs of the State in the way of new buildings are numerous, but they can be supplied only gradually. A certain amount of new construction can be provided for out of each tax levy, but many meritorious building enterprises must await the time when the funds can be spared.



## BOND PURCHASES FOR SCHOOL FUND.

One of the pieces of legislation of the last session which has been followed by good results is the Act authorizing the purchase of municipal and school-district bonds for the permanent school fund, which previous to that time could be invested only in bonds of the United States, the State, and the counties. These classes of securities were difficult to procure except by paying a high price, more particularly since the law, as it then stood, practically rendered it necessary to buy bonds through brokers. The new law, by authorizing the State Board of Examiners to bid direct, without depositing a certified check, has enabled the making of first-hand purchases, while at the same time the field of investment has been enlarged.

The effect is noticeable in a closer investment of school funds and also in a somewhat higher average rate of interest on the bonds purchased. On June 30, 1903, there was \$1,262,574.64 in the State School Land Fund awaiting investment, and a year later this had been reduced to \$792,128.98. By further purchases this had been cut down to approximately \$495,000 on December 1, 1904, and when certain investments now in view are made, practically all available funds will be invested and drawing interest.

On the bonds bought between the years 1899 and 1902 the average rate of interest was 4.45 per cent, but the premiums paid reduced the net income to the State to 3.58. For 1903-04 the average rate of interest on the bonds purchased has been 4.107 per cent, and the net income has been 4.07 per cent, showing how closely the new law enables the State to buy. The income from these bonds is used for the support of the public schools, and the fund now amounts in round numbers to \$5,000,000.

## AN ANALYSIS OF STATE EXPENDITURES.

I am indebted to the State Controller for a valuable statistical compilation which shows at a glance how the disbursements on account of the State government are divided between the main branches of expenditure. Classified under eleven heads, the expenditures are given both by aggregates and by percentages:

EXPENDITURES—FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.		
Purpose	Amount.	Per Cent.
Legislative .....	\$310,493 42	.0297+
Judicial .....	292,635 46	.02801+
Administrative offices .....	214,964 14	.0206+
Boards and commissions .....	1,119,642 08	.10717+
Education .....	4,407,967 23	.422
Hospitals .....	1,190,480 41	.114
Penal and reformatory .....	836,873 70	.0801+
Orphans .....	502,862 55	.0481+
National Guard .....	170,823 56	.0163+
Counties' portion of railway tax .....	861,592 58	.0824+
Miscellaneous .....	538,438 23	.0515+
Total .....	\$10,446,773 36	.99988+

## EXPENDITURES—FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

Purpose.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Judicial .....	\$297,491 91	.0248+
Administrative offices .....	342,675 26	.02857+
Boards and commissions .....	1,277,534 00	.10652+
Education .....	5,057,972 35	.4217+
Hospitals .....	1,231,261 90	.10266+
Penal and reformatory .....	757,349 55	.06314+
Orphans .....	480,278 82	.04+
National Guard .....	154,729 75	.0129+
Counties' portion of railway tax .....	857,979 40	.07154
Miscellaneous .....	1,535,898 84	.12806+
Total .....	\$11,993,171 78	.99989+

## PER CAPITA COST OF INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS.

In the following table there is shown the per capita cost of maintenance of inmates of a number of State institutions for last year, as nearly as can be ascertained:

Institution.	Average Number of Inmates.	Average Cost per Capita per Diem, in Cents.
Folsom Prison .....	810.52	44.15
San Quentin Prison .....	1,495 $\frac{1}{2}$	31.12
Whittier Reform School .....	336	79.1
Preston School of Industry .....	150	90.1
Home for Adult Blind .....	120	64.21
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	223.50	75.6
Stockton State Hospital .....	1,586.50	36.42
Napa State Hospital .....	1,472.50	39.84
Agnews State Hospital .....	1,031.50	39.84
Mendocino State Hospital .....	623	47.36
Southern California State Hospital .....	739	50.24
Home for Feeble-Minded .....	520	49.11

With regard to this table it ought to be said that any inference drawn from a comparison of different classes of institutions with respect to relative cost of maintenance is likely to be erroneous, because the objects aimed at and the conditions under which the institutions are conducted are so different. The only comparisons which properly can be made are between institutions of the same class in this State or between those of this State and those of other States, and even then other factors besides economy of management enter into the result. Usually the per capita rate of expense of maintenance diminishes as the number of inmates increases, because the cost of administration is relatively less in a large hospital or prison.

In general it may be said that our public institutions are as economically conducted as those of other leading States. The per capita cost for the four State prisons of New York is 41.2 cents per day, as compared with an average of 37.6 cents for the two California prisons. The State of New York, which has 25,000 insane persons in its hos-

pitals, maintains these institutions at an average per capita cost of 44.3 cents per day, as compared with an average cost for California hospitals of 42.7. The State Home for Feeble-Minded Children in Syracuse, New York, reports a per capita cost of 49 cents daily, which is almost exactly the same as that of the institution at Eldridge.

The per capita expense of maintenance at Folsom Prison is ordinarily about 35 cents per day; during the earlier part of the fiscal year 1903-04 the number of prisoners had run down to less than 700, which raised the per capita cost above the ordinary; since then there has been a large increase in the prison population. Moreover, some of the extraordinary expenditures caused by the break of July 27, 1903, have been included in figuring out the per capita expense for last year.

### CUSTODY OF STATE FUNDS.

The State of California pursues a policy different from that of a majority of the States by keeping public funds in its own vaults, thereby locking up a large amount of money, instead of making deposits in the banks. By following the deposit plan the money is permitted to circulate in the channels of trade until needed to meet claims against the treasury. The drain of money at certain periods of the year, when State, County, and City governments are all collecting taxes, is a heavy one; and it has long been a cause of complaint in California that, at these times, business is embarrassed by the large reduction in the circulating medium.

It was a step in the right direction when the law was passed, some years ago, making State and County taxes payable in two installments instead of one, because this reduced the amount of money locked up at any one time; but it would be an additional benefit to the business community if the greater part of the funds belonging to the State could at all times be kept in the channels of trade. The payment of taxes may be a hardship upon property-owners under the most favorable circumstances, but it becomes a needlessly grievous burden when it is made the means of locking up so much of the money which is the life of trade.

But this is not the only way in which the hoarding of funds is expensive to the State, since the money represents so much earning power lost; it could be, and should be, made to turn into the treasury annually quite a large sum collected as interest. The balance in the State Treasury, in ordinary years, ranges from \$2,500,000 to \$7,000,000, and for the last five years has averaged \$4,000,000. The ordinary interest rate on daily balances paid by the banks is two per cent, and on \$4,000,000 this would amount to \$80,000 a year—enough to sustain one of the State institutions, or to reduce the annual tax rate nearly two thirds of



a cent. If the money can be loaned safely, and this interest earned, it shows poor business judgment to go on sacrificing so large a sum.

As has been said before, California is one of a small number of States which keep their money in their own vaults. Of the forty-eight States and Territories, according to recent statistics, thirty-nine pursue the policy of depositing their funds in bank, with such precautions for safety as they think will insure them against loss. The history of the State deposit system shows that it has always been safe when proper security has been required by law. Banks receiving State funds should be compelled to deposit in the treasury securities—preferably United States, State, County, or Municipal bonds—sufficient in amount to guarantee the State against the possibility of loss.

#### OPINIONS OF STATE TREASURERS.

Several Treasurers of this State have pointed out the unwisdom of the hoarding policy. Hon. W. S. Greene, in his report for 1898, said:

I feel that I would not be doing my whole duty if I did not call attention to the fact that California is still following the method of collecting money semi-annually from the people and storing it up like old junk, when the object, and only object, of money is circulation. \* \* \* Upon thorough consideration and investigation, I am of the opinion that a system of State and County depositories ought to be established.

Hon. J. R. McDonald, who was Treasurer from 1891 to 1895, said in one of his reports:

I have never been able to see the necessity or propriety of the State having two or three million dollars piled up in her vaults year after year, without any benefit to the State and positive detriment to the people.

The present Treasurer, Hon. Truman Reeves, entertains the same views, and, referring to the deposit plan, he writes:

I am in favor of the idea, provided a law is framed whereby the funds can be safeguarded so as to eliminate the absolute possibility of loss to the State, and, if possible, to keep the office of State Treasurer out of politics.

In view of these opinions, and bearing in mind that such great States as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have pursued the deposit plan for many years, receiving large sums for interest, and losing nothing even when banks have failed, it appears that we ought, as soon as it can be done, to substitute for our present practice one more consonant with business thrift and judgment. If this can be done by statute merely, it is a simple matter; if a constitutional amendment shall be held to be necessary, the object to be attained is worth the trouble it will cost.

## OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

In my inaugural address, two years ago, I expressed the belief that the time was near at hand when the people of California should consider the question whether they ought not to introduce radical changes in their revenue and taxation laws, especially in relation to the raising of revenue for State purposes. The main reasons for this belief were the escape from taxation of large amounts of personal property and the difficulties which will always exist in securing under the present arrangement a fair assessment and a just equalization between the counties. The further opinion was expressed that the object aimed at ought to be the eventual separation of State and County taxation, giving to each of these political divisions its own subjects of taxation and its own assessment machinery.

During the past two years nothing has occurred to change the belief then expressed; but much has occurred to confirm it. There has been considerable popular discussion of the proposal that a new State revenue system is needed, and the tone of this discussion has been uniformly favorable. At the same time the movement in other States, to which also I referred in my former message, has continued to be away from the employment of the ad valorem, or general property, tax as the basis of all State revenue collections, and toward the development of different systems in different States, according to their several opportunities and needs.

### CALIFORNIA TAX HISTORY.

This revenue question is no new one in California, nor is this the first time that the demand for an improved system has been heard. A short review of the history of State taxation will be interesting, and may help us to a better knowledge of our needs.

In the very earliest days of our State its revenues were derived largely from merchandise and other licenses, but the general property tax was soon put in operation, and for a good many years gave general satisfaction. Personal property, for a time, constituted nearly one half of all the property assessed, and therefore it was not complained that this form of wealth was escaping its due share of taxation. The Legislature assumed the right to exempt from taxation certain kinds of property, such as churches, hospitals, the property of widows and orphans, growing crops and mining claims; but when danger arose from the extent of the exemptions, the Supreme Court came forward and declared them all to be unconstitutional.

But in time a serious evil arose from the inequalities of taxation as between the various counties, which there was then no means of controlling. In the poorer counties the assessments were kept high,

because only so could enough taxes be raised to pay the expenses of county government, and as the same assessments were the basis for State taxation, those counties contributed more than their just share to the State Treasury, while the wealthier counties were able to keep their assessments low and to escape their due proportion of general taxation. It was asserted that in some counties the assessed values were 80 per cent of the true values and in other counties no more than 20 to 30 per cent. As Governor Pacheco told the Legislature, "While the fundamental law demanded a revenue system of rigorous exactitude and uniform justice, there had developed one of false values and gross inequalities."

To remedy this evil the Legislature, by statute, in 1870, created a State Board of Equalization, for the purpose of equalizing assessments as between the counties. But it was not until the Political Code, in 1872, established the State Board on a supposedly firm foundation that it was able to show what it could do, and then the results were almost startling, for in one year the total assessment of property rose from \$269,000,000 to \$636,000,000, or more than 135 per cent. But the Supreme Court took the view that the Board of Equalization could not constitutionally exercise the powers it claimed, and at once the assessment roll began to fall off.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

But before this there had begun to issue from the Supreme Court a series of decisions, based upon the uniformity and equality clause of the old Constitution, which held that the taxation of bonds, notes, credits and other evidences of debt, when the property on which they rested, or by which they were secured, was also taxed, was double taxation; and this created dissatisfaction, because it was claimed the wealthy were escaping taxation. Finally, in 1873, the court, in a sweeping decision, held the mortgage tax to be unconstitutional.

That decision was, in effect, the cause of the calling of a convention to frame a new constitution; since, although the convention was not held until 1878-79, the dissatisfaction had been growing steadily from the date of the mortgage-tax decision. The advocates of a new plan of taxation were able to point to the fact that, although the State was growing wealthier, the assessment of personal property had ceased to increase and was diminishing, both relatively and absolutely. From \$220,000,000 in 1872 it had declined to \$118,000,000 in 1878, and from constituting 40 per cent of the total assessment, as it did in 1869, it had, in 1878, become only 20 per cent. This was one of the evidences that a great deal of property was escaping taxation.

As the revenue question was the one which was principally responsible for the calling of the Constitutional Convention, so it was the one



which in that body was discussed longest and with greatest energy. The utmost determination was shown to adopt a plan of taxation which should reach all species of property and make every class of people bear its proper share of the burden of taxation. The State Board of Equalization was made constitutional, and the mortgage tax problem was solved by treating the mortgage as an interest in the property and allowing a proportionate deduction from the assessment on the latter.

In the old Constitution the subject of revenue and taxation had been disposed of in one section of five lines; but in the new Constitution a whole article, embracing thirteen sections, was devoted to it.

#### THE SUBJECTS OF TAXATION.

The gist of the old Constitution with reference to taxation was contained in these two sentences, said to have been taken from the first Constitution of Texas: "Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State. All property in this State shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law."

Some of the warmest debates of the Convention of 1879 took place over the question whether the "equal and uniform" provision should go into the new Constitution, upon which some of the ablest members insisted. But it was upon that provision that the unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court had rested, and a majority of the delegates voted to exclude the words from the new instrument.

The provision that all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value was retained, but with it was included a definition of "property" which was meant to be so thorough-going that nothing should thereafter escape from the tax-gatherer. It was declared that, for purposes of taxation, property should "include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal, and mixed, capable of private ownership," the only exceptions being growing crops and public property.

It was further provided that all property should be assessed in the political subdivision where situated, save and except railroads operated in more than one county, which were to be assessed for both State and County purposes by the State Board of Equalization. It had already been recognized by the lawmakers of Illinois and Missouri that a great railroad could not be properly assessed piecemeal, and their plan of assessment of such property by a State board was followed by our Constitution-makers.

#### TEST OF THE NEW LAW.

It was the expectation of the framers of the new Constitution, as we have seen, that a great deal of property would be taxed which therefore had escaped. One of the leaders remarked:

We have said that all property should be taxed in proportion to its value. In addition to that we say that property which has heretofore been held not to be property shall, for purposes of taxation, be deemed property and subject to taxation. That covers the ground.

This boast was not justified by results, and the effect of the new Constitution in the direction of increasing assessments was, after the first year, very disappointing. In 1879, the last year of the old Constitution, the assessment roll amounted to \$549,000,000, and in 1880, the first year of the new, it rose to \$666,000,000, and the proportion of personal property increased from 20 per cent of the whole to 26 per cent. But the next two years the aggregate of the roll declined, and the proportion which the personal property—the kind of property which it was the special aim of the makers of the new Constitution to reach—bears to the whole commenced to diminish from that time forth. From 26.18 per cent it went down as low as 13.56 per cent, and is now practically stationary at 15 per cent. So that, despite the Draconian rigor of the definition given to property in the first section of the article on taxation in our present Constitution, the tax-gatherers find not more of personal property than before, but even relatively less, and absolutely less most of the time. For the aggregate of personal property assessed never afterwards went as high as it was in 1874—when it was \$210,000,000—until 1903, when it was \$269,000,000. In 1904 it was \$239,000,000.

In the equalization of assessments as between counties, also, the new Constitution did not prove to be a perfect success. The Supreme Court stripped the Board of Equalization of some of the powers which it had been supposed that it possessed and which it attempted to exercise. It can raise or lower county rolls only as a whole and can not distinguish between different classes of property, although one may have been assessed too high and another too low. Yet the total assessed value of property in the State has continued to increase slowly with the growth in population and wealth, but real estate and improvements bear 85 per cent of the burden. The total assessed value of money and solvent credits is only \$42,000,000, which represents, of course, but a small portion of the true amount of this kind of property in the State.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Since 1880 the Constitution has been often amended, but most of the amendments of the article upon taxation have been in the direction of exemption. Fruit-trees and grapevines of a certain age, household goods of the value of a hundred dollars, church buildings, the property of several educational and scientific institutions, and State and Municipal bonds have been relieved of tax burdens. But while all of these amendments taking property off the assessment roll have been adopted, there have been no amendments to put any on, nor has any change

been introduced in the Constitution which would make the system more elastic or give the Legislature greater power over the subject-matter. This is the most serious fault of the Constitution in so far as it relates to taxation; the system was finished when the Constitution was adopted; it has not been capable of growth. In other States the Legislatures improve the plan of taxation from time to time as experience suggests changes; their revenue laws as they stand have been a gradual evolution. But in California no changes of importance can be made because of conflict with the constitutional scheme.

In the convention which framed this Constitution there were a minority of men who foresaw that a scheme of taxation so rigid as this would not be permanently satisfactory, and they argued in favor of vesting considerable discretion in the Legislature. One of those who took this view was the eminent lawyer, Samuel M. Wilson, one of the master minds of the convention, although in this instance his counsel was not followed. Mr. Wilson, on one occasion, said:

Government is a complex piece of machinery, and runs only at great expense. The true question, then, is this: What is the best system of taxation for the support of the government? In every State in the Union, with the exception of the instances mentioned by the gentlemen here, the matter of taxation is left to legislative discretion, with only certain broad principles on the subject laid down in the Constitution. In some few States the Constitution fixes the objects and subjects of taxation, and makes it mandatory upon the Legislature. In most cases it is left to the Legislature to select the objects and subjects on which taxes should be levied consistent with the general principles of equality and uniformity—the tax being upon property and not upon persons. The Legislature should have this discretionary power. My individual opinion is that the Constitution should only prescribe that all real estate and all tangible property shall be taxed, and that such taxation shall be according to value, and that the Legislature should have, beyond that, the power and discretion of imposing any other tax that it might see fit, except a capitation tax. Then the Legislature, in its discretion, could enact a stamp tax, a tax upon incomes, or a tax upon anything else, according to the necessities of the State at the time. That would be justice to all, and would leave it more elastic—in a better condition and more in accordance with the general principles prevailing in all of the States of the Union.

And Mr. Wilson added another valuable suggestion when he said:

It is not necessary to equal and uniform taxation that it should be universal.

It is worthy of note that the States in which the revenue laws are to-day in the most satisfactory shape are those in which there have been the fewest constitutional restrictions upon the power of the Legislature, nor does there appear to be any serious complaint that this power has been used to discriminate unfairly against any class of taxpayers. Experience and reason alike justify the belief that legislative control over the method of levying taxes would no more be taken advantage of to oppress or to destroy than are the large powers in other directions which the Legislature possesses. No Legislature could afford, as a matter of mere political expediency, to do injustice to such a large class of persons, or important business interests, as it would do by adopting an unjust tax law. It is a striking fact that it is in the States such as



New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Ohio, in which the business interests are strongest, that the most advanced methods of taxing corporations have been adopted, and after business has had a little time to adjust itself to these new forms of taxation, they excite no great opposition.

#### OTHER STATE REVENUE SYSTEMS.

The States which have effected a complete, or almost complete, separation of their State and local revenue systems are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware. These five States are able to dispense with a general property tax for State purposes because they have obtained in other ways sufficient revenue to meet their needs. This they have not accomplished at a single stroke, but usually by successive additions to their laws. It was about twenty years ago that the first step was taken in New York, although the greater number of the new features have been added recently. Pennsylvania, which has not taxed real estate and improvements for State purposes for many years, has been still longer in developing her plan of taxation. New York's constitution contains nothing requiring that taxation shall be uniform, or equal, or in proportion to the value of the property assessed, while the Pennsylvania constitution contents itself with saying that taxation shall be uniform upon the same classes of subjects and shall be levied by general laws.

These States, however, are only a few of those which have made notable progress in the same direction. Ohio has recently adopted a corporation tax law which has made it possible to reduce the rate of the general property tax one half. Minnesota has reduced the same tax to 10 cents on \$100. Wisconsin has come so near to eliminating the ad valorem tax that only a small part of her revenue is raised by it, and the rate is 15 cents on the \$100. Massachusetts raises half, or more than half, of her revenue by indirect taxes. Maine is working along similar lines. Maryland raises only a third of her revenue by ad valorem taxes, and West Virginia but one fourth. The old State of Virginia has recently adopted a new revenue law which embodies a number of modern ideas. Tennessee secures from other sources than the general property tax considerably more than half of her revenue, and Missouri has made such progress that her last State tax rate was only 15 cents on \$100. Michigan is making progress in the same general direction. One of the latest States to remodel its revenue laws with gratifying results is Colorado.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Since comparatively little can be done under the present Constitution to change the revenue laws, or to provide new sources of revenue, it follows that it is not necessary to decide at this time precisely what

laws ought to be enacted. In a few ways—one of which I will mention a little later—some additional revenue may be provided. But any new system must wait upon constitutional changes.

The essential thing, then, will be to propose the necessary constitutional amendments, the object of which shall be to give the Legislature some discretion to deal with the subject of State taxation. It should have authority to continue the general property tax for so long a time as may be needed to work up adequate revenues from other sources, and it should also have authority to discontinue this form of tax for State purposes when it is no longer necessary, and to separate State from local taxation. It should also be in the power of the Legislature to adopt such of the several alternative methods of taxing corporations as may seem most expedient. An essential part of the Legislature's authority should be to exempt from local taxation certain classes of subjects which may be specially relied upon to produce State revenue. But as the power of the Legislature over the whole matter of taxation is absolute, except as limited by constitutional restrictions, all of these objects could be easily accomplished by a few constitutional changes. The first and the tenth sections of Article XIII are those which need to be especially considered.

#### INHERITANCE TAXES.

One of the forms of taxation, other than the general property tax, of whose legality under the present Constitution no fear need be felt, and with respect to which the present Legislature can legislate, is the inheritance tax, or as it is sometimes called, the tax on transfers. I recommend to the Legislature that it give careful consideration to the question whether the application of the present law should not be extended, first, by taxing direct as well as collateral inheritances, and secondly, by making the tax progressive, as has been done in Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, and many other States.

The importance of this particular branch of the subject of taxation is such that it will justify consideration somewhat in detail. Since 1893, the year in which the California law was passed, the system of inheritance taxes has obtained great development in the United States and other countries, and the revenues derived from this source promise to be very important. In Great Britain, where the tax is levied for the benefit of the imperial government, 19 per cent of all the revenues, according to the latest available statistics, are the product of this form of taxation, and in the State of New York the income approaches five millions of dollars per year.

As a leading American writer on economics, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, remarks, "The inheritance tax to-day scarcely needs defense; it is found in almost every country, and the more demo-

cratic the country, the more developed the tax." Doubtless there are still theorists who regard such a tax as an attack upon the established rights of property; but when, in a country where property rights are so firmly established as in England, the government claims the privilege of taking from estates of the largest size so much as 8 per cent; when in the republic of France the tax goes, in some instances, so high as 15 per cent; when in such old commonwealths as Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts the system is in full operation; and when, finally, thirty States in all have adopted this tax, it can no longer be regarded as revolutionary, except in the sense that all progress is revolutionary.

The gradual extension of this tax is an illustration of the principle I have already mentioned, that the best systems of taxation are an evolution. Originally the inheritance tax applied only to collateral inheritances of personal property; then it was extended to real property; later New York enacted a direct inheritance tax law, and eventually the conservative State of Illinois made the tax progressive, *i. e.*, increasing the rate in proportion to the amount of the estate. By the year 1900 ten States had imposed direct as well as collateral inheritance taxes, and during the next three years eleven other States had taken the same action. In each of the two other commonwealths on the Pacific coast, Oregon and Washington, both direct and progressive taxation of estates has been enacted.

California's present law brings into the treasury a revenue ranging from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year, which is doubtless considerably less than it would be if all the taxes due were collected. By the addition of a direct tax, the revenues could be greatly increased, and the collection of the tax made more certain. An excessive rate of tax should not be imposed on either direct inheritances or collateral inheritances, and the rate on the former is usually made less than on the latter. Also, there should be an exemption up to a liberal amount on inheritances going to widows or lineal descendants.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

I think it is safe to say that there is no State in the Union that offers to its children any better educational advantages than does our State of California. Gauged by the monetary standard, California does much more for education than the average of her sister States. For, while all the States, including ours, pay, on the average, 16 per cent of the cost of their public-school systems, California, to her credit be it said, pays about 45 per cent of the cost of hers.

We had, in this State, in the last school year 407,398 children who ought to have been at school, as provided by law. In the public



schools, however, there were but 298,520 enrolled. Of the remainder, it is estimated that 37,226 attended the various private schools, leaving 71,652 California children who, for one reason or another, did not attend school at all. While this number is, by comparison with other States, by no means excessive, it is too large for California. And there ought to be some means devised to reduce it greatly. For it is to the decided interest of the State to see to it that its children shall all receive, so nearly as may be possible, at least a common-school education.

Looking toward this end, California has been very liberal toward education. Last year she spent from the State fund \$3,715,706 on the Primary and Grammar Schools. To the High Schools she contributed \$232,386. To the five Normal Schools she gave \$289,798. The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind received \$68,528 of State money. And to the University was given \$621,363. Even the Farmers' Institutes received \$3,000 to educate their members. So that it will be seen that, first and last, the State paid out of its treasury, last year, the very respectable sum of \$4,930,781 for education. And when it is remembered that the average yearly income of the State from all sources is about \$10,000,000, it will be seen that nearly one half thereof was spent last year for education.

The law provides that there shall be raised by taxation \$7 for every child of school age. Last year this required a tax levy of 17.8 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation throughout the State. On account of this law, the State tax must be increased by \$120,799 this year over what it was last year, because there were 17,257 more children of school age last year than there were the year before. This will compel an increase of about one cent in the tax levy automatically fixed by law, providing the assessed valuation of State property shows no great increase. The University also receives, under the law, 2 cents on every \$100 of assessed valuation; and the High Schools receive  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the \$100; making in all 22.3 cents on the \$100 required for education out of a total State tax rate averaging something over 50 cents on the \$100.

#### THE COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS.

It requires nearly 8,000 teachers to carry on the Primary and Grammar Schools of this State. And it is only with great difficulty that boards of education and school trustees are able to find enough teachers to supply their wants. There appear to be at least two reasons for this dearth of available teachers. In the first place, we require more preparation from teachers than we did a few years ago. This is a good thing, because, like doctors and lawyers, our school teachers should be well educated in their profession. The other reason for the dearth of teachers is that the pay offered them is not sufficient to induce very many persons to devote their lives to teaching. We can not expect that men and

women will spend years of time and large sums of money to prepare themselves for a profession in which it is possible for them to receive only meager salaries, without the possibility of increased pay as experience and devotion, in other walks of life, provide. Therefore, our young men, especially, do not become teachers, and our young women, in too many instances, look upon teaching as an expedient which will enable them to live until something more alluring calls them from the schoolroom.

In line with this there is a widespread discussion among the teachers and those who are non-professionally interested in education looking toward an increase in teachers' salaries. To do this it is proposed, by some, to raise the State school-census per capita from \$7 to \$9. As there were last year, as before stated, 407,398 census children in the State, this raise of \$2 per child would call for an increase in the State taxes of \$814,796 per annum for the next two years (involving an increase of about 5 cents in the annual tax levy)—a sum altogether too great to raise by State taxation under present conditions, and the demand for which would not be so pressing if the State School Fund were distributed in such a manner as to do the greatest possible good.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AID.

This brings me to another matter connected with the salaries of our school teachers to which, during the past year, I have given considerable attention. And that is the manner in which, under our present law, the State money is distributed to the teachers. I find, for instance, that last year the teachers of Alpine County each received \$249 of the State's money, and that the teachers of San Francisco each received \$783 from the State Treasury; while, between these two limits, the State's money was distributed in varying amounts to the teachers in the various counties—those of no two counties receiving the same amounts. As a result of this, I found also that, in addition to the State School Fund tax, which all counties pay alike, the counties were compelled to tax themselves at rates varying from  $6\frac{2}{3}$  cents to 50 cents on the \$100 to sustain the county end of the school burden. And it appears, too, that in several instances the poorest counties are compelled to tax themselves the heaviest to raise county school funds. Mono County, for instance, is compelled to put on a county school tax of 50 cents per \$100, the limit allowed by law, to raise, in addition to what the State gives her, enough money to carry on her public schools. San Francisco, however, on the other hand, had to impose only a  $6\frac{2}{3}$ -cent county tax rate to add to the money she received from the State.

So we have these rather anomalous conditions: (1st) the poorer and more sparsely settled counties of the State, as a rule, get less of the State's money per teacher than do the rich and thickly settled counties,

the amount varying between \$249 in Alpine County and \$783 in San Francisco; (2d) we find that the poor and sparsely settled counties have to pay, in common with all the other counties, a fixed tax into the State Treasury—last year this tax was  $17\frac{4}{5}$  cents per \$100 assessed valuation. In addition to that, the poor counties have to raise, relatively, very large county funds to eke out the school money they receive from the State. Mono County, for instance, paid  $67\frac{4}{5}$  cents last year to support the schools; while San Francisco paid but  $24\frac{1}{5}$  cents; and the school expenses of the different counties varied between these two extremes.

There are many other and equally curious inequalities in the manner in which, under our present law, the State money is distributed to the counties. But the preceding are fair samples of the others, and I will not give any more of them.

These inequalities are the result of the manner in which the law provides the State money shall be distributed to the counties. Therefore, I think the law ought to be changed so that the State's money shall be distributed more equitably. It does not appear to me to be exactly fair that Alameda County, for instance, should receive \$579 per teacher of the State's money, while Alpine should receive from the same source but \$249 per teacher; El Dorado, \$268; Inyo, \$275; Lake, \$311; Lassen, \$299; San Diego, \$293; Plumas, \$288; and Mariposa, \$310.

It seems to me, therefore, and I so recommend to the Legislature, that there ought to be a complete revision of the method whereby the State's school money is distributed to the counties, to the end that a more equitable division thereof may be made.

#### NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In spite of the fact (more probably by reason of it) that the requirements for admission to and graduation from the Normal Schools have been raised during the past two years, the number of graduates therefrom has not decreased. On the other hand, however, the teachers graduated from the Normal Schools have improved in efficiency and capability—both of which qualities are greatly to be desired. And it is to be hoped that, before many years, the Normal Schools will be, like the various schools of medicine, law, and theology, strictly professional schools, in which only the theory and practice, and subjects closely allied thereto, of the profession of teaching shall be taught, leaving matters of general culture to the Public Schools, the High Schools, and the Universities.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

In free higher, or University, education, California is not second to any State in the Union. With 2,400 undergraduates at Berkeley and with schools of medicine, art, law, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the



great Lick Observatory, and the Wilmerding School of Mechanical Arts so closely affiliated with it as to be practically, if not quite, parts of it, our State University takes rank among the greatest universities of the United States.

Leland Stanford Junior University is, next to our State University, also the object of our State educational pride. And, taken together, these two great institutions of learning place California in the front rank of States which foster the higher education.

The University of California gives to every aspiring, ambitious, determined young man or young woman, rich and poor alike, the opportunity to acquire an education which will benefit not only him or her, but also the State. And I think it may be safely stated that the State derives its greatest benefit and return from the money it invests in the University from those students whose pecuniary means would not allow them to graduate from it were it not a free institution. In fact, I have in mind a classmate of mine, who worked his way through the University, and, by means of the free education he there received, was enabled to perfect certain mining processes which, in themselves, have saved to the State of California many times the whole cost of the University.

It is to be hoped that the people of the State will continue to have that love for the University of which they are now possessed. And it is also to be hoped that the University will, in its turn, not forget that it owes everything to the State, and that it will continue to earn and deserve the good will of the people who so cheerfully support it.

#### **WATER AND FOREST INVESTIGATIONS.**

Public sentiment in California favors a broad policy in the development of the resources of our great State. We should not be afraid to make investments on which the returns may be delayed beyond the immediate present. It is our duty to be State builders, not only that we may enjoy the benefits of a wise foresight, but that our children's children may be sharers in such rewards.

California is full of undeveloped resources and our continue prosperity is dependent upon their continued development. Unfortunately, there are certain of our resources which are menaced with waste if not with destruction, and an intelligent self-interest demands that we pursue such a course of action as will conserve them.

The Federal Government has entered upon a liberal policy in regard to the development of the West by the reclamation of arid lands, and California can well afford to meet these advances half way by coöperating with the National Government in measures designed for the benefit of our people.

In this belief, the last Legislature passed an Act appropriating \$60,000, to be expended in conjunction with, at least, an equal sum appropriated by Congress for the purpose of making investigations into our water and forest resources. We were offered the services of the experts employed by the United State Geological Survey and Department of Agriculture in making these inquiries, with a prospect that the data secured might ultimately result in the expenditure in California of some of the millions which the enactment of the Arid Land Law made available for reclamation work. After less than two years of preliminary and collaborative work, it already appears that this expectation is to be abundantly fulfilled.

The Topographic branch of the United States Geological Survey has been engaged in mapping the Sacramento Valley and other important areas. This is considered to be the first prerequisite to a solution of irrigation and flood reclamation problems.

The Hydrographic branch of the Geological Survey has been conducting two especial lines of related work: Explorations and surveys of reservoir-sites and the gauging of the flow of streams. The first is a prerequisite for the conservation of waters, the second for determining the quantity of water to be conserved.

The United States Bureau of Forestry has carried on investigations covering twenty-one million acres of forest lands in California. The data obtained will be used in preparing forest maps, in determining what areas should be reserved by the National Government as a protection to the flow of streams, and in framing such a report as may form the basis for a State forest policy.

The fourth line of investigation carried on in collaboration with the United States government is that of water distribution for agricultural purposes and it is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

#### A POLICY IN RESPECT TO IRRIGATION.

California has suffered much for want of a well-ordered and definitely settled policy for the use of water for irrigation. At the last session of the Legislature, efforts were made to secure an improved code of irrigation laws, but the draft of such a code submitted proved unsatisfactory to the Legislature, and one of the reasons why it was opposed was that the data on which it was based were inadequate. When the Department of Agriculture shall have completed the investigations in hand it can not be doubted that some Legislature in the near future will be in possession of the knowledge necessary for formulating a wise, beneficent, and just code of irrigation laws. Pending the completion of this investigation, it may be well for the Legislature to refrain from attempting irrigation legislation of a radical character.

At the recent meeting of the National Irrigation Congress in the city

of El Paso there was adopted a resolution favoring coöperation between the Reclamation Service of the Federal Government and State and local authorities in the planning and execution of irrigation works which are undertaken by districts organized under general laws, and the proposal seems a practical one.

#### LARGE ENTERPRISES UNDERTAKEN.

There is reason to hope that, with the powerful aid of the Federal Government, reservoirs for the impounding of flood and irrigation waters will be constructed on a scale of magnitude that will insure the reclamation of great areas otherwise doomed to partial if not total aridity. "It is believed," declares one of the Government experts employed in this work, "that the Sacramento Valley is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, latent opportunities for irrigation development in arid America."

Much success has attended the effort to find reservoir sites in northern California, and such as have been found on government land have been withdrawn from entry. The greatest of these projects is one to utilize Big Valley on Pit River, which, if dammed to a height of 110 feet, would afford the enormous impounding capacity of 3,200,000 acre-feet, or sufficient to cover that number of acres with water to the depth of one foot. The total aggregate capacity of all the reservoir sites so far surveyed in northern California is 4,800,000 acre-feet.

At the extreme southeastern and extreme northeastern ends of our State two reclamation enterprises of great extent are proposed. One of these is for the irrigation of more than 300,000 acres of land situated near the Colorado River, and for this an allotment of \$3,000,000 has been obtained from the National Reclamation fund.

The other undertaking, one to which legislative attention will doubtless be invited, is likely to prove still more remarkable and important. The Klamath basin, situated partly in California and partly in Oregon, contains several lakes and both overflowed and arid districts. A way has been found so to increase the flow of the Klamath River as to drain two important lakes and reclaim to cultivation the greater part of their areas. To do this the consent of both California and Oregon will be needed.

It is proposed that California shall cede to the National Government her interests in the lands which will be laid bare by the lowering of the water in the lakes; but as these lands will be sold only to actual settlers and the proceeds used, together with other funds, to meet the expenses of the undertaking, it would seem that this State can well afford to give its assent if Oregon will do likewise, as it is believed that it will. There are 300,000 acres, two thirds in California and one third in Oregon, which, it is claimed, can thus be reclaimed and irrigated. To



accomplish this it will be necessary to draw water from Upper Klamath lakes in Oregon to irrigate lands in California and, likewise, from Clear Lake—a smaller body of water lying to the east of Rhett Lake, in California—to irrigate lands across the line in Oregon. The different levels of the lakes relative to the areas they are expected to irrigate make necessary this reciprocal arrangement, and it can not be doubted that the two commonwealths ought to coöperate heartily in what is likely to prove so great a common advantage.

#### FORESTRY LEGISLATION.

It is well known that the cutting of large areas of timber, and the purchase by speculators of still larger areas, with the presumed intent of felling and marketing the lumber product, threaten the premature exhaustion of one of California's most precious resources. In view of these facts, California could have entered upon no wiser course than it did in providing for the serious study of her forest problems.

Our civilization rests upon the right of the individual to have and to hold property, real, personal, and mixed. This right needs to be jealously guarded and yet such rights are not recognized as absolute. Each owner must "so use his own as not to injure another's property." Especially is it true that no individual or generation of individuals can be permitted to destroy an inheritance. Regard must be had for the welfare of generations yet unborn. We, who are here now, will in time pass away, but the commonwealth of California will endure, and it is for an enduring commonwealth, rather than for a present generation, that you gentlemen are called together in order that you may legislate.

There will be laid before you a carefully drawn bill providing for a definite forest policy for California. Without venturing to pass upon its merits in advance of thorough public and legislative discussion, I commend it to your careful consideration. The coöperative forestry work carried on during the last two years by the State in collaboration with the United States Bureau of Forestry has proven highly beneficial in an educational sense, and I respectfully recommend that it be carried on for two years more under the same arrangement.

In fact, I am led to hope that the obtaining of expert knowledge as to how to deal with forestry problems, including the prevention of forest fires and the rehabilitation of deforested areas, and the giving of a wide publicity to that knowledge, may, of itself, go far toward evolving a useful, though voluntary, policy of forest preservation.

In the event that the Legislature is unable to see its way clear to adopt a perfected forest-preservation policy at this time, may it not be wise to attempt at least tentative legislation looking to that end?

### THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

The extension of the work of the College of Agriculture of the University is a subject which will probably engage the attention of this Legislature, as it engaged that of the last. The importance of agricultural education is now recognized everywhere, even in quarters where it would have received little consideration a few years ago; and increased provision for such education is being made in all the great States, the leading industries of some of which have been reorganized and made more profitable than ever through the work of agricultural scientists.

No other State, perhaps, has in this subject so deep an interest as California, whose products, soils, and climates are so varied, and whose special problems are so numerous. The successful employment of irrigation and the growing of the specialized crops, which the local conditions make possible, call for a higher standard of scientific information among tillers of the soil than is requisite for the production of ordinary staples in other sections of our country. While the holding of Farmers' Institutes and the publication of bulletins from the State Agricultural College may considerably inform the adult farming population, there is a growing feeling among thoughtful persons that our educational system should be the means of rearing up a generation of young persons attracted by intelligent interest to agricultural pursuits.

Already the State has profited largely by the investigations and experiments conducted by the College of Agriculture, which has done a great deal of valuable research-work and has educated a number of specialists of high standing. The equipment of the college in buildings and facilities, however, is inadequate to meet the demands laid upon it.

But the enrollment of students in the College of Agriculture falls below the enrollment in other colleges, and this has led to the complaint that, however successful in scientific researches, the institution has not been doing the work it should along the lines of practical instruction. The lack of a farm as an adjunct to the University has been the main reason for whatever failure there may have been in this direction, for farming can only be taught on the farm. Neither is there any opportunity to have a farm in close proximity to the University at Berkeley, and this is a misfortune, since to have the farm at a distance from the University involves an increase of expense and other disadvantages. The time has arrived, however, when a farm should be acquired, and it should be found in a region where the soil and climate are fairly typical of our largest agricultural areas. The locality should be one carefully selected with a view to working out the various problems in agronomy, horticulture, dairying, animal industries, and other branches of farming.

But wherever the farm is located, and whatever the course of instruction established thereon, there should be no separation from University control, the experience of other States showing that the duplication of courses and conflicts of interests where colleges of agriculture and State universities are independent of each other are bound to be injurious to both. Neither are the so-called colleges of agriculture which are conducted apart from universities generally successful in attracting large numbers of students in agriculture, the engineering and other scientific courses usually leading in popularity the purely agricultural courses. Concentration, not dispersion, is the true educational policy, and in no educational field is it more necessary to bear this in mind than in agricultural instruction, which, on account of the equipment required, is confessedly more expensive than almost any other.

In what way the courses of instruction on the farm can best be organized is a question that must be determined when the time comes, but it is likely that they will be largely popular in character. They must be so if they are to draw large numbers of students, for in no agricultural college or department is the number of full four-year course men very large, while the most successful schools of agriculture and the short courses draw many students, and meet the needs of a majority of those who will become actual farmers.

### THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The burden of the expense of caring for the insane in the State hospitals, which amounts now to about \$900,000 per annum, has been growing year by year, and will of course, continue to grow with the increase of population; but there is hope that hereafter it will grow at a less rapid rate than formerly. There has been a material falling off in the average annual rate of increase of patients, due not to fewer admissions, but to a larger number of deaths and discharges. The increased number of deaths is explained by the greater average age of the patients, while the more numerous discharges may be explained in part by more successful treatment, resulting in more recoveries, and in part by a change of administrative methods. A factor of considerable importance is the legalization of the parole system under the new law. There are now from two to three hundred patients out on parole all the time, and many of the discharges are made from among those whose fitness to go at large has first been tested in this manner.

The establishment of the Commission in Lunacy, seven years ago, did much to give the State a definite and permanent policy in the conduct of its hospitals. Previous to that time each of the five hospitals was governed entirely by its own board of trustees, and no matter how



faithful the members of these boards might be, there could not be the same system in the management of the institutions as if there were supervision by a common authority. This the Commission in Lunacy has established, and the effect of its careful revision of estimates and scrutiny of accounts may be seen in the fact that since it was created there has never been a deficiency in the support fund of any one of the hospitals.

In future, if present policies continue to prevail, there will be an avoidance of both an increase in the number of hospitals and of the erection of very large buildings in adding to the accommodations of existing hospitals. Cottages can be built for the patients at less per capita cost, and this method of housing them is more in accord with the current medical opinion of what is most desirable. A number of cottages have already been constructed by applying to this use the contingent funds of some of the hospitals, and others will be provided for in the same way.

In the direction of specialization in the treatment of the insane, the principal innovations are the proposed hospital for the criminal insane, the erection of which at Folsom, after an appropriation had been made, was necessarily postponed on account of an unfortunate oversight committed in drawing the statute; the establishment of a separate department, in two detached buildings, at Agnews, for the acutely insane, and the adoption of the tent plan at Ukiah for the insane who are afflicted with tuberculosis. In each of these instances, the new departure is in a direction which is sanctioned by the best authority. The acutely insane can be treated with more hope of cure if cared for under the special conditions best adapted to them, and tent accommodations for the tuberculous insane are deemed the most healthful.

The collections on account of pay-patients are more closely made than formerly, through the methods introduced by the Commission in Lunacy. It was also owing to the Secretary of that body that a very serious shortage in the accounts of a former clerk in the Southern California State Hospital was discovered, and since then a checking system has been devised which is expected to remove the opportunities for such frauds.

### THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Having been either a member of or greatly interested in the National Guard of California since 1872, a period of over thirty-two years, and having risen in it from the lowest to the highest rank, I think I can reasonably say that I have some knowledge of it.

Upon the proper support of the National Guard of the various States depends, to a very great extent, the safety of this nation, in its relations with foreign powers. For, in the event of a foreign war, it is

necessary for the United States to have an army either for foreign service or to repel invasion. If there were no National Guard, it would be necessary for the Government to do either one of two things, viz., to support a large standing army, or to rely upon raising the necessary volunteer armies from a raw, untrained, undrilled, undisciplined people. A large standing army is, for many reasons, undesirable. On the other hand, to rely upon raising, equipping, drilling, and disciplining, out of totally inexperienced volunteers, an army to fight against the trained troops of other nations would be disastrous.

In the late war with Spain it was demonstrated that the National Guard can be depended on to fight our country's battles. The First California (to take an example with which we are all familiar) took the field reasonably well armed, equipped, drilled, disciplined, officered, and rendered service that made us all proud of every man on its roster.

#### AN ARMY QUICKLY RECRUITED.

To have newly recruited this regiment out of totally inexperienced volunteers would have required several weeks. To have officered, armed, equipped, drilled, disciplined it, would have required many more weeks; and, in the meantime, disaster might have resulted to our cause. But with many National Guard regiments, like the First California, from the various States, to draw from, the United States was able quickly to put into the Philippines and Cuba armies which brought the war to a swift decision in our favor, saved many, many lives, which, with a long-drawn struggle would have been sacrificed, to say nothing of the millions of treasure that, otherwise, would have been necessary and the disturbance of business and trade that would have resulted.

Where would we have been in that war, had we not had a navy, with Dewey, Schley, and Sampson in command? We could neither have beaten Spain nor invaded Cuba nor the Philippines, even had we the best army in the world. And, without our National Guard, from which quickly to form armies of invasion, Dewey's victory at Manila Bay and Sampson's and Schley's destruction of Cervera's fleet would have netted us only a modicum of what resulted from our swift and sure attacks on sea and land.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that those of our fellow-citizens who deprecate the existence of the National Guard, and would abolish it, have not given the matter sufficient thought.

Our flag, our national honor, our citizens, and our trade and commerce must be protected. To do this requires a navy and either a great standing army (which God forbid!) or a sufficient number of our people trained quickly to form efficient armies. And there is, I think, but one way to do this, and that is by supporting, encouraging,

and maintaining State National Guards, in which shall be preliminarily trained in the art of war the youth of the country.

#### THE VALUE OF DISCIPLINE.

Not only so, but there is great need that the youth of the country shall be taught discipline and a cheerful obedience to constituted authority. For in our Land of Liberty there is liable to arise in the mind of the individual an idea that he owes nothing to his fellow-citizens, his city, his county, his State, his country, or his flag. No other where than in the National Guard is the individual so well taught to respect the authority of those who, for the moment, may be his superior officers. No other where than in the National Guard does he come into such close contact with the flag of his country, and learn to look upon it as the symbol of his political and personal liberties. No other where does he so well learn that "in union there is strength," that he is one American citizen, whose life, liberty, pursuit of happiness, and property are safest only when those of all his fellow-citizens are also safest. He comes out of the National Guard a better, safer citizen, loving his country better; more jealous of, because he knows them better, his rights and privileges as a citizen of this great nation; more impressed with, because he has learned something of them, his responsibilities toward those who, like him, are also Americans; with greater respect for the law and those empowered to enforce it, and, above all, impressed with the idea that, after all, there is no greater, purer, more patriotic duty than to serve his country in her hour of greatest need.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that it is the duty of every American citizen, who loves the flag and our institutions, to encourage every young man to become a member of the National Guard, and thus somewhat fit himself to defend his flag and his country if the occasion should require. And I have but little sympathy with those who, from shortsightedness, ignorance, or any other cause, desire to see it abolished. And, therefore, I recommend to the Legislature to provide a sufficient sum for the support and maintenance of the National Guard of California, and to render it, already reasonably efficient, still more so.

#### THE PRISONS AND THEIR NEEDS.

At the last session of the Legislature there were submitted several committee reports upon the condition of the two State prisons, and in one of these, which was made by a select committee of the Assembly, the following language was employed:

Our two prisons are no credit to the State. California boasts its place in the front rank of States, but her prisons lag a generation behind the better class of Eastern penitentiaries. The two prisons are schools of vice and universities of crime. \* \* \* \* \* Boys and young men, guilty of one offense against the laws, but not yet hardened in



crime, are sent to these prisons not to be reclaimed, but to be systematically seduced and debased by utterly degraded convicts. Associated for a term of years with men whose villainy is their boast, young men graduate from these institutions fully equipped enemies of society. Thus the State trains its criminals. \* \* \* The responsibility of this great wrong rests primarily not with the Wardens, nor with the Board of Prison Directors, but upon the people of California, who have followed a false idea of economy and, steeped in neglect of public affairs, have failed to provide means for the proper conduct of these institutions.

If this language is to be regarded not as rhetorical exaggeration, but as expressing the deliberate judgment of the legislators who framed the official report quoted from, it constitutes a serious arraignment of the prisons in which the State now confines twenty-four hundred convicts. Yet this report does not differ greatly from a number of other reports which, from time to time, have been presented by Senate and Assembly committees and by investigating commissions. There are no other State institutions which have been so often investigated and for whose betterment so many recommendations have been made, and yet the progress of improvement has been very slow.

The main defects of our prison system—which may be summed up as lack of classification and segregation of the convicts, lack of cell and yard accommodations, and lack of intelligent adaptation of means to ends in reformatory treatment—have been not only recognized but quite well understood for a long time. They were pointed out by a Joint Senate and Assembly Committee in 1872—thirty-three years ago—as clearly as by the committee of 1903 whose report I have already quoted, and the most important recommendation recently made by the State Board of Charities—which was that one of the prisons be converted into a reformatory—was anticipated as long ago as 1876, when a legislative committee reported sententiously: “Establish a reformatory in connection with the State prison at as early a day as possible.”

Indeed, it seems to have been one of the original ideas with which Folsom Prison was established that either it or San Quentin would be made a prison for first offenders and conducted on reformatory lines, while the other would be used for the isolation and punishment of hardened criminals. Yet, disregarding the opportunity which the existence of two prisons has given for differentiation in their uses, we have gone on for thirty years committing young and old, confirmed recidivists and first offenders, indiscriminately to both prisons, thereby helping to make both “schools of vice and universities of crime.” This long persistence in a radical error, when it could have been avoided by a simple change in the law, appears, like some other things in the history of our dealings with penal problems, not to reflect credit upon our intelligence. In the past there has been a vast amount of talk about the defects of our prison system, and, as I have already shown, there has been no real difference of opinion in regard to the things to be done; it has only been when it came to the essential matter of doing

them that a paralysis has fallen upon us. But has not the time at last arrived when there should be action, and not much else? It would seem so when we contemplate the fact that the two prisons have, combined, but 878 cells and rooms for nearly 2,400 prisoners, and that at San Quentin the herding in the restricted yard is almost as bad as the overcrowding in the sleeping quarters.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRISON BUILDINGS.

The main reason for delay in improving the condition of the prisons has been, as the Assembly committee reported two years ago, that of expense. Money in liberal sums has been appropriated for support, and occasionally, when forced so to do by the absolute necessity of the situation, the Legislature has provided means to expand prison accommodations; but appropriations of the latter class have always been so long delayed that when finally furnished they have not made the facilities equal to the demands upon them. If the grossest forms of vice run riot in the prisons, it is because the deficient cell accommodations render herding necessary, and the obvious remedy is to give each prisoner his separate cell. If no educational work worthy of the name is done in either prison, it is because the lack of facilities puts it out of the question.

The most memorable event of the past two years was the outbreak of July 27, 1903, at Folsom, when the Warden and other officers were overpowered, one officer was killed and thirteen prisoners escaped, they afterwards killing two members of a military company who were trying to effect their capture. This deplorable affair, which cost the State dear in money and dearer in the lives of citizens, may also be attributed to lack of a properly executed building plan, since such an emeute would have small chance for success in a well-walled and well-arranged prison.

With regard to the futile attempt to escape which was made a few days since by a number of desperate convicts, who paid dearly for their temerity, it can only be said that under different circumstances it might never have been made, and that its speedy frustration shows that the discipline and effectiveness of the prison forces have been greatly improved during the last year and a half.

It is not a pleasant duty to recommend the expenditure of large sums of money upon State prisons. It is natural to feel that money will be better spent in supporting schools and colleges, or in building public highways, or in any one of a dozen other ways. Nevertheless, it is a short-sighted policy, because in the long run a very costly one, to support prisons which foster crime rather than abate it, and enlightened statesmanship demands that California shall do what other States have done, and spend money enough upon the prisons to equip them

properly. I feel it my duty to say that the present session of the Legislature ought not to close without a substantial beginning having been made in the necessary work of prison reform.

It is the judgment of the Board of State Prison Directors, as expressed to me, that building improvements should be commenced at once at both prisons and continued until the present and immediately prospective prison population has been fully provided for. Folsom Prison should also be supplied with a wall, as contemplated by the original plans. Nearly all the work on buildings and wall can be performed with convict labor, and the cost can be kept down accordingly. At Folsom, where granite is abundant, the new cell-house can be constructed of that material, and the wall also. If the cost of transportation would not be too great, granite could also be quarried there for the new buildings at San Quentin. But there must be a liberal appropriation for the purchase of materials other than stone, and for the incidental expenses of building.

How soon it will be possible to convert one of the two prisons into a reformatory depends largely upon the progress of the necessary reconstruction, which must precede everything else. It would be well, however, for the Legislature to reach a decision as to which of the two prisons shall become the reformatory and which shall remain an ordinary penitentiary, as, until that question is settled, a proper building plan can not be adopted.

#### THE PROBLEM OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Only second to the reformation problem in our prisons is the industrial one. California has been less fortunate than Missouri, Minnesota and a number of other States which make their prisons self-supporting, or even operate them at a profit; nor is it to be expected such results can be achieved under the conditions prevailing here. Indeed, it is doubted by many if anywhere the operation of a prison at a profit is consistent with the highest regard for the interests of the prisoners or of the public. But Folsom Prison has no productive industry except the crushing and sale of macadam rock, which has returned a profit of only a few thousand dollars a year, and even this business is now threatened by the exhaustion of the quarry.

The strongest argument for the establishment of a prison at Folsom was the industrial one, since it was anticipated that the granite quarries would be the basis of a remunerative industry. This expectation was never fulfilled, the sales of granite in former years seldom exceeding \$10,000 per annum and never going above \$21,000. For some years the sale of prison-cut granite has been forbidden by law. If new buildings and a wall are constructed, the employment problem will solve itself for some time to come, but eventually a new industry, or



industries, must be found for this prison. At San Quentin the jute mill gives employment to about 800 of the 1,500 prisoners, and runs at a profit, ordinarily, of \$40,000 or \$50,000 a year.

It costs the State about \$250,000 annually to maintain its prisons, and it is desirable that the prison earnings should be as large as they can properly be made, in order that the taxpayers may be spared, but profit does not appear to have been considered desirable when the laws fixing prices of prison products were framed. The selling price of jute bags must be not more than one cent per bag in excess of actual cost, not counting the value of convict labor, and macadam rock is to be sold at not more than ten per cent above the cost of production. The price actually charged is thirty cents per ton. A valid objection to this policy is that it renders it impossible to afford prisoners an opportunity to earn a little money on their own account, which they may save and receive when they are discharged, and thus go out with some experience of the habits of voluntary industry and thrift.

It seems probable that the best solution of the prison labor problem will be found in the New York system of manufacturing necessary articles for State institutions, whereby employment can be diversified, and at the same time direct competition with free labor be avoided.

#### WHITTIER AND PRESTON SCHOOLS.

These two schools constitute the present reformatory institutions of California, as distinguished from the penal. There is some increase in numbers of the youths committed, but not out of proportion to the numerical increase of the population of the State. Indeed, we may look with hopeful anticipation to a decrease in the number of commitments as our systems of juvenile courts, detention homes, and probation officers become more generally and efficiently organized. The aim of those in authority, and especially of parents, should be to keep children away from such institutions rather than to encourage their commitment. The best place for an erring, if not incorrigible or criminal, lad or lass is in the paternal home, or, lacking this, in the home of some reputable citizen possessed of a rugged will accompanied by reasonable forbearance. There are few higher claims which considerations of humanity impose upon good citizenship than that of redeeming to honorable and fruitful living our wayward youths and children.

If California is to perform this service collectively it must adequately capitalize and equip the institutions established for that purpose. This has not been fully done. The schools at both Ione and Whittier are inadequately supplied with teachers and apparatus, and it is my judgment that both of these schools should be made essentially agri-

cultural in theory and in practice. It would be possible on the school farms as they now exist, with the proper instructors and equipment, to teach the lads committed to them at least the elements of scientific agriculture, including dairying, poultry-raising, fruit-growing, and market-gardening, and to these ends the industrial features should mainly tend. I believe that the most fortunate results would attend such a policy, but some additional means will be required to carry it out.

In relation to the redemption of wayward girls, I can not speak with so much confidence. That problem is essentially different from the reclamation of a wayward boy, and I am not sure that a public institution can bring to bear upon the subject in hand all those personal influences which make for the salvation of those under its charge. It may be that a better way would be to commit such young women to benevolent institutions provided for that purpose, choice to be made in the discretion of the court, the expense to be borne by State and county as now, such institutions to be subjected to State and judicial inspection. The expense to the taxpayers would be one-half less per capita than at present, and the results are not unlikely to be more fortunate.

In the event of such a course being found advisable, the buildings now constituting the Girls' School at Whittier could be made available for boys of a certain grade, thereby facilitating a much needed further gradation and distribution of the boys with regard to their ages and degrees of delinquency.

#### INVESTIGATIONS AT WHITTIER.

In the performance of its duties the State Board of Charities and Corrections recently made some investigations into the management of Whittier State School and reported its conclusions regarding certain charges, which I have since caused to be further investigated. I think that I can safely absolve the management from the implication of deliberate intent to convert public property to private and personal advantage, but a most unfortunate and regrettable laxness of method of doing public business has been made manifest in many ways. A seeming necessity, or even convenience, has prompted the evasion of laws and regulations in order that ends which could not be accomplished directly might be attained by indirection and circumvention. It is not a satisfactory excuse that all of these things were done for the benefit of the school, or of the pupils in the school, or that what was converted to private advantage in one instance was more than made good in another by personal service or personal expenditure. It is essential that the laws be obeyed and that those methods of doing business which time and custom have sanctioned as orderly and wise be followed without deviation.

It is not sufficient that a public official shall attend to public business as he would attend to his own. He must attend to public business as the laws require, and guard its details with a more exemplary circumspection.

### PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

Appended to this message will be found the list of pardons, commutations, and reprieves granted from January 7, 1903, to January 1, 1905, which are reported as required by law. As there stated there have been eight pardons, twenty commutations, and fifteen reprieves. In all, two or three hundred clemency applications have been presented to me. Three of the pardons were granted to persons who had already served their terms of imprisonment and were free men when pardoned, the object being to effect their restoration to citizenship, they having shown themselves worthy of it. In this connection I suggest that Section 1593 of the Penal Code, which authorizes the Governor to grant restoration by a simple executive order to a prisoner who is about to be discharged, be so amended as to authorize restoration in a similar manner to one who after discharge has made a sincere effort to be a good citizen.

While the pardoning power is universally recognized as a necessary one, and has been provided for under all forms of government, the extent and manner of its exercise are matters concerning which much difference of opinion exists. In the view of one class of citizens, who usually have had little personal contact with crime or criminals, almost any interference with the full execution of sentences imposed by the courts is an evidence of weakness on the part of the executive, though it might be added that when persons of this class become interested in the case of a single lawbreaker, they become sympathetic to such a degree that they want him liberated at once, and can not understand why the Governor, who probably has received a hundred applications equally meritorious, should refuse such a request.

Some of the substantial reasons why pardons or commutations should be granted come to be understood by those who are brought into direct contact with the problems of practical penology either as Warden, Prison Director, or Governor. It is the testimony of all prison officials, I believe, that an occasional pardon or commutation, if given to the right person, is one of the most effective stimulants to discipline, because it keeps hope alive in the convict and gives him an incentive to good conduct. The same is true of the credit system, by which all convicts for terms of years can abridge their periods of confinement, and the parole system—two modifications of former laws which are among the most important advances in penology in California, although both Acts were severely criticised when passed.

Another good ground for the occasional extension of executive clem-



ency is found in the number of instances in which judges write to the Governor to tell him they have discovered that they erred in fixing the degree of punishment for a crime. There are other instances of simple blunders such as are bound to occur everywhere in the administration of law. One man whose sentence I commuted had pleaded guilty to a felony, though, as was afterwards found, he could not have been guilty of a greater offense than misdemeanor. Again, several prisoners are now serving life sentences in this State because of an error in a statute which said that a person convicted of robbery who should have been previously convicted of a misdemeanor should be so punished, although the same requirement was not made where the previous conviction had been for felony. This peculiar blunder of the statute was corrected by amendment two years ago.

Yet, a Governor can not use the pardoning power to correct all the injustices of unequal sentences, even when their inequality is gross and palpable, though such inequalities are well understood by convicts and are a cause of much sullen discontent within prison walls. It is impossible that a Governor should undertake to review judicial proceedings and equalize all punishments, and more harm than good would result from the attempt to do it.

I have assumed that a conditional commutation, which will be a restraint upon future conduct, is better than a commutation which is unconditional, and, with this in mind, I have inserted in such documents a provision that if the person be subsequently convicted of felony he must serve out the unexpired portion of his former term of imprisonment, as well as his new one. This makes the commutation, or pardon, in effect, a kind of parole. This condition is one that has seldom, if ever, been attached to pardons or commutations of sentence in this State, but I believe the wisdom of it as a deterrent can not be questioned. That this policy is not unreasonable, or mere surplusage, is confirmed in the case of William Grider, who received, for services rendered on the occasion of the Folsom break, a conditional commutation of sentence. A few months after his release he was again convicted of a felony and sentenced to a term in San Quentin Prison. The confidence reposed in him was misplaced, and he will be compelled to serve out the remainder of his old sentence as well as the sentence last imposed upon him.

#### AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

One of the largest, and at the same time most beneficent, expenditures of our State government is that for the partial support of orphans, half orphans and abandoned children. Wanting official machinery for a thorough State administration of this fund, it has been necessary mainly to depend for its proper distribution upon the good offices of the orphanages and boards of supervisors through whose hands it passes. I have

every reason to believe that this trust is almost always conscientiously and efficiently executed; and yet this form of administration does afford some opportunity for persons actuated by the spirit of mendicancy to impose upon the State unnecessary burdens.

In dealing with this class of claims renewed efforts have been made, and are making, to eliminate from the roll all claims which represent an attempt to impose upon the public generosity, and I am glad to be able to say that substantial success is being attained in this direction. For the fifty-fifth fiscal year the expenditures under this head were \$38,000 less than for the fifty-fourth. This saving represents the results of the investigations made, and new methods employed, by the late Walter S. Melick, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, and to him the credit primarily belongs.

I am glad to say that, in most of the orphanages supported in part by this fund, attention is given to the elementary training in useful employments of the children, and I suggest to the Legislature that it might be well to couple with the appropriations a provision requiring all institutions drawing from this fund to give to children of sufficient age to receive it some form of useful industrial or manual training, the standard of instruction to be made satisfactory to the State Board of Examiners.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The report of the State Board of Health shows that the health of the commonwealth has, during the year just closed, if not during the whole of the year preceding, been quite free from injurious distempers and malignant contagion. I take this occasion to call to the minds of legislators the urgent need for affording the State Board such added facilities for work as it may require.

I have also to congratulate the State of California upon the cordial and confidential relations existing between our State and Municipal boards of health and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States and the boards of health of the several States of our Union. There was a time when California stood in imminent peril of being universally quarantined against because of the existence of a few sporadic cases of Asiatic plague. Rigid remedial measures have been instituted, confidence has been reëstablished, and the business of the commonwealth has been allowed to proceed unhampered. The health of the people within the State and without was in nowise impaired by reason of an incident which, inasmuch as California ports are dealing constantly, directly and increasingly with Asiatic ports, constituted merely one of the drawbacks inseparable from commercial and maritime pursuits. The best safeguard our people can have against serious consequences resulting therefrom is to maintain a fully equipped system

for the preservation of the public health and for the dissemination among our people of reliable and timely information.

### **PUBLIC POLICY IN RESPECT TO WATER FRONTS.**

During the preceding session of the Legislature I felt compelled to veto a series of bills intended to modify the law to give railroads rights of way through overflowed and other public lands of the State. I believed the bills as passed did not sufficiently guard the State's interests, and hence acted as above stated, although at the time it was urged on behalf of the measures that as the law stands there is no way in which a transportation company can acquire the right to occupy overflowed State land within an incorporated city, or within three miles of it, to be used for necessary wharves, piers, and other structures. Some time afterward it was reported that overflowed land belonging to the State of California in Oakland harbor was being filled in and that the title might be claimed by a corporation which was understood to be paying a dredging contractor to deposit the spoil on this land.

I decided to ask the Attorney-General of the State for an opinion, and I requested him to make it broad enough to clear up most of the questions involving the State's rights in and control over water fronts. He was asked to state by what means, if any, a railroad corporation can acquire rights of way over property such as above described; also, if such rights can be acquired, by what tenure the land will be afterwards held, besides other questions. The object of this request for an opinion was to ascertain what the law is, with a view to the correction of defects, or the supplying of omissions, if either exist.

After some delay, due to the large amount of legal work which he is at all times called upon to attend to, the Attorney-General furnished me with an opinion, in which he treated the questions asked as relating particularly to the situation in Oakland harbor.

In answering the question first raised, the Attorney-General, after citing various authorities, said:

The result of all this seems to be that there is no procedure laid down in the codes of California by which a railroad corporation may acquire a right of way for the location and maintenance of roadbeds, tracks, wharves, piers, slips, or terminal facilities over submerged lands beyond the corporate limits of the city of Oakland, which limits are the ordinary low-tide line, and that the only method left for such a corporation to pursue is to obtain a special grant from the Legislature.

If this state of facts obtains as to Oakland, it must also obtain as to any other city or town which is placed as Oakland is, and the need of a State policy in respect to water fronts appears to be indicated. Such a policy should be carefully considered, in order that laws framed in accordance with it may be liberal enough to encourage enterprise and yet conservative enough to prevent monopolization of valuable privi-



leges and to protect the rights and interests of the State in water-front property. Commercial opportunities are beneficial only as they are utilized, and the building of wharves, piers, and docks promotes the general welfare. There should, therefore, be some well-guarded law under which the right to occupy submerged State land, within or near, incorporated cities for these purposes may be facilitated and regulated.

As the lands under navigable water are held by the State only in trust, for the promotion of commerce, it can never entirely alienate such lands, and it is a question to be determined by the State government what the tenure of the occupants shall be. Some States, like the State of Washington, on this coast, and the State of Massachusetts, on the Atlantic coast, grant leases for long terms of years, and charge rentals. If legislation should be had on this subject, and it should be determined that the leasehold policy is the most expedient one for California, the rentals should not be fixed so high as to deter enterprise. The primary aim should be to develop commerce; the collection of revenue from this source, while desirable in itself, is secondary.

In referring to the filling in of State land by the deposit of dredgings, the Attorney-General expresses the opinion that lands raised above the water by artificial means are not subject to the principle that controls accretion, and no legal title can be based on such act.

#### PHARMACY BOARD INVESTIGATION.

Several newspapers having published articles making charges that the examinations of candidates for licenses by the State Board of Pharmacy were not fairly conducted, I decided to order an investigation. For this purpose, Hon. John F. Davis, Code Commissioner, Hon. G. R. Lukens, a member of the Senate, and Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, were appointed a special commission, and instructed to inquire, in a general way, into all the transactions of the Board. On August 15, 1904, the commission assembled in San Francisco, and began the investigation, which continued from day to day, until August 23d. The members of the Board of Pharmacy, a number of persons who had been candidates at recent examinations, and others were examined, and the report of the committee, with a transcript of the testimony taken, has recently been put in my hands.

In brief, the conclusions reached by the commission of investigation are that the State Board of Pharmacy has served the purpose of its creation by regulating the practice of the profession; that the charges made in the newspaper articles before referred to had little foundation so far as they alleged intentional unfairness or discrimination between different candidates; that, nevertheless, sufficiently strict regulations to exclude the possibility of improper practices at examinations had not been made

and enforced; that it is a mistake to maintain the office of the Board of Pharmacy in the building of one of two rival colleges of pharmacy; that it is unjust, if not illegal, to collect, under the name of arrearages, a charge of \$2 a year from former licentiates for all the years they may have been out of practice, or practicing in some other State, before they are allowed to recommence practice here, and, finally, that there are a number of amendments to the law which it would be very desirable to make.

### JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE STATE.

In accordance with the law which prescribes that it shall be the duty of the Governor to report to the Legislature, at each session, all judgments rendered against the State and not theretofore reported, the following list of judgements is submitted, all of them being "coyote scalp" cases:

Plaintiff.	Court.	Court No. of Action.	Amount Sued for.	Judgment.		Appropriation, 1903.	
				Amt.	Date.	Amt.	Page of Stats. 1903.
Boyd, Maggie L.	Fresno -----	9,565	\$190	\$190	Jan. 6, '03	\$190	465
Dowda, G. W.	Fresno -----	9,650	3,845	3,840	Jan. 6, '03	3,840	469
Darlington, Abe	El Dorado -----		585	165	Mar. 11, '03		
French, James.	Placer -----		390	355	Dec. 31, '02	355	463
Henderson, Eli	Fresno -----	9,675	7,295	6,880	Jan. '03	6,880	460
Producers' Bank	Tulare -----	4,984	14,720	14,320	Dec. 30, '02	14,320	458
Tucker, Jno. E. etc. (as admin- istrator)	Merced -----	1,900	185	185	Dec. 20, '02	185	428
Tucker, Jno. E. etc. (as admin- istrator)	Merced -----	1,901	400	400	Dec. 20, '02	400	519
Wood, W. L.	Sacramento -----	9,555	2,565	2,385	Jan. 12, '03	2,385	451
Wood, W. L.	Sacramento -----	9,622	75	45	Jan. 12, '03	45	452

From the report of the Attorney-General, I learn that a money judgment was finally obtained against the State in an action entitled Lucy Jane Harvey vs. Board of Trustees of Whittier State School et al., a suit which was instituted many years ago and was decided against the State in the lower court. An appeal was prosecuted, and on March 17, 1904, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment. The action was one for damages on account of the violation of a lease, and the amount of the judgment is \$1,035, with interest and costs. I am informed by the Board of Trustees of the Whittier School that there are no available funds from which this judgment can be paid, and that, in the opinion of said Board, an appropriation by the Legislature will have to be made to meet the same.

The only other actions in which judgments against the State have been affirmed are what are commonly known as the "coyote scalp" cases. The Superior Court for Sacramento County, in the year 1902,

gave judgments against the State in some forty-six suits—the aggregate amount of the judgments being \$212,720. At its last session the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$204,610 to pay these judgments, the appropriations to be available January 1, 1905, provided that, at that time, the judgments should be standing, not reversed or vacated, and that no appeal should be pending.

The acts of appropriation passed by the Legislature in this form appeared to contemplate appeals to the Supreme Court, and I concurred in the opinion that the State should exercise its privilege of appeal, as any private individual would be likely to do. The appeal was taken, and was prosecuted to final judgment, stipulations being entered that the other cases should stand or fall with the appealed case. On September 19, 1904, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of Bickerdike vs. State, and in pursuance of the stipulation judgments in the other cases became final. As the appropriations were unavailable until January 1, 1905, the claimants suffered no delay in payment by reason of the appeals being taken.

The judgments which no appropriations were made to pay were for the following persons and amounts :

Abe Darlington .....	\$165 00
John F. Pryor .....	3,350 00
C. A. Weaver .....	815 00
L. C. Waite .....	410 00
E. Weisbaum .....	2,085 00
N. Weisbaum .....	590 00
N. Weisbaum .....	640 00

### EXTRADITION EXPENSES.

For a number of years the expense of arresting criminals without the State and returning them for trial has been increasing, while the appropriations have remained the same, being made at the rate of \$2,500 per year. The consequence has been the incurring of deficiencies, which recently have tended to equal or exceed the amount of the appropriations.

I have endeavored to impress upon District Attorneys the advisability of refraining from making applications for extradition, except in cases of serious crimes, and upon sheriffs and police officers, acting as State agents, the necessity for rigid economy in their expense accounts. In cases which appeared unimportant I have refused to issue requisitions, and, in a few instances, I have issued requisitions only upon the condition that the arrest and return of the fugitive should be without expense to the State.

At the same time, it would be an encouragement to crime and to criminals not to send for murderers, forgers, and embezzlers who flee to other States, and the expense of doing this is properly a public one,



which individuals or corporations can not be expected to assume. I respectfully recommend that the appropriation made for this purpose be increased to \$10,000 for the next two years.

### INSURANCE OF STATE PROPERTY.

One of the business practices of the State which is of questionable expediency is the refusal to insure its property (with some exceptions) against loss by fire. Because in former years abuses were discovered in connection with the placing of policies, the Legislature passed an Act prohibiting insurance, and it has remained the law for fourteen years. Moreover, the biennial appropriation bill usually contains a prohibition against the expenditure of any money to buy insurance.

Since the enactment of the law of 1891 the State has been fortunate in escaping any very heavy losses by fire; but buildings have burned, and there have been a number of narrow escapes from the destruction of some of the most expensive structures. During the past year one of the buildings of the Preston School of Industry was burned, causing considerable inconvenience, and if one of the larger and more costly State buildings, say one of the hospitals for the insane, should suddenly be swept away, the lack of insurance would make rebuilding a serious problem.

Whether it be wise to continue the prohibition of insurance is a question the Legislature might profitably consider; but should the prohibition be removed, it would be well to require the assent of the State Board of Examiners to each insurance policy accepted.

It may be that the conditions are such as to justify the State in carrying its own risks; but, at least, there should be some provision made to meet sudden calls for funds to make good losses sustained through fire. To that end, I recommend the establishment of an insurance fund to be made up of a moderate sum set apart from the proceeds of taxation each year. The State Board of Examiners might be authorized to invest this fund in the same class of securities in which the permanent school fund is invested, and also to sell these securities and apply the money to rebuilding when fires occur during a recess of the Legislature.

### STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections, which was created by the last Legislature, and given investigative and advisory authority, entered upon the discharge of its duties eighteen months ago. The members accepted the theory, as stated in their report, that their relations toward the various State institutions should be those of assistance and coöperation, rather than of criticism, and such shortcomings as

they have discovered they attribute to inadequate facilities or other unpropitious conditions more than to the remissness of boards of directors or officers. A number of important recommendations for the improvement of the prisons and the Whittier and Preston schools have been made and may be found in their biennial report.

All of the county jails have been inspected by members of the board, and the discovery is reported that in many counties the State laws with respect to separate rooms for the confinement of different classes of prisoners, of children and adults, and of men and women, are being violated. On the other hand, the county hospitals, which, also, have been visited, are found to be in better shape and generally serve very well the purpose for which they were created, although these hospitals are not all equally good, and in many there is much room for improvement.

A census of the inmates of jails, hospitals, and infirmaries was made January 1, 1904, and another July 1 of the same year. It was found that at the date first mentioned the jails contained 1,686 persons, while six months later the number had been reduced to 1,256. This marked difference between the winter population of the jails, and that of the summer, emphasizes the conclusion announced by the board that some form of work ought to be found for county jail prisoners.

Of unfortunates condemned by poverty or old age and sickness to be inmates of hospitals and infirmaries there are no less than 4,042 in the State, and they are divided between custodial and hospital cases in about the proportion of two to one.

### THE CAPITOL AND THE ARCHIVES.

In the report of the Secretary of State attention is called to the necessity for making an appropriation which will render it possible to execute some of the needed repairs to the State Capitol. This is a noble building, and a great credit to earlier generations of Californians, but in its plumbing and heating systems it is sadly antiquated, besides being out of repair in a good many ways. The report of the State Board of Health declares the present condition of the building dangerous to the health of its inmates.

I wish also to indorse the suggestion of the Secretary of State that better facilities for the keeping and proper arrangement of the archives are urgently needed.

### LABOR AND OTHER STATISTICS.

In the biennial report presented by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be found industrial and social data of a good deal of interest. It is shown, on the evidence of the figures of the last census, that the number of the unemployed is smaller in this State than

the average in the country at large. In the cities there has been during the past several years a general shortening of the working day for mechanics and several other classes of employés, with an increase in pay. The number of women and children who are breadwinners is increasing in California as well as elsewhere, although the proportion of this class of workers is smaller than in other parts of the country. Labor organizations have increased rapidly during the last two years, and include now more than eight hundred unions, whose membership is estimated to be over 100,000.

A special report on workingmen and university education shows that the number of students in the University of California who are sons or daughters of wage-earners is large and that these students make a fine showing; they comprise 20 per cent of the intrants, 26 per cent of the graduates, and 32 per cent of the honor men.

I recommend that the scope of the statistical work done by this Bureau be enlarged sufficiently to enable it to collect statistics of marriage and divorce and also of crimes, which could be accomplished at small expense, by requiring the coöperation of county and city officers.

### HORTICULTURAL INTERESTS.

I am glad to be able to say that the new Horticultural Commission law, which received my approval March 25, 1903, has proven effective for the purposes intended, and, with some possible additions of power and resource, bids fair to continue to meet all reasonable requirements.

Perhaps the most important horticultural fact yet brought to light is that predaceous insects, while in their native habitat and attended by their natural adversaries, are never or seldom so injurious to plant life as to make any form of husbandry unprofitable. It is only when one insect is imported without the company of its natural enemy that the balance of nature is disturbed and injury is inflicted upon agricultural and horticultural production.

To such advantage has this fact been employed in California, and mainly through the assiduous efforts of the State horticultural office, that the once dreaded San José scale is now rendered almost powerless for evil and the various forms of orange scale are fast disappearing from the orchards. It is a reasonable estimate that the *Scutellista cyanea*, which is cleaning the trees of black scale, has proven itself worth a round million dollars to our commonwealth, and it is hardly too much to say that the *Vedalia cardinalis* rescued the great citrus fruit industry from imminent danger of destruction through the cottony cushion scale.

Through an arrangement effected by the Horticultural Commissioner with the government of West Australia, Mr. George Compere, the entomologist, was sent, during the past year, upon an extended journey in



South America, Europe, and Asia Minor, at the joint expense of these two States. His principal mission, so far as this State is concerned, was to discover a parasite of the codling moth, an insect so destructive that it has been estimated it takes annually forty per cent of the pear and apple crops. Mr. Compere thinks he has found parasites which will destroy the codling moth, and he has sent to Commissioner Ellwood Cooper colonies of these insects, which are now being bred and will be placed in the orchards next season. If the results hoped for are secured, every dollar expended in this enterprise will be returned a thousand-fold.

The citrus industry being now menaced by the threatened introduction of the Morelos orange-maggot, which infests the orange-growing districts of Mexico, the importation of the fruit from that country has been prohibited. But since this does not entirely remove the danger that the pest may be brought in, it is proposed that California shall coöperate with Mexico with a view to discovering some means of combating the insect in the Mexican orchards.

### OUR MINING INTERESTS.

An industry that has added to the wealth of the State an aggregate value of \$418,851,853 in seventeen years should not lose its proper place in the consideration of the people of the commonwealth or the Legislature which represents them. California is not only rich in precious metals, but in other mineral products of equal, if not of greater, value, and our State is so rich in all these that the exploitation of them thus far has, with the exception of placer mining, left them comparatively untouched. With the completion of the new mining building at the State University it is to be hoped that more young men of spirit and enterprise will have their attention attracted to mining as a life work and to California as a proper field for the exercise of their powers, however great they may prove to be. There are hard problems still to solve, but it can not be doubted that ways will be found for extracting the precious metals from their hiding places without rendering arable areas, upon which humanity must depend for its food supply until time shall be no more, unfitted for human habitation.

### PRINTING STATE REPORTS.

The State Controller has submitted the recommendation that a certain sum shall be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the State Board of Examiners to be expended in printing the reports of boards, commissions, and officers whose publication has not been otherwise provided for. It appears to be necessary either to do this, or to make separate appropriations for general printing and for publication of

reports, for the boards and officers referred to, since under the existing conditions some of them are unable to have their reports printed in the State Printing Office until deficiency appropriations have been made for them. It would be most unwise, however, to go back to the old practice of making a lump sum appropriation for all State printing, because the present plan of making separate appropriations for each office, as recommended by Governors Budd and Gage, has proved to be much more economical.

### RIVER CONTROL AND RECLAMATION.

One of the matters of greatest magnitude which the Legislature will be called upon to consider is that of control of the floods of the Sacramento River and its tributaries and the reclamation of the basin lands. Fully twenty millions of money, public and private, have already been expended to accomplish this object, but the results have been unsatisfactory, and in recent years the opinion has been growing that the solution of the problem could be found only in a comprehensive system of channel development and bank protection, such as is beyond the power of accomplishment by land-owners acting individually or through local district organizations. The previously gradual development of this sentiment received a great impetus from the disasters of last spring, when river floods occurred which inflicted a damage amounting to several millions of dollars and demonstrated the need of a unified public control of the levee system.

Almost before the full extent of the damage had been ascertained, the owners of river lands, manifesting their usual indomitable spirit, held a convention, formed an association, and enlisted the coöperation of the commercial organizations. Out of this movement there eventually came the employment by the Commissioner of Public Works of three eminent engineers, Messrs. T. G. Dabney of Mississippi, H. B. Richardson of Louisiana, and H. M. Chittenden of the United States Army, who, with Mr. M. A. Nurse, were constituted a board to study the whole problem, and report a plan of relief. The report, which has recently been submitted, is an able document, and shows great boldness in its conception of a system of control of the rivers.

In its analysis of the causes of the floods the report demonstrates that the immediate cause, though not the primary one, is the inadequacy of the channel of the middle and lower river to carry off the floods poured in from above and from both sides. The most striking proof offered of this is the fact that at Iron Cañon, near Red Bluff, the channel capacity of the river is equal to 200,000 cubic feet per second, while at Collinsville, near its mouth, the maximum flood flow is but 165,000 cubic feet. The primary cause of the channel conditions before

mentioned is, of course, the topography of the valley, which from Stony Creek down to Suisun Bay offers such a very gradual descent that the river, unaided by sufficient levees, does not cut a deep channel, as it does nearer its source. In times of high floods the channel from Stony Creek southward has always been insufficient to carry all of the water, and in recent times there has been a serious channel deterioration from the mouth of Feather River to the bay. At all times the river, in flood periods, has relieved itself of surplus waters by discharging them over the banks, or through sloughs, into the depressed areas, called basins, by which it is bounded on both sides.

The basic principle of the plan of relief suggested is concentration, in order that channel improvement may be secured, and the means by which concentration is to be obtained consist, in large part, of levee construction. Not only is the Sacramento River, throughout its course from Stony Creek to Collinsville, to be leveed, but also the Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American rivers and other tributaries are to be so treated. Even the small creeks are to be lined with levees, and the hill drainage is to be collected and carried off in canals. Through the great basins there are to extend waterways for drainage, and during the period when the channel improvement is being effected, these waterways will operate as by-passes to receive and carry away the spill from the river. An essential feature of the project is cutting off bends and straightening the river between the mouth of the Feather and the city of Colusa, it being proposed to reduce the present length of this part of the stream, which is almost seventy miles, to forty-seven miles. In order to increase the scour of the river in its lower reaches, it is proposed to close the sloughs through which a part of the discharge now enters the San Joaquin. To make this safe, there must first be created below Rio Vista a channel capacity of 250,000 second feet.

Such are the general outlines of the plan of relief now proposed, which in its main features agrees fairly well with the conclusions reached by other commissions and engineers. The members of the present commission testify to the value of the work performed by their predecessors, and admit that without the data previously collected they could not have prepared this report. They add that before the details of the project now submitted can be worked out it will be necessary to make many new surveys and arrive at accurate determinations concerning a number of minor problems.

The estimate of cost, made on a liberal basis, is \$23,776,022. While this is a very large amount of money, the advantages to be derived from the successful execution of the enterprise would be so vast that the price to be paid is relatively small. In times of extreme flood 1,700 square miles, or more than 1,000,000 acres, of fertile lands are flooded, and of this area 750,000 acres now have comparatively small



values, because they can not be safely cultivated. If absolutely protected from floods this area would be made worth, at a conservative valuation, from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and an additional area of 250,000 acres, now protected against ordinary floods, would be largely enhanced in value. Therefore, the permanent reclamation of this vast extent of overflowed lands, assuming it could be accomplished at an expense of \$24,000,000, would be the most profitable kind of business undertaking. It would create a great amount of new wealth, add to the productive power of the State, and cause a large increase of population.

To accomplish these grand results seems to require the coöperation of the State and United States governments, combined with a large degree of public spirit and private enterprise on the part of the individuals who will be most directly affected. Such extensive changes in the regimen of the Sacramento River as are proposed may not be made except the assent of the United States Government is first secured, and presumably that will not be given until the whole project has first been reviewed and approved by a board of Federal engineers organized for the purpose. It would, therefore, be well, I think, for the Legislature to take action looking to the appointment, by the proper authority, of such a board, which would naturally be composed of eminent engineers, whose conclusions would constitute a valuable check upon the work of the State's commission. If the theories and estimates of the latter should be sustained and verified, there would be added confidence felt in the practicability of the enterprise on the lines which have been laid down. At the same time, such a Federal commission would lay the foundation on which an appeal could be made to Congress for aid in executing the work.

The benefits which the State will derive from the improvement of the river and the reclamation of 1,700 square miles of fertile land are so great that it will be sound public policy for it to assist in every way in which it can do so. But in what manner it can best act is a question calling for thorough and intelligent consideration before a decision is reached. The loan of the State's credit to assist the work of a great reclamation district, as well as a liberal appropriation of money to aid in the river improvement, has been suggested, but I feel that the subject has not yet been sufficiently discussed to render it possible to make a positive recommendation. But in view of the vast amount of new wealth which will be created, the land itself will naturally be called upon to assume a burden of expense, and, so far as possible, in just proportion to the increment of values.

GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor.

## APPENDIX A.

## LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS, AND REPRIEVES.

During the period between January 7, 1903, and January 1, 1905, I have exercised executive clemency in forty-three cases, of which eight were pardons, twenty commutations of sentence, and fifteen reprieves of sentence. Of the eight pardon cases, three were merely executive orders of restoration to citizenship to persons who had served out their full terms in prison some time previous to my action, but who had not obtained an order restoring them to citizenship. In two other cases of pardon the prisoners were clearly not guilty of the crime for which they were imprisoned. Two more were issued for meritorious service at the time of the outbreak of prisoners at Folsom, and one represents a case of insanity where the condition attached was that the prisoner should be removed from the State and remain therefrom.

Of the twenty commutations, six were granted on account of excessive sentences; two were cases of insane Chinese convicts and were granted upon condition that they be deported to China; four were issued for services on the occasion of the Folsom outbreak; two were granted because the prisoners were shown not to be guilty of the crimes for which they were imprisoned. The other cases of commutation stand upon distinct grounds which are set forth in the synopsis below.

Six persons, as I have before stated, were extended executive clemency for services on the occasion of the outbreak of prisoners at Folsom Prison in the month of July, 1903. The facts of each case were carefully investigated by the State Board of Prison Directors, who transmitted their findings to me with the recommendation that the prisoners named therein be released in recognition of, and as a reward for, the valuable aid rendered by them, and for the disciplinary effect of such releases upon the general body of prisoners. Each order of release was granted upon the condition that the same should become void if, after his discharge, the prisoner shall be convicted of any felony, and that in such event he should serve the remainder of his unexpired term in addition to the sentence received upon such subsequent conviction.

The prisoners so released upon the recommendation of the Prison Directors are:

1. JOHN MARTINEZ, conditionally pardoned October 16, 1903. He was committed from Los Angeles County in 1895, having been convicted of the crime of rape, and sentenced for a term of twenty years. On the occasion of the outbreak, Martinez went to the assistance of Gatekeeper Chalmers when the latter was assaulted by the escaping convicts, and shut and locked the "outer gate" and put the key in his pocket. He then rang the alarm bell. He also rendered valuable assistance to the wounded prison officials, Guard Cotter and Turnkey Cochrane.

2. JOSEPH CASEY, conditionally pardoned October 16, 1903, was committed from Colusa County in 1890, having been convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment. It appears from the report of the Prison Directors that for twelve years continuously Casey had been in charge of the "inner gate," and that during this period he had never been absent a day from his post of duty. At the time of the outbreak, Casey, in the face of some five hundred advancing convicts, closed and locked the "inner gate," thus, in the language of the report of the Prison Directors, "preventing what might have been a general prison delivery."

3. OLIVER C. CLARK, granted a conditional commutation of sentence October 16, 1903. He was committed from San Francisco in 1896, having been convicted of the crime of forgery and sentenced for a term of twenty years. Clark gave a general alarm of the outbreak. He also telephoned immediately to Folsom for extra medical assistance, whereby the life of Turnkey Cochrane was probably saved, and he rendered other valuable services to the wounded prison officials. As required by law in the case of persons more than once convicted of felony, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court approved and recommended the release of said Clark.

4. WM. H. GRIDER, granted a conditional commutation of sentence October 16, 1903. He was committed from San Joaquin County in May, 1903, having been convicted of burglary in the second degree and sentenced for a term of five years. Just previous to the occurrence of the outbreak of prisoners at the said prison, said Grider endeavored in every way possible to impart to the prison authorities knowledge of the contemplated outbreak, which knowledge had come to him by reason of his being a cell-mate of convict Eldridge, one of the ringleaders in the outbreak. He was prevented by fellow-convicts from so imparting said knowledge in time to prevent the outbreak, but he did impart it to a prison official a few minutes before the actual outbreak. Grider being a second-termer, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court approved and recommended his release from prison. As before stated, Grider was convicted of felony soon after his release, thereby violating the condition of his commutation, and he will therefore be compelled to serve the remainder of his unexpired term in addition to the sentence imposed for his last offense.

5. CHARLES ABBOTT, granted a conditional commutation of sentence October 16, 1903. He was committed from San Francisco in 1883, having been convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree and given a life sentence. Abbott went to the aid of the prison officials who were attacked and wounded, and by his prompt action helped to save the life of Turnkey Cochrane. It also appeared that Abbott had served twenty years of his sentence, and in the language of the Prison Directors, "He has been a model prisoner, has worked exceedingly hard for the benefit of the State, and has never shirked any work assigned to him during the last ten years."

6. PORFIRIO ALVISO, granted a conditional commutation of sentence December 2, 1904. He was committed from San Luis Obispo County in 1895, having been convicted of robbery and sentenced for a term of fifteen years. Alviso communicated information of the outbreak before the same occurred, but it was delayed in transmission, and was not received by the prison officials until shortly after the break. The Prison Board say: "We feel that under the circumstances Alviso did all in his power to aid the officers, and to prevent the disastrous results that followed, and that he is fully deserving of consideration at your hands." At the time of his release Alviso had served all but a few months under his sentence of fifteen years.



### PARDONS.

In addition to the pardons mentioned above, the following pardons were granted:

**JOHN M. HERBERT**, pardoned July 6, 1903. He was committed from Fresno County in 1884, having been convicted of robbery and sentenced for a term of twenty years. He served out his term, but, upon his discharge, did not obtain a restoration to citizenship. It was to remedy this omission that the pardon was granted, and satisfactory evidence was produced showing that since his release he had been a respectable, law-abiding citizen, and that he had inherited a large estate which he desired to manage without any doubt as to his civil competency so to do.

**BERNARD McQUAID**, pardoned August 25, 1903. He was committed from Yuba County in November, 1900, having been convicted of robbery and sentenced for a term of five years. In April, 1902, McQuaid was adjudged insane and was transferred to the State Hospital at Ukiah. It was certified by Dr. E. W. King, Superintendent at said hospital, that in his opinion McQuaid was then insane and was also irresponsible at the time he committed the offense; and his release was recommended by E. A. Davis and E. P. McDaniel, the Judge and District Attorney respectively, who officiated at the trial. Upon the guarantee of the father of McQuaid that he would take his son back to Minnesota and care for him, a pardon was issued, the condition being that McQuaid should never return to the State.

**JOHN ENGLISH**, pardoned December 7, 1903. He was committed from Sacramento County in April, 1903, having been convicted of burglary in the second degree and sentenced for a term of two years. This pardon was granted upon the recommendation of the State Board of Prison Directors and upon the representation of Judge E. C. Hart and District Attorney Seymour that English was not guilty of the crime of which he was convicted. It appears that English was charged with being accessory to the crime of burglary alleged to have been convicted by one Burton, as principal, while in truth, as was afterwards ascertained, Burton was not guilty of burglary, but of petit larceny, a misdemeanor. At the time of his pardon English had already served over six months in prison, the maximum imprisonment for a misdemeanor.

**J. M. BRIDGES**, pardoned December 15, 1903, to effect a restoration to citizenship. Bridges was committed from Fresno County in July, 1898, having been convicted of receiving stolen property, and sentenced for a term of four years. He was discharged from the prison on July 8, 1901, having earned the full allowance of credits. Upon a showing that his prison record was good and that he had, since his discharge, lived as a respectable, law-abiding citizen, the pardon was granted.

**WALTER H. WILLIAMS**, pardoned February 2, 1904. He was convicted in Santa Clara County in September, 1903, of a misdemeanor, viz.: defrauding an innkeeper, and was sentenced to the county jail for a term of six months. Williams was convicted without trial upon a plea of guilty, being without advice of counsel or friends, and being ignorant of his rights. It was represented by S. F. Leib and M. H. Hyland, Judges of the Superior Court, and by James H. Campbell, District Attorney, that under the facts of the case there was clearly no intent to defraud any one, and that Williams was not guilty of the crime charged. These facts were also admitted by Mrs. Josephine Meyer, the prosecuting witness.

**THOMAS GRIFFIN**, pardoned July 27, 1904, by Lieutenant-Governor Anderson, the Acting Governor, in order to effect a restoration to citizenship. He was committed from Contra Costa County in August, 1897, having been convicted of attempt to rape and sentenced for a term of five years. He was discharged on March 21, 1901, having earned the credits allowed by law for good conduct in prison. It was satisfactorily shown that since his discharge Griffin had led an industrious and exemplary life at his home in Contra Costa County.

### COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCE.

In addition to the commutations of sentence mentioned as having been granted for services rendered at the outbreak of prisoners at Folsom, the following were also issued:

**SINDIA CHIPP**, an Indian woman, whose term was commuted to cease November 16, 1903. She was committed from Modoc County in June, 1903, having been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced for a term of one year and a day. The commutation was granted upon the certificate of Warden Tompkins that said Sindia Chipp on her receipt at said prison was pregnant, and, according to the testimony of the prison physician, was expected to be delivered before the expiration of her term. It was also represented by the District Attorney of Modoc County that there were extenuating circumstances connected with the crime. She had served over half her sentence at the time of her release.

**PEDRO YANES**, committed from San Diego County in November, 1888, having been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. His term was commuted to expire in December, 1906. At the time of the crime Yanes was but a boy of fifteen years. He is now thirty-one years of age. The evidence upon which he was convicted was circumstantial, and it appears that, if guilty, he was prompted to the act by a momentary impulse, without any previous deliberation or malice, and without a full appreciation of the enormity of the offense, which consisted in the shooting of his employer. He comes from a respectable Mexican family and had previous to the crime been a dutiful son and faithful employé, and had during his confinement shown no criminal or vicious tendencies, but on the contrary had acquired a character which gives promise that upon his release he will become an industrious and law-abiding citizen. Hon. Edwin Parker, who was judge at the trial, strongly recommended the release of Yanes, saying: "At the time of passing sentence I reminded him (Yanes) of his youth, and the probable long term of life imprisonment of one so young, and held out to him the probability that if he properly conducted himself in prison he might after awhile receive a pardon; and it appears to me that if he is ever to be so pardoned, it should be done now while his freedom may be of some benefit to the community and to himself." The release of Yanes was recommended also by Hon. J. L. Copeland, who, as District Attorney, conducted the prosecution of the case.

**FOO YOCK**, committed from San Francisco in 1881 for robbery and later in 1883, while in San Quentin Prison, convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. His term was commuted to expire on December 23, 1903, upon the condition that he should within ten days after discharge be removed to China and never return to the State of California. At the time of his release Foo Yock was an inmate of the State Hospital at Stockton, and was incurably and hopelessly insane, according to the certificate of Dr. Asa Clark, Medical Superintendent. Within the ten days stipulated Foo Yock was on his way to China. As required in cases of second-termers, a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court approved and recommended his release upon commutation.

**EMMA WINGATE**, convicted in June, 1904, in Oakland, Alameda County, of vagrancy, and sentenced to a term of thirty days in the county jail. Her release on commutation was recommended by Dr. Charles L. Tisdale, County Physician, Mortimer Smith, the committing Judge, and John N. Bishop, Sheriff, who represented that she was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and that the lives of fifteen other female prisoners who were confined in the same room with her were endangered thereby. They urged that her sentence be commuted so that she could be sent to the county infirmary for proper treatment. It appeared that there was no other room in said county jail to which she could be removed and no other county building within the Sheriff's custody in which she could be placed.

**CHARLES TAYLOR**, a negro, committed from Butte County in June, 1886, having been convicted of the crimes of burglary and grand larceny upon a plea of guilty to four several informations. He was sentenced to an aggregate imprisonment of forty-two years.

It appears from the statement of Hon. John C. Gray, who, as District Attorney, conducted the prosecution of Taylor, and from statements of other reputable citizens of Butte County, that the crimes were of a petty nature, consisting in stealing hogs and robbing hen-roosts and other outbuildings, and that the punishment imposed was, perhaps, due to an inflamed public mind growing out of a succession of grave crimes committed in the community. The State Board of Prison Directors, by resolution, recommended the release of Taylor, and they were joined by a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Taylor had served in expiation of his offenses a term equivalent to a sentence of twenty-three years. He was released April 4, 1904.

LEE CHUCK, a Chinaman, committed from San Francisco in March, 1890, having been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced for a term of fifty years. Thereafter, in 1892, he was adjudged insane and sent to the State Hospital at Agnews. It was certified that he was hopelessly and incurably insane. His sentence was commuted to expire May 30, 1904, upon condition that within twenty days he be deported to China and never return to California. Because of the refusal of the Federal authorities to allow his deportation in the absence of guaranty that he would be allowed to land in China, the above condition was not fulfilled, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Warden of San Quentin Prison, where he is now confined.

JAMES J. THORNTON, committed from Solano County in 1891, having been convicted upon an information charging robbery and a prior conviction of burglary, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The commutation of sentence ordered the release of the prisoner on June 27, 1904, and was approved by a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court and strongly recommended by Hon. A. J. Buckles, the committing Judge, who stated the reasons therefor, as follows: "At that time Section 667 Penal Code was construed by myself, the District Attorney, and counsel for defendant, to mean that where a defendant was convicted of robbery, having suffered conviction for a prior felony, he must be sentenced to life imprisonment. This was probably an error, for reading the first part of said Section 667 it would appear that the Judge passing sentence would be left with no discretion only where the prior conviction was for petit larceny, or for an attempt to commit a felony. However this may be, had I not been under the impression that I must send him up for life, the sentence would not have exceeded imprisonment for a term longer than ten years. This section (667) was repealed by the Legislature of 1903, so that now no person *must* be sentenced for life simply because he has suffered for a prior conviction. It seems to me this is a very strong case calling for executive clemency." At the time of his release Thornton had served in expiation of his crime a term equivalent to a sentence of twenty-one years.

DOUGLAS BERRY, convicted of indecent exposure upon a plea of guilty in the Police Court of Oakland, Alameda County, and sentenced for a term of one hundred days in the county jail. It satisfactorily appeared by the testimony of Dr. A. A. Stafford, Judge Stephen G. Nye, and other reputable citizens that Berry had been a great sufferer from kidney troubles and weakness of the bladder, and that the act charged was committed while under severe physical suffering; that he was an old man sixty-four years of age, and had never before been charged with any infraction of the law, having always borne an excellent reputation in the community. He had served about a month in jail before his release upon commutation of sentence.

JOHN BRYAN, committed from Sonoma County in April, 1896, having been convicted upon two charges of burglary and given two separate sentences of ten years each. His term was commuted to expire July 11, 1904. At the time of his discharge he had served a term equivalent to a sentence of twelve years, which, under the circumstances, was ample punishment for the crime committed. At the date of the crime Bryan was but seventeen years of age. Hon. S. K. Dougherty and Hon. Emmett Seawell, who officiated as Judge and District Attorney respectively at the trial, and other prominent citizens of Sonoma County, strongly argued that executive clemency be extended in this case, representing that a rumor current at the time to the effect that said Bryan was concerned in a still more serious crime which had lately been committed in the community, contributed to the severity of the sentence imposed, which rumor was afterwards found to be without foundation. The State Board of Prison Directors, by resolution, recommended the release of said Bryan, and a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court also approved and recommended the commutation of his sentence.



**RICHARD DALTON**, committed from Fresno County in November, 1901, having been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced for a term of six years. It appears from the representations of George E. Church and O. L. Evarts, who officiated as Judge and District Attorney respectively at the trial, that the crime consisted in the stealing of a bicycle of small value; that Dalton was in an intoxicated condition when the crime occurred; that he did not appropriate the bicycle to his own use, but gave it to a stranger standing near, who later turned it over to an officer; that the severity of the sentence was due to the fact that at the time of the trial Dalton was reported as having been an old offender, while in truth, as was afterwards ascertained, he had never before been convicted of any crime. At the time of his release on commutation Dalton had already served a term equivalent to a sentence of five years, which, under the circumstances, was more than ample punishment for his offense.

**JACK BROOKS**, committed from Fresno County in 1899, having been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. Brooks's term was commuted to expire in August, 1906, by which time he will have served a term equivalent to a sentence of twelve years. The commutation in this case was granted because it was satisfactorily shown from facts brought to light since the trial and conviction of said Brooks that he was not guilty of the crime charged, although culpable in a lesser degree in his connection with the crime. The crime for which Brooks was imprisoned consisted in the shooting and killing of one Donnelly in the city of Fresno, in a running fight, in which, besides said Brooks, one Rice, a police officer, and one Ardell, also took part and also fired shots at Donnelly. After the conviction of Brooks, Rice and Ardell were separately tried and were both acquitted, and at said trials new evidence came to light which clearly established the fact that the fatal shot was not fired by Brooks. In fact, the defense of Rice went upon the assumption that he (Rice) fired the shot, but was justified as an arresting officer in so doing. The State Board of Prison Directors presented a review of the facts of this case and says: "The Board, after duly examining the case, is of the opinion that Convict No. 4926, Jack Brooks, is innocent of the crime charged against him. \* \* \* This Board does most respectfully recommend to the Governor of California that he do pardon the said Convict No. 4926, Jack Brooks. These findings and recommendations are approved by the affirmative votes of Directors Devlin, Wilkins, Ray, and Felton." This recommendation was joined in by E. W. Risley, who presided as Judge on the trial of Brooks; H. Z. Austin, who presided as Judge at the trial of Ardell; O. L. Evarts, the District Attorney, who prosecuted both Brooks and Ardell; J. D. Collins, Sheriff of Fresno County; and by Frank H. Short, who defended Rice.

**TURVIVIO FIORIVANTI**, convicted in April, 1904, in Placer County of assault with a deadly weapon and sentenced to the county jail for eighteen months. The sentence was commuted by Lieutenant and Acting Governor Anderson to expire in July, 1904. This was done upon the recommendation of J. E. Prewett and A. K. Robinson, who officiated as Judge and District Attorney respectively on the trial, who represented that since the trial of said Fiorivanti a condition of facts had been disclosed showing that the assault grew out of a quarrel among Italian laborers at Lincoln, in which many took part and the responsibility for which was not confined to any one person; that Fiorivanti made the assault under fear that his brother's life and that of his own were in danger. It was urged that in any aspect of the case the four months served by the prisoner was more than ample punishment for his connection with the trouble. The recommendation of Judge Prewett and District Attorney Robinson was joined in by F. P. Tuttle, who assisted in the prosecution of Fiorivanti; Charles Keena, Sheriff of Placer County; T. B. Harper, Justice of the Peace, who conducted the preliminary examination, and by A. J. Gladding, of the firm of Gladding & McBean, by whom the prisoner had been employed.

**CHARLES BIRD**, committed from Los Angeles County in January, 1901, having been convicted of burglary in the first degree and sentenced for a term of five years. Bird had all but served his sentence—the last day of his term being August 14, 1904. He was released by Lieutenant and Acting Governor Anderson upon a commutation of sentence on August 11, 1904, three days before the expiration of his term, upon the representation of Warden Yell that the mother of said Bird, who resided in another State, was dying and greatly desired the presence of her son.

NATALE ROSSI, committed from Marin County in July, 1883, having been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced for life. On account of extenuating circumstances surrounding the crime and as a reward for his faithful conduct as a prisoner, the State Board of Prison Directors on December 28, 1901, released him upon parole. Since his parole Rossi has been employed by the Novato Land Company in Marin County, and the officers of said company certify that "ever since his release Rossi has led a most exemplary life, has been sober, industrious, honest, peaceable, and law-abiding, and is one of the most reliable and trusted employes of the company. He has sent to Switzerland for his wife, his two sons, and the wife of one of his sons, all of whom are now living happily with him at Novato, California." The State Board of Prison Directors, under date of October 12, 1904, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully petitioned to exercise executive clemency and issue a pardon to one Natale Rossi, a prisoner of San Quentin Prison, who has been out on parole for about four years, and whose conduct during this period of time has been such as to merit a pardon."

This recommendation was joined in by Thomas J. Lennon, Judge of the Superior Court; Thomas P. Boyd, District Attorney of Marin County; and George Mason, ex-Sheriff of Marin County. At the time of his release upon parole the said Rossi had served a term equivalent to a sentence of twenty-seven years.

JOHN J. BAKER, committed from Sacramento County in February, 1900, having been convicted of robbery and sentenced for a term of thirty-five years. His term was conditionally commuted to expire December 14, 1904, upon the recommendation of Judge E. C. Hart, who presided at the trial of Baker, and of C. W. Baker, who as District Attorney conducted the prosecution. They represent that R. M. Gordon and A. B. Spellman, two hardened criminals, were the leaders in the robbery and that Baker was more a spectator than a participant; that Baker, who was under twenty-one years of age at the time, pleaded guilty to the crime under the name of Spellman to prevent the fact of his disgrace becoming known to his family, and that on this account no effort was made to consider his case separately from the other two. The new light thrown upon the case is indicated by the statement of Judge Hart, which is in part as follows:

"I have since been convinced that this young man bore a very good reputation prior to his arrest upon the occasion referred to. When he pleaded guilty he made no statement with a view of mitigating his punishment, and I assumed, from the fact of his having been found in such bad company, that he was also a man with a bad record, which the officers at that time were unable to learn anything about. For this reason I gave him a heavy sentence. If, after you have investigated the facts, you feel justified in commuting Spellman's (Baker's) sentence, I can assure you that such a course on your part will meet with my unqualified approval. I think that young Spellman's (Baker's) worst crime was in permitting himself to become associated with these men—Gordon and the other Spellman. But I understand that he met them for the first time in Sacramento on the day of the evening upon which the robbery occurred, and it is very likely that he did not know the dangerous character of the men with whom, unfortunately, circumstances brought him into association. Again I say if I had the sentencing of this young man to do over, I would not, in any event, give him over seven years."

The parents of Baker, who are people of respectability and good standing in another State, advanced funds to enable him to return home immediately upon his release, and have given assurance that he will be furnished useful employment, and will never return to this State.

### REPRIEVES.

BERT ROSS, committed from San Luis Obispo County in November, 1901, having been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on January 10, 1902. Ross appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, thereby staying the execution. His sentence was reprieved by successive orders of Governor Gage until February 16, 1903, in order to avoid the necessity of having Ross again brought before the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County for the purpose of resentence. Because of the prolonged pendency of this appeal I reprieved Ross's sentence four successive times, the date last set for execution being Friday, December 18, 1903. The appeal was decided adversely to Ross, and upon that date he was executed.

LEUNG OCK, committed from Siskiyou County in October, 1903, having been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, April 22, 1904. Upon the certificate of Dr. F. W. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, and Dr. Asa Clark, Superintendent of the Stockton State Hospital, dated April 19, 1904, that Leung Ock's mental condition was very doubtful, and recommending a reprieve to enable them to make further observation and reach a definite conclusion, I reprieved his sentence to and until January 24, 1904. On June 20, 1904, said medical experts reported to Hon. Alden Anderson, Lieutenant and Acting Governor, that there was evidence to justify further careful and prolonged observation. They recommended that he be reprieved for six months and be transferred to Mendocino State Hospital. His sentence was thereupon reprieved to August 26, 1904, and later, for the same reasons, he was again reprieved to and until February 24, 1905.

UNG TING BOW, committed from Kings County in April, 1903, having been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 27, 1904. On May 24, 1904, Dr. F. W. Hatch and Dr. J. D. Young, Assistant Physician at Stockton State Hospital, reported that after an examination they believed the prisoner to be insane and recommended that he be reprieved for a period of six months in order that he might be placed in one of the State Hospitals for treatment and observation. Upon this showing, his sentence was reprieved to and until November 27, 1904. Before the expiration of the last reprieve I recommended to the Warden at San Quentin Prison that the procedure provided for in Sections 1221 to 1225, inclusive, of the Penal Code be employed. These sections provide that if a prisoner under judgment of death is supposed to be insane, the Warden, with the concurrence of the Superior Judge of the county, may summon a jury to try the fact. If it be found that the prisoner is insane, the Warden must suspend the execution and transmit the finding to the Governor, who may, when the prisoner becomes sane, issue a warrant appointing a day for the execution of the judgment. This recommendation on my part was made to obviate the issuance of further reprieves, the experts still being in doubt as to Leung Ock's mental condition. Upon the representation of the Warden that the time was too short to proceed under these sections, the sentence of Ung Ting Bow was again reprieved to and until December 23, 1904. Before that date the inquisition provided by the Code was held, and Ung Ting Bow was found to be insane. The death sentence will be stayed thereby until it be found that he has recovered his sanity.

FRANCISCO OCHOA, committed from Kern County, in September, 1899, having been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 27, 1904. The sentence was reprieved to June 10, 1904, upon representations by the Mexican Consul at San Francisco and by other respectable persons that certain material testimony given at the trial was false, and that the fact of such falsity was discovered so recently as not to afford time to present the proper affidavits and statements to the Governor before the day set for execution. The statements so furnished were not sufficient to establish the contention made, and Ochoa was executed on the day set in said reprieve.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, an Indian, committed from Sacramento County in January, 1903, having been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, August 12, 1904. The sentence was reprieved to October 7, 1904, for the reason that the retrial of Charles Padilla, who was charged jointly with Lawrence, was set for September 5, 1904, and it was claimed that new evidence was likely to be produced at such retrial.



tending to establish the innocence of said Lawrence. The expected new evidence was not produced, and Lawrence was executed on the date set in the reprieve.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, committed from San Francisco, having been convicted in April, 1902, of murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 7, 1904. Buckley's sentence was reprieved four successive times, the day last set for execution being December 16, 1904. The reprieves were granted upon affidavits to the effect that Buckley could be shown conclusively to be innocent of the crime charged, if time were given to prepare and present certain newly discovered material evidence brought to light since his conviction. Each reprieve succeeding the first was granted upon a sworn statement that additional time was required to prepare and present said evidence, although the utmost diligence had been used since the granting of the last reprieve. Before the day last set for the execution, an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was perfected, which, during its pendency, will have the effect of staying the execution of the sentence.

## APPENDIX B.

# APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR BETTERMENTS.

The following table shows the appropriations made at the session of the Legislature in 1903 for buildings and other improvements in connection with State institutions; also the expenditures up to January 1, 1905, from such appropriations, and also from former appropriations and from contingent funds:

	Appropriations.	Expended.	Contingent Fund.
Stockton Hospital—			
Cold-storage and improvements .....			\$29,171 13
Napa Hospital—			
Building, plumbing, etc. ....			36,106 59
Agnew's Hospital—			
Water towers (old appropriation) .....	\$4,705 55	\$4,705 55	
Water towers (1903 appropriation) .....	5,000 00	4,486 89	
Sewer system .....	8,000 00	3,153 82	
Lighting system .....	6,000 00	5,493 17	
Artesian well (old appropriation) .....	1,647 56		
Repairs, etc. ....	4,000 00	313 73	
Cottages, etc. ....			33,397 29
Mendocino Hospital—			
Purchase of land .....	7,500 00	7,500 00	
Boilers, etc. ....			1,947 13
Assembly hall .....	30,000 00	10,349 77	
Southern California Hospital—			
New boilers .....	3,000 00	2,998 10	
Reservoir, etc. ....	3,000 00	2,418 04	
Administration building .....	110,000 00	26,674 96	
Improvements .....			5,458 85
Laundry .....	2,000 00	1,996 00	
Home for Feeble-Minded—			
Certain improvements .....			2,119 86
Oil-storage plant .....	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Lavatories and baths .....	4,500 00	4,281 08	
Food elevators .....	1,000 00	911 99	
Laundry .....	1,000 00	956 73	
Sewer and septic tank .....	2,000 00	1,949 27	
Building, steam heater, electric plant .....	16,500 00	15,355 70	
Fire apparatus .....	5,000 00	4,962 16	
Hospital cottages .....	20,000 00		
San Quentin Prison—			
Jute warehouse .....	5,000 00	4,770 88	
Folsom Prison—			
Building for insane .....	25,000 00		
Air-compressor .....	10,000 00		
Whittier School—			
Well and equipment .....	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Shops and equipment .....	8,000 00	2,456 63	
Preston School—			
Water system .....	8,000 00	6,792 06	
Furnishings .....	3,500 00	1,195 44	
Amounts carried forward .....	\$302,853 11	\$122,221 87	\$108,200 85

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR BETTERMENTS—Continued.

	Appropriations.	Expended.	Contingent Fund.
Amounts brought forward .....	\$302,853 11	\$122,221 87	\$108,200 85
San José Normal School—			
Repairs and improvements .....	5,000 00	4,998 19	
Los Angeles Normal School—			
Improvements .....	12,000 00	11,413 58	
Chico Normal School—			
Erection of buildings .....	28,500 00	25,441 88	
San Diego Normal School—			
West wing, assembly hall, and training school .....	61,000 00	59,244 77	
Polytechnic School—			
Purchase of site (old appropriation) .....	21,251 10	21,251 10	
Construction and furnishing .....	18,000 00	17,977 27	
Buildings and plant .....	13,000 00	10,173 47	
University—			
Erection of buildings .....	250,000 00	250,000 00	
Affiliated Colleges .....	6,000 00	6,000 00	
Laboratory .....	1,800 00	1,800 00	
Sisson Hatchery—			
Dwelling and land .....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Colton Hall—			
Improvements .....	1,500 00		
Sutter's Fort—			
Improvements .....	5,000 00	4,663 70	
Veterans' Home—			
Hospital annex .....	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Furnishings .....	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Power-house, etc. ....	10,000 00	9,999 67	
Marshall Monument .....	2,500 00	2,432 76	
Poultry Station .....	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Superintendent of State Printing—			
Machinery and repairs .....	40,000 00	39,388 93	
Governor's Mansion—			
Old appropriation .....	48,758 00	48,735 32	
Total old appropriations .....	\$877,162 21	\$685,742 61	\$108,200 85
	76,362 21	74,691 97	
Total 1903 appropriations .....	\$800,800 00	\$611,050 64	
	611,050 64		
Amount of 1903 appropriations unexpended .....	\$189,749 36		











# REPORT

OF THE

# STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

1905.

## STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

GEO. C. PARDEE,	- - - - -	GOVERNOR.
CHAS. F. CURRY,	- - - - -	SECRETARY OF STATE.
U. S. WEBB,	- - - - -	ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

W. S. MELICK, SECRETARY AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBER, JAN. 1, 1903, TO OCT. 8, 1904.

A. J. PILLSBURY, SECRETARY AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBER, NOV. 10, 1904.



SACRAMENTO :

W. W. SHANNON, - - - SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1905.



WHEREAS, There has been removed from among us and from this life our Secretary and associate, Walter S. Melick; be it

*Resolved*, That we hereby make acknowledgment of our high estimation of him as a man and public official.

That, as Secretary of this Board and ex-officio member, he was unswerving in his loyalty, untiring in his zeal for betterment along all lines, uncontrolled except by right and justice.

That he was broad in his conception of administrative affairs, liberal along the lines of State necessities, thorough in everything that claimed his investigation.

That the State loses an official whose endeavors were devoted to its needs, a devotion intensified by unusual industry and capability; and this Board a conscientious Secretary and member, whose presence and work has been marked by harmony and worth, whose companionship was one never to be forgotten, and whose character is one worthy of emulation.

That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the widow.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Board of Examiners on the seventeenth day of October, 1904.





# REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., December 2, 1904.

*To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:*

We have the honor to herewith submit a report of the transactions of the State Board of Examiners since January 1, 1903.

During this period, 406 meetings have been held. It was found necessary to supplement the regular meeting days, which, according to law, are the first and third Mondays in each month. On an average, seventeen meetings a month have been held for the past two years.

In this time 12,013 claims have been presented, aggregating \$14,248,524.39.

Total amount allowed.....	\$11,915,379 25
Rejected.....	2,235,661 40
Deducted.....	70,703 28
Withdrawn.....	26,780 46

## STATEMENT BY FISCAL YEARS.

*For the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.*

Total claims presented.....	5,754, aggregating	\$5,154,308 03
Allowed.....		4,979,910 40
Withdrawn, deducted, and rejected.....		174,397 63

*For the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.*

Total claims presented.....	6,167, aggregating	\$8,848,007 34
Allowed.....		6,649,904 06
Withdrawn, deducted, and rejected.....		2,198,103 28

## WHERE NO APPROPRIATION HAS BEEN MADE.

Under Section 663 of the Political Code, this Board is empowered to act upon claims for the payment of which no appropriation has been made.

Under date of May 27, 1903, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of 1903 passed an Act entitled "An Act amending Section 1874 of the Political Code, providing for the appointment of a standing committee of the State Board of Education on school text-books," etc., which said Act was approved by the Governor March 18, 1903 (Statutes 1903, page 192), wherein it is provided that there shall be a Secretary to the State Text-Book Committee created by said Act; and,

WHEREAS, Said Act prescribes various important duties for such Secretary to discharge which require great technical knowledge and skill; and,

WHEREAS, No provision has been made to compensate such Secretary for the services required of him by said Act; and,

WHEREAS, The publication by the State of first-class text-books for use in the public schools of this State is a matter of the highest public concern; and,

WHEREAS, Said Text-Book Committee can not prepare for publication the best text-books possible without the aid and assistance of a Secretary technically and otherwise fully competent to discharge the duties of his office; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the State Board of Examiners recommend that the Legislature of 1905 appropriate the sum of forty-one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$4,125.00) to pay such Secretary for all services rendered by him as Secretary to said Text-Book Committee from June 1, 1903, to July 1, 1905.

(Signed:)      GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor.  
                          C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.  
                          U. S. WEBB, Attorney-General.  
                          State Board of Examiners.

Under date of May 4, 1904, the following resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, Property owners on Telegraph avenue, in Oakland, California, have petitioned the City Council for a bituminous pavement on that street, conditional upon the State Home for Adult Blind having its pavement done in front of the three hundred fifty-nine (359) feet facing this avenue, and that contractors have offered to lay said frontage with bituminous pavement with proper curbing for the sum of twenty-three hundred ten and eleven-hundredths (\$2,310.11) dollars, and by resolution the City Council of Oakland has agreed to accept the same when completed and agreed to maintain the same at public expense in the future; and,

WHEREAS, The Oakland Merchants' Exchange, the Oakland Board of Trade, and the Telegraph Avenue Improvement Club have all strongly indorsed this public improvement; and,

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of the Home for Adult Blind recommends that the State Board of Examiners authorize said work and empower said Board to enter into a contract for the same; and,

WHEREAS, It is doubtful whether the State Board of Examiners, under the laws governing it, has the legal right to create such a deficiency, yet it recognizes that such work ought to be done and that the State ought not to be the laggard but the leader in public improvements; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the undersigned, officers of the State of California, promise that we will, in every way possible, assist in getting an appropriation for this purpose, should the Board of Directors of the Home for Adult Blind recommend this construction in harmony with the wishes of the commercial bodies and the City Council of Oakland. Recognizing the necessity of the work, we regret our legal inability to create a deficiency, and hope that this inability to create a deficiency will not retard the desired public improvement.

(Signed:)      GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor.  
                          C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.  
                          U. S. WEBB, Attorney-General.

In accordance with Section 1312 of the Political Code and Statutes of 1903, page 333, this Board transmits to your honorable bodies the claim of A. G. Knight for \$27.00 for conveying the election returns of November 8, 1904, to Sacramento from San Francisco.

It is also recommended that appropriation be made to the amount of \$11,724.30 to pay for the advertising of the San Francisco Seawall Act, for which no money is available. This Act was advertised under authority of Article XVI, Section 1, of the Constitution of the State of California, and approved by this Board by virtue of Section 663 of the Political Code.



In accordance with the foregoing, the Board recommends to your honorable bodies that appropriations be made as follows:

For salary, Secretary to the State Text-Book Committee, June 1, 1903, to July 1, 1905.....	\$4,125 00
For bituminous pavement, Home for Adult Blind, at Oakland.....	2,310 11
For advertising San Francisco Seawall Act.....	11,724 30
For mileage, A. G. Knight .....	27 00

### DEFICIENCIES.

Under the provisions of the Act approved March 23, 1893 (Statutes 1893, page 285) and Section 5 of the General Appropriation Act of 1903, this Board has given consent to the following deficiencies and has approved claims against the same as shown in the following tables. We recommend that appropriations be made by the present Legislature for payment of same:

	Amount Permitted.	Claims Presented.
Home Adult Blind—		
Repairs, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years.....	\$2,742 74	\$2,742 74
Adjutant-General—		
Traveling expenses and per diem etc., fifty-fifth fiscal year..	451 45	451 45
Monterey Custom House Trustees—		
Restoration work.....	119 15	119 15
Attorney-General—		
Postage, etc., fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	150 00	111 23
Arresting Criminals without the State—		
Fifty-fourth fiscal year—		
R. R. Veale.....	\$112 66	
James A. Keys.....	194 00	
		306 66
Fifty-fifth fiscal year—		
James A. Keys.....	\$ 56 56	
Charles B. Howard.....	55 63	
J. W. Murphy.....	258 65	
Theo. Lacy.....	137 60	
B. H. Franklin.....	160 05	
R. R. Veale.....	212 15	
J. F. Dinin.....	271 65	
T. J. Bailey.....	112 30	
Charles F. Skelley.....	209 40	
David Reese.....	178 85	
John L. Tillman.....	252 30	
Thomas L. Ryan.....	272 05	
R. J. Whitaker.....	249 80	
		2,426 99
Transportation of Prisoners—		
Fifty-fifth fiscal year—		
J. N. Bishop.....	\$180 40	
T. W. Brodnax.....	171 10	
J. W. Boyd.....	63 95	
W. V. Buckner.....	211 90	
P. J. Curtis.....	910 90	
J. M. Cubbuck.....	62 30	
W. W. Collins.....	299 62	
J. D. Collins.....	606 85	
Carried forward.....	\$2,507 02	\$8,543 48

Transportation of Prisoners—*Continued.*

Fifty-fifth fiscal year—

Brought forward.....	\$2,507 02	\$8,543 48
P. M. Coburn.....	88 37	
D. A. Dunlap.....	11 35	
F. P. Grace.....	149 45	
G. W. Griffin.....	56 00	
C. B. Howard.....	119 90	
E. C. Ivins.....	79 58	
J. M. Jones.....	61 60	
C. Keena.....	115 40	
J. W. Kelly.....	90 50	
R. J. Langford.....	196 95	
Theo. Lacy.....	90 45	
J. H. Mansfield.....	114 40	
J. McGregor.....	66 50	
T. K. Norman.....	81 70	
W. J. Nesbitt.....	154 25	
R. A. Prouty.....	46 20	
R. B. Purvis.....	28 40	
D. Reese.....	311 16	
J. C. Ralphs.....	759 25	
W. F. Sibley.....	223 35	
W. Sweeney.....	28 05	
N. Stewart.....	102 60	
J. H. Smith.....	107 10	
W. P. Taylor.....	35 05	
H. V. Trafton.....	53 55	
R. R. Veale.....	31 65	
G. H. Voss.....	32 45	
H. R. Walker.....	24 95	
T. W. Wilson.....	159 10	
W. A. White.....	2,629 05	
		\$8,543 48

In regard to the deficiency for the arrest of criminals without the State, for the past several years the appropriation to meet such expenses has remained the same while the demand upon the State that the law be satisfied by the return of these criminals has been steadily increasing. The State is under moral obligation to aid in bringing to justice these criminals where facts substantiate such action. In spite of all due economy the present appropriation has been found insufficient. We recommend that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made to cover these expenses for the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years.

In the matter of the deficiency for transportation of prisoners, the estimates made for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years for Sheriffs' transportation expenses were sufficient to cover the costs for the insane, but the expense of transporting prisoners exceeded the expectations based upon the figures for previous years.

We would recommend that at least \$135,000 be appropriated for the transportation of prisoners and insane for the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years.

*Comparative Statement.*—The following is a summarized, comparative statement of the deficiencies found necessary to be recommended by this and previous Boards for the several years past. This in the aggregate shows that the matter of estimating on public expenditures is approaching a condition where there is a minimum of discrepancies in providing for the necessary contingencies of State government:

For two years ending	December, 1894	.....	\$91,809 71
" " " "	" 1896	.....	58,894 84
" " " "	" 1898	.....	52,108 10
" " " "	" 1900	.....	26,785 01
" " " "	" 1902	.....	24,542 85
" " " "	" 1904	.....	14,751 32

### REJECTED CLAIMS RECONSIDERED.

Under Section 670 of the Political Code, this Board can act upon rejected claims when additional facts are presented, such as would permit of a new trial in civil cases. By this provision the Board has acted upon claims of Kern County for support of orphans and half orphans from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900, which were rejected by the former Board. These claims were presented for \$2,618.75, and allowed to the amount of \$1,117.50.

### BONDS FOR BENEFIT OF SCHOOL FUND.

It has been the endeavor of this Board to invest as rapidly as possible and to the best advantage the money in the State School Land Fund which had hitherto accumulated to such an extent that at the beginning of this administration there was about a million and a quarter dollars available which has been added to, so that for these two years there has been in all available over \$1,800,000. Of this, to date, there has been invested \$1,342,500, at an average net rate of interest of 4.07 per cent. In a short time the remaining \$500,000 will be invested to equally good advantage.

We have been greatly aided in this by legislation passed at the last session, permitting us to invest in school and municipal bonds. Without this action of the Legislature, much of this money would now be lying idle.

Material aid has been given to different communities by the fact that we have bid direct on these bonds, and at the same time a higher income rate to the School Fund has been maintained.

The following table shows in detail the bonds purchased by this Board for the benefit of the School Fund:

Character of Bonds.	Date of Purchase.	Period (Years)	Total Issue.	Rate Per Cent.	Premium and Accrued Interest.	Net Per Cent.
Pomona City High School.....	June 8, '03	20	\$55,000 00	4	\$100 40	4.00
Ventura Sewer Extension .....	June 29, '03	10	4,000 00	5		
Ventura Town Hall.....	June 29, '03	20	8,000 00	5	1,038 80	4.30
Ventura Street Cross Walk .....	June 29, '03	20	2,000 00	5		
Ventura Plaza Side Walk.....	June 29, '03	30	3,000 00	5		
Los Angeles City School.....	July 17, '03	40	480,000 00	3.75	2,300 00	3.75
Redlands, Lugonia and Crafton Union High School.....	July 29, '03	20	60,000 00	5	6,705 00	4.00
Yreka Water Works .....	Sept. 28, '03	22	32,500 00	5	2,608 85	4.50
Pasadena City School District ..	Dec. 23, '03	34	50,000 00	4	588 83	4.00
Long Beach City Pier.....	Feb. 26, '04	40	100,000 00	5	2,180 53	4.92
Pomona City School.....	Mar. 18, '04	40	30,000 00	4	713 35	4.00
Pomona City Park.....	Mar. 18, '04	40	30,000 00	4		4.00
Bakersfield Fire Department .....	Apr. 29, '04	19	35,000 00	4	458 85	4.00
Napa Municipal Improvement.....	May 5, '04	25	35,000 00	4	248 85	4.00
Porterville High School.....	May 25, '04	20	25,000 00	5	1,304 13	4.60
Merced County Refunding.....	June 16, '04	13	43,000 00	4	1,039 17	3.98
Antioch Water Works .....	July 20, '04	22	22,000 00	5	249 71	4.95
Antioch Sewer.....	July 20, '04	20	8,000 00	5	54 44	5.00
Oakland School District Bonds.....	Sept. 1, '04	40	320,000 00	4	371 66	4.00
Total amount purchased.....			\$1,342,500 00			
Total amount of premium.....					\$11,213 96	
Total am't of accrued interest.....					\$8,748 61	
Average net per cent .....						4.07

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BONDS.

Below is given a statement giving the amount of bonds purchased during the past two administrations and the first two years of this administration, showing to what extent and good the new law has worked:

January, 1895, to December, 1896.....	\$302,000 00
January, 1897, to December, 1898.....	210,000 00
Total for the four years .....	\$512,000 00
January, 1899, to December, 1900.....	\$338,000 00
January, 1901, to December, 1902.....	373,000 00
Total for the four years .....	\$711,000 00
January, 1903, to December, 1904 (2 years) .....	\$1,342,500 00

### SAULTRY HEIR BONDS.

On September 15, 1903, the County of Inyo redeemed its bonds, a portion of which had been invested, under the Act of March 14, 1889, for the benefit of the widow and minor heirs of James Saultry, who, while in the service of the State, had received injuries that resulted in his death. After the redemption of these bonds, it was difficult to find bonds which, under the law, could be bought for this purpose. Finally, on June 16, 1904, the purchase of \$8,000 four per cent Merced County bonds was made to carry out the purpose of the Act for the relief of the two remaining heirs.



## SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

One of the hard problems confronting this Board is the question of equitably granting aid to the counties and institutions for the support of orphans, half orphans, and abandoned children. California is one of the most liberal States in providing for her unfortunates. In the granting of aid outside of the institutions many inequalities had arisen. The different counties had systems of their own, some excellent and many indifferent. It was therefore deemed necessary that a uniform system should be inaugurated throughout the State, and centralized in this one office. This has been done with marked success. The different counties have worked in harmony with the Board in this matter, with the result that in the different communities most affected, general and individual conditions have been bettered. The system has a tendency to eliminate much of the spirit of habitual dependence and cause chronic charity-seekers to become self-supporting, while at the same time it is annually saving to the State thousands of dollars. The system was inaugurated the first of this year, 1904, after every county asking aid had previously been visited and the accounts experty.

For the six months ending June 30, 1904, about two thirds of the counties that present claims have had their claims allowed, and show a saving to the State over the previous six months of nearly \$10,000.

Using the actual figures already presented and estimating on the remainder of the counties not in for the last six months, which will come within a small amount of the final figures, we have the following summary of the amount of the claims for the two past fiscal years. The asylum claims are all in for both years, therefore the difference shown there is absolute:

Fifty-fourth fiscal year—		
Asylums.....	\$375,857	00
Counties.....	116,780	10
		<hr/> \$492,637 10
Fifty-fifth fiscal year—		
Asylums.....	\$352,684	42
Counties.....	101,585	10
		<hr/> 454,269 52
Difference .....		<hr/> \$38,367 58

This difference of over thirty-eight thousand dollars represents the saving made to the State by investigations and new methods, which in a great degree only went into effect the last six months of the fifty-fifth fiscal year.

There are shown herewith tables giving an idea of how this State aid has been granted to the various counties and institutions. The statement for county aid is only comparative, as many of the claims have not been filed for the last six months ending June 30, 1904.

## AID GRANTED COUNTIES FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

County.	Orphans.	Half Orphans.	Abandoned.	Amount Paid for Last Six Months.	Month Ending.
Alameda	7	163	2	\$2,374 50	Dec. 31, 1903.
Alpine					No claim.
Amador					No claim.
Butte	3	71	1	1,893 75	June 30, 1904.
Calaveras					No claim.
Colusa		14	3	394 33	June 30, 1904.
Contra Costa	1	56	4	1,430 08	Dec. 31, 1903.
Del Norte					No claim.
El Dorado		7		163 50	June 30, 1903.
Fresno	2	102		2,009 80	June 30, 1904.
Glenn					No claim.
Humboldt	9	55	4	1,551 50	June 30, 1904.
Inyo					No claim.
Kern	1	36		773 75	Dec. 31, 1903.
Kings	4	4		247 13	June 30, 1902.
Lake		17		406 75	Dec. 31, 1902.
Lassen		14		278 12	June 30, 1904.
Los Angeles	9	264		3,739 20	June 30, 1903.
Madera		11		279 00	June 30, 1903.
Marin		67		1,699 50	Dec. 31, 1903.
Mariposa	9			210 00	Dec. 31, 1903.
Mendocino	2	43		1,273 75	June 30, 1904.
Merced		24		607 50	Dec. 31, 1903.
Modoc	4	40	3	1,037 50	Dec. 31, 1903.
Mono					No claim.
Monterey	4	51	2	886 50	June 30, 1904.
Napa		37		746 00	June 30, 1903.
Nevada	5	94		2,564 00	June 30, 1904.
Orange	4	21		745 00	June 30, 1904.
Placer	4	59		1,624 50	June 30, 1904.
Plumas	2	37		879 00	June 30, 1904.
Riverside		12		399 00	Dec. 31, 1903.
Sacramento	7	126		4,139 84	June 30, 1904.
San Benito	1	4	4	215 00	June 30, 1904.
San Bernardino	10	82	20	2,035 81	June 30, 1904.
San Diego	4	5	11	557 33	Dec. 31, 1903.
San Francisco					No claim.
San Joaquin	3	50	2	1,242 28	June 30, 1904.
San Luis Obispo	4	27		714 50	Dec. 31, 1903.
San Mateo		7		133 50	June 30, 1904.
Santa Barbara	3	34	8	632 20	June 30, 1904.
Santa Clara	9	136		1,497 60	June 30, 1904.
Santa Cruz		37		745 85	Dec. 31, 1903.
Shasta	2	54		1,512 50	June 30, 1904.
Sierra	1	29		952 24	June 30, 1904.
Siskiyou					No claim allowed.
Solano					No claim.
Sonoma	4	82		893 50	June 30, 1902.
Stanislaus	3	8	1	236 40	June 30, 1904.
Sutter	3	25		993 75	June 30, 1904.
Tehama					No claim.
Trinity	2	23		772 10	June 30, 1904.
Tulare	3	36	2	687 00	June 30, 1904.
Tuolumne	5	3		175 97	June 30, 1903.
Ventura	2	6		176 00	Dec. 31, 1903.
Yolo	6	19		629 00	June 30, 1904.
Yuba	12	77	17	2,781 49	June 30, 1904.
Totals	154	2,169	84	\$52,737 52	

Name.	Location.	Orphans.	Half-Orphans.	Abandoned.	Foundlings.	Total Number.	Amount Allowed.	Amount Received by Asylum for 6 Months.
Albertinum	Ukiah	8	27	1	—	36	\$1,395 03	\$1,535 60
Armitage	San Mateo	19	119	10	—	148	5,107 64	8,522 21
Beulah Orphanage	Fruitvale	3	52	1	—	56	1,623 78	4,991 02
Boys and Girls' Aid Society	San Francisco	1	23	2	—	26	577 58	11,869 55
Boys and Girls' Aid Society	Los Angeles	12	72	4	—	88	2,585 05	5,060 19
Florence Crittenden Home	San Francisco	—	51	—	—	51	893 75	2,793 74
Florence Home	Los Angeles	9	50	2	8	69	2,121 26	6,659 09
Fred Finch	Dimond	29	121	20	—	170	5,444 71	6,312 07
Fresno County Asylum	Fresno	9	9	1	—	19	647 62	2,724 90
Golden Gate Orphanage	Beulah	1	23	4	—	28	978 10	1,704 42
Grass Valley	Grass Valley	34	97	—	—	131	4,740 87	8,030 21
Good Templars' Home	Vallejo	30	160	26	—	216	6,834 09	8,235 58
Home of Guardian Angel	Los Angeles	21	89	3	—	113	3,644 51	5,257 21
Home of Benevolence	San José	8	71	7	—	86	2,943 34	4,022 96
I. O. O. F.	Gilroy	8	31	—	—	39	1,418 80	4,358 04
Josephinum	Mission, San José	20	53	3	—	76	2,801 17	6,897 14
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society	San Francisco	20	128	20	—	168	5,657 23	17,654 78
Ladies' Relief Society of Oakland	Alden	10	49	17	—	76	2,744 80	8,782 61
Los Angeles Orphan Home	Los Angeles	17	122	—	—	139	4,140 46	7,714 76
Los Angeles Orphan Asylum	Los Angeles	53	273	9	—	335	10,733 73	13,537 40
Maria Kip	San Francisco	12	98	2	—	112	3,553 88	8,796 45
McKinley's Industrial Home	Avery	13	44	—	—	57	1,653 84	5,104 92
McKinley's Orphanage	San Francisco	9	59	11	—	79	2,803 21	4,132 78
Pajaro Valley Roman Catholic	Watsonville	46	151	22	—	219	7,326 01	10,559 24
Pacific Hebrew	San Francisco	20	141	—	—	161	5,808 36	34,204 32
Roman Catholic	San Francisco	88	235	35	—	358	12,008 69	20,108 10
Sacramento Foundling	Sacramento	3	9	8	33	53	2,420 37	4,566 22
Sacramento Protestant	Sacramento	5	82	6	—	93	3,003 08	10,995 15
St. John's	San Juan	6	38	16	—	60	2,169 85	3,727 68
St. Catherine's	Anaheim	23	129	3	—	155	5,484 36	6,434 63
St. Vincent's	Santa Barbara	16	43	6	—	65	2,206 23	5,228 36
St. Catherine's	San Bernardino	11	26	—	—	37	1,441 32	2,853 17
St. Joseph's Infant	San Francisco	72	225	18	96	411	13,136 94	14,336 73
St. Vincent's	San Rafael	146	391	60	—	597	18,593 79	26,920 12
San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children	San Francisco	6	53	8	—	67	2,081 68	3,626 88
San Francisco Protestant	San Francisco	29	147	—	—	176	6,157 46	14,767 81
San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm	San Anselmo	10	66	11	—	87	3,084 68	5,534 58
San Francisco Living-in-Hospital	San Francisco	11	31	—	60	102	2,151 95	4,322 83
San Francisco Children's Orphan Asylum	San Francisco	2	11	18	—	31	1,055 24	1,396 85
St. Francis's Girls' Directory	San Francisco	60	153	54	—	267	6,498 78	11,375 00
Santa Cruz Orphan Asylum	Santa Cruz	13	34	4	—	51	1,886 13	2,930 22
West Oakland Home	West Oakland	9	73	—	4	86	2,829 58	16,161 40
Totals		922	3,859	412	201	5,394	\$174,698 95	\$354,746 92

## COÖPERATIVE WORK—STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

This Board is particularly pleased to report to your honorable bodies the results of the coöperative work with the United States Government along the lines of topography, hydrography, forestry, and water distribution, for which provision was made at the last session of the Legislature.

It was the original intention of the bill introduced for this purpose to provide a commission to carry on the work with the Government. This was amended, however, by cutting out the commission and placing the work in charge of the Board of Examiners, thus making a preliminary saving to the State of \$7,500.

Our relations with the different bureaus and officials have been most cordial. The Government has more than fulfilled its part of the contract. The work inaugurated will be of inestimable value to the agricultural and kindred industries of the State, which means the invigoration and upbuilding of every one of our varied interests. The work continued to a further completeness of detail will bring millions of dollars to the commonwealth. There will be results obtained enormous in comparison to the outlay.

There was appropriated for this work to cover the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years the sum of \$60,000, divided as follows:

Topographic surveys and maps.....	\$20,000 00
Hydrographic (gauging streams, etc.).....	15,000 00
Forestry study.....	15,000 00
Water distribution for irrigation, etc. ....	10,000 00

Through the courtesy of the different bureaus conducting this work for the Government, we give herewith comprehensive reports on the work under progress.

That of the hydrographic branch of the work is presented by J. B. Lippincott, Supervising Engineer, U. S. G. S., of Los Angeles; that of a topographic nature by H. C. Rizer, Chief Clerk, U. S. G. S., of Washington, D. C.; that on forestry by Wm. C. Hodge, Jr., Assistant Forester, now in charge of the field work in this State; that on distribution of water for irrigation, etc., by Prof. Samuel Fortier, of the Government Experiment Station, Berkeley.

## HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH.

In accordance with the requirement of the State for a biennial report from each department of the commonwealth to the Governor, I submit to you the following brief statement of the work performed by the Hydrographic and Reclamation Branches of the United States Geological Survey, under an Act approved March 16, 1903, and through a contract entered into between the State Board of Examiners and the



Director of the Survey for the purpose of gauging streams, surveying reservoir sites, canal locations, and for the conservation and utilization of the flood or storm waters of the State.

The general purpose of this coöperative work is threefold:

(1) To make investigations and prepare reports thereon which shall be officially submitted, under the joint sanction of the Federal Government and the State of California, to the citizens of said State in order that they may be informed (*a*) as to the natural resources consequent upon the development of the water supply latent in this commonwealth, and (*b*) as to the probable beneficial results that are derived from their development.

(2) In order that official, accurate, and impartial reports may be obtained along these important lines by investigators residing outside of the State, in order that they may be induced to assist in the upbuilding of these communities either financially or by immigration.

(3) In order that the natural opportunities for irrigation development under the general provisions of the National Irrigation Act, passed June 17, 1902, may be submitted through the most direct and authentic channel to the Chief Engineer of the Geological Survey, with a view to the construction of these works by the Federal Government, which construction would be on the basis of cost to the beneficiaries and without charges to them for interest, profit, and taxes.

A large number of minor benefits are to be derived from these investigations, such as the obtaining of official evidence as to the water supply in connection with legal proceedings and the development of existing plants.

The work of the Hydrographic Branch of the Geological Survey is naturally and inevitably closely associated with the forestry problems, and the proper basis of study of these two problems fundamentally rests upon accurate and extended topographic surveys of the regions in question. Consequently, these three branches of investigation that have been undertaken by the State of California in coöperation with the Federal Government have been conducted in harmony and unison.

One of the greatest undeveloped opportunities in arid America to-day is the Sacramento Valley. Broad in area, favorably situated both as to railroad and river transportation, lying close to great markets, climatic conditions capable of producing all crops grown in the United States, with fertile soil and ample water supply, this great valley should be made to sustain a population as great as that now contained in the entire State. It is now largely used in the production of wheat, sustaining a working population largely migratory.

In one of the typical counties of the Sacramento Valley it is estimated that the farm unit will average 1,595 acres. For the purpose of comparison between areas in California irrigated and those farmed dry, the

Riverside district may be taken as a typical example of development by irrigation. About 13,500 acres are irrigated around Riverside, partly in young trees. Starting with a sheep pasture assessed under protest at 75 cents per acre in 1870, this district is supporting in comfort, if not in luxury, over 10,000 people, or a citizen to every 1.3 acres irrigated, which is about one hundred times as dense a population as is maintained in the Sacramento county referred to above.

The value of this crop in Riverside is about \$150 per acre on the irrigated lands, and the output is increasing. The City of Riverside has three banks, thirteen churches, and eight schoolhouses, and the post-office receipts in 1900 were \$16,555. The amount of its bank deposits and assessed valuation makes it perhaps the first city of its class in the United States. From an agricultural standpoint, the difference between the two sections referred to is summed up in the word "irrigation."

Another great opportunity for development in California is along the Colorado River, in the southeasterly portion of the State. Investigations of the Geological Survey indicate that nearly 1,000,000 acres of land may be reclaimed, and that the region which is now occupied in part by Indian tribes, or not at all, can be equally productive as compared to other sections of our State. The irrigation development of this section carries with it the growth of mining and manufacturing industries consequent to advancing civilization.

In the five counties of southern California, in 1890, there was an irrigated area of 214,039 acres, with a population of 270,910, or an inhabitant to each 0.79 of an acre irrigated.

On July 1, 1903, when \$7,500 of the State appropriation under the above Act became available, there were being maintained by the survey twenty-eight river-gauging stations in California. Since that time additional stations have been established until now there are sixty-seven stations. The data being accumulated at all of these points have their specific value in connection with the future development of the magnificent resources of the State.

There are fifteen stations located on the Sacramento River and its tributaries, thirteen on the San Joaquin and its tributaries, twenty-one on the Owens River and its tributaries and canals, seven on the Colorado River and canals. The remainder are located on various small streams, mostly in southern California. In addition to the regular stations, numerous miscellaneous gaugings have been made, especially during the midsummer or low-water stages. All the data of stream flow which have been accumulated upon the Sacramento river and tributaries have been placed at the disposal of the engineers appointed by Commissioner of Public Works, and everything is being done that is possible to assist them in their work. From the data which we have accumulated, it is possible to estimate the amount of

water that was furnished by the various tributaries of the Sacramento River during the flood of February and March, 1904, when 600,000 acres of land were flooded in the Sacramento Valley, and millions of dollars of property and crops were destroyed.

In the Sacramento basin explorations for and surveys of reservoir sites have been persistently carried on. Detailed reports of the available water supply on Cache Creek have been published in Geological Survey Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 45, and a similar report has been made on Stony Creek in Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 86. Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 81 has been issued, giving in detail the results of all stream measurements made in the State to date. Putah Creek has been investigated and excellent storage opportunities surveyed thereon. A large reservoir has been found and surveyed on the main Sacramento River above Red Bluff, and a series of five great reservoir sites are now being surveyed on Pitt River. These sites on Pitt River particularly are unusual and capable of impounding the entire annual flood discharge of this stream. These sites will permit of a large extension of irrigation in Modoc county.

If these reservoirs and others known to exist on the Feather River and its tributaries are constructed, together with the Iron Cañon reservoir, they would have a value in controlling the flood waves that are so destructive to the Sacramento Valley, in addition to their great commercial value for irrigation development and water power. The construction of these public works is largely dependent upon the action taken by the land-owners to be benefited thereby.

The investigation of the Sacramento Valley will continue, and an extended formal report will be made to the Governor by the first of January, outlining in detail the possibilities of the irrigation development without interference with the navigation of the stream, and the possibility, at least in part, of regulating the flood waters now discharging into this great valley.

Systematic investigations are being carried on in the Owens Valley, where it is roughly estimated that the area now irrigated can be increased from 30,000 to 90,000 acres. The people of this section desire to have these works constructed under the provisions of the Reclamation Act.

Reconnaissance work has been carried on in numerous other sections of the State; numerous rain gauges being established in the high mountainous regions inaccessible to the Weather Bureau, and evaporation and silt observations maintained at various points.

Along the Colorado River the most extensive work has been performed. An ultimate project for the irrigation of 103,000 acres has been outlined, passed upon formally by the Survey, and an allotment of \$3,000,000 obtained from the Reclamation Fund for the construction



of works. Probably two thirds of the area to be reclaimed under the Yuma project is in private ownership, and on September 10, 1904, eighty-five per cent of this area had signed contracts for the acceptance of water under the conditions of the Reclamation Law. Construction probably will begin this fall on the project, and it is believed that this work will be but a beginning on this stream.

On the Klamath River, in northern California, vigorous field work is now being projected, and it is estimated in a preliminary way that approximately 300,000 acres of land can be irrigated on either side of the California-Oregon line in Klamath, Siskiyou, and Modoc counties. These waters are both interstate and navigable, and it is probable that the State will be called upon to assist, by certain legislation, the Federal Government in carrying out the projected construction.

The following is a list of the gauging stations established in California in this coöperative work:

Stream.	Station.	State.
1. Pitt	Canby	California
2. South Fork of Pitt	Jess Valley	California
3. West Valley	Near Likely	California
4. Ash	Adin	California
5. Ash	Ash Creek Valley	California
6. Pitt	Near Bieber	California
7. McCloud	Near Baird, Johns' Camp	California
8. Willow	Near Susanville	California
9. Susan	Near Susanville	California
10. Sacramento	Iron Cañon, near Red Bluff	California
11. Stony	Julian's Ranch, near Fruto	California
12. Feather	Oroville	California
13. Yuba	Smartsville	California
14. Cache	Lower Lake	California
15. Cache	Yolo	California
16. Putah	Near Middletown	California
17. Mokelumne	Electra	California
18. Stanislaus	Knight's Ferry	California
19. Tuolumne	La Grange	California
20. Modesto Canal	La Grange	California
21. Turlock Canal	La Grange	California
22. Merced	Merced Falls	California
23. Kings River	Red Mountain	California
24. Kaweah	Three Rivers	California
25. Arroyo Seco	Near Soledad	California
26. Tule	McFarlands, near Porterville	California
27. Owens	Round Valley	California
28. Rock	Round Valley	California
29. Pine	Round Valley	California
30. Owens River Canal	Bishop	California
31. Bishop Creek Canal	Bishop	California
32. Farmers Creek	Bishop	California
33. McNally Creek Canal	Bishop	California
34. G. Collins Creek Canal	Bishop	California
35. Bishop Creek Canal	Bishop	California
36. North Hillside Canal	Bishop	California
37. South Hillside Canal	Bishop	California
38. Powers Canal	Bishop	California
39. Rawson Canal	Bishop	California
40. A. O. Collins Canal	Bishop	California
41. Dell Canal	Bishop	California
42. Big Pine and Owens River Canal	Bishop	California
43. Sanger Canal	Alvard	California
44. Big Pine Creek	Big Pine	California
45. East Side Canal	Citrus	California
46. Stephens Canal	Citrus	California
47. Owens River	Independence	California
48. Kern River	Bakersfield	California



Stream.	Station.	State.
49. Santa Maria	Near Santa Maria	California
50. Santa Ynez	Near Santa Barbara	California
51. Mono	Near Santa Barbara	California
52. Mojave	Victorville	California
53. Triunfo	Near Calabasas	California
54. Malibu	Near Calabasas	California
55. San Gabriel	Azusa	California
56. Santa Ana	Warm Springs	California
57. San Luis Rey	Pala	California
58. Colorado	Yuma	Arizona
59. Imperial Canal	International boundary	California
60. Imperial Canal	Near Calexico	California
61. Alamitos Canal	Near Calexico	California
62. Alamo Channel	Near Calexico	California
63. Hemlock Canal	Near Calexico	California
64. Holt Canal	Near Calexico	California
65. Merced	Yosemite Valley	California
66. Yosemite Creek	Yosemite Valley	California
67. Tenaya Creek	Yosemite Valley	California

The following table shows expenditures made by the Geological Survey since July 1, 1903, on the hydrographic and reclamation investigations in California:

Project.	July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	July to September, 1904.	October to December, 1904. (Estimated.)
Sacramento Valley	\$9,760 00	\$5,000 00	\$3,000 00
Owens Valley	5,490 00	2,500 00	1,000 00
Colorado River	*96,102 98	2,900 00	10,000 00
Colorado River	†33,941 58	Topography.	
Imperial Valley		2,000 00	1,500 00
Klamath River	522 00	5,500 00	5,000 00
Stream measurements	10,700 00	5,300 00	5,000 00
General office and administration	9,305 00	2,400 00	2,300 00
State of California	7,499 81	1,400 00	2,000 00
Totals	\$173,321 37	\$27,000 00	\$29,800 00

\*Total expense Hydrographic work from commencement of investigation to June 30, 1904.

†Total expenses Topographic Division paid for from Reclamation Fund.

*Conclusion.*—It has been the policy of the Survey to establish gauging stations wherever good reservoir sites have been discovered, so that the distribution and amount of run-off may be known. The value of these records increase with their length.

It is desirable to continue the records at the regular gauging stations now being maintained, and to increase the number in accordance with the policy mentioned above.

The explorations and surveys for reservoir sites should be continued until all the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have been examined.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

I have the honor to make the following detailed report of operations in California, for the Topographic Branch, under the coöperative agreement of July 1, 1903, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

It was thought best to begin work in the Sacramento Valley near Red Bluff, as Iron Cañon, just north of that town, would probably be

the place where any dam would be built for diverting any waters of the Sacramento River for any comprehensive scheme for irrigation purposes.

Therefore, work was commenced July 1, 1903, on the Tehama quadrangle, which includes Iron Cañon, and is brought down the valley on the west side only; after finishing the Tehama and Vina quadrangles it was also thought best to work one sheet in the high Sierra near Millwood for the purpose of locating any possible reservoir sites for storage. This work was also commenced July 1, 1903, and the quadrangle was finished the middle of October, when the party was transferred to Corning, taking up work on the Vina quadrangle in the early spring of 1904.

The following results were obtained between July 1, 1903, and early spring of 1904, inclusive:

Counties.	Quadrangle.	Scale.	Area.	Spirit Levels.	Permanent Bench Marks.	Traverse.
			<i>Sq. Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Tulare .....	Tehipite .....	1:125000	957	97	27	713
Fresno .....						
Tehama .....	Tehama .....	1:62500	228	50	4	
Tehama .....	Vina .....	1:31680	229	143	7	60
Glenn .....	(4 sheets) .....					
Butte .....						
Totals .....			1,414	290	38	773

In addition to the above, but previous to the coöperative agreement and therefore not chargeable to the coöperative account, for the control of the above Sacramento Valley work, 255 miles of primary traverse were run and also 176 miles of spirit levels. In connection with the level work, 50 permanent bench marks were established.

According to the agreement, \$10,000 was to be expended by the State of California and an equal amount by the Topographic Branch of the Geological Survey. The cost of the above work to the State to the end of the fiscal year has been \$9,958.80, while the United States Geological Survey has expended \$11,116.01. This leaves a balance of \$41.20 yet to be charged against the State. The excess in cost to this Survey was due to the change of scale in the Sacramento Valley work and to the necessity for additional outfitting.

Field work was commenced again June 1, 1904, by four parties, near Orland, in the Sacramento Valley. The State funds not being available until July 1, 1904, the United States Geological Survey paid all expenses for June, and will credit half of the amount to its share at the end of June, 1905. This was done to take advantage of the good weather, and to get as much work done as possible to present to the Legislature next January.

The work this year joins that of fiscal year 1903-04 near Orland, in Glenn County. The field scale is two inches to one mile, and the contour interval is five feet. This is the scale and contour interval adopted for all of the work in the valley in the future. It is a scale sufficiently large to show all features that the country demands for investigation, for irrigation or river improvement. It is proposed to continue south in this locality, getting as far as Arbuckle or the 39th degree of latitude. It is proposed to run a line of levels along the edge of the foothills on the west edge of the valley and along the nearest road to the west bank of the Sacramento River, with connecting lines between, placing standard iron bench-mark posts three miles apart. By August 31st some 300 square miles of topography will have been finished, or the area as far south as Norman; the leveling will also be done this far. The cost of the work this year is materially less than that of last season, principally because of the more open country and the absence of much change in elevation.

The boundaries of this work are the west bank of the Sacramento River on the east and the 300 feet contours on the west edge of the valley, which covers all the irrigable lands on the west side of the valley. It is proposed to continue this plan of survey of all the west side of the Sacramento Valley to the Suisun Bay.

It is proposed to publish these detailed sheets on the field scale 1:31680, or two miles to an inch, by photolithography in three colors—blue for streams, black for culture, and brown for contours. The area of these sheets is to be 10 minutes of latitude and about 15 minutes of longitude, or as much area as is included in the areas of 10 minutes of latitude between the west bank of the Sacramento River and the 300 feet contour on the west edge of the Sacramento Valley. This area will also be engraved on the 1:62500 scale, or practically one mile to an inch in quadrangles of 15 minutes of latitude and longitude. It is proposed to continue work in the Sacramento Valley for the fiscal year 1904-05, using all of the fund of \$20,000 in this locality, as it appears to be the desire to investigate this locality first by Mr. J. B. Lippincott of the Hydrographic Branch. I may state here that your Consulting Engineers for River Improvement called at our Sacramento office to inspect the kind of work being done along the river. They expressed themselves as being much pleased to find such detailed information being gotten along the river bottom, expressing the opinion that if they had such a map of the entire area under investigation it would be of great service to them in their work.

This work was done under the immediate supervision of Mr. R. B. Marshall, Topographer, under the general direction of Mr. E. M. Douglas, Geographer in charge of the Western Division of Topography.

## FORESTRY STUDY.

Members of the Bureau of Forestry have been engaged, since July, 1903, in studying the forests of California in coöperation with the State, for the purpose of collecting material on which to base a State forest policy. Although the work is not yet completed, enough has been accomplished to show that the establishment of a proper forest policy would be highly beneficial to the people of the State, and to indicate what lines the policy should take. The following is a brief summary of the progress of the investigation:

Data concerning the location and condition of the forests of the State are now being collected. Over twenty-one million acres of forest and brush lands have been examined, including the Northern Sierras, the Sierra Nevadas, and a large part of the Redwood Belt. Data for the Southern Sierras are already available in the Bureau, and the remainder of the State will be covered by the end of the year. The location of timber and brush lands will be shown by means of a forest map, the following types of land being recognized: timber, woodland, chaparral, pasture and agricultural land, barrens, cut-over land restocking or not restocking, and burned land restocking or not restocking. A rough estimate is made of the stand of timber in each locality.

In connection with the map work, the forests of a considerable portion of the State have been examined with regard to their suitability for forest reserves. This examination revealed several tracts which, after every interest had been considered, were found suitable for reserves, and their permanent reservation will be recommended.

A critical study of the lumber market is in progress, which will deal with the relations of supply and output of lumber in the different centers of production and consumption, the extent and effect of outside competition, the evolution of the lumber industry, and other allied matters. This study has only just begun, but from present indications it will prove to be another argument in favor of the conservation of the forest resources of the State. This study will be made by Mr. W. F. Hubbard.

So much forest land has already passed from Federal and State control into private hands, that the fate of the California timber supply as a whole depends largely upon the attitude of private owners toward conservative lumbering. It has been the policy of the members of the Bureau engaged on the coöperative work to interest lumbermen in forestry as much as possible, and to coöperate with those who are disposed to accept and act upon the recommendations of the Bureau.

The general question of most interest to California lumbermen, and to foresters also, is that of the protection of forest lands from fire. This question has been the subject of detailed study by Mr. E. A. Sterling of



the Bureau of Forestry, and although extremely difficult of final solution it is believed that an important step has been taken in this direction. It was early recognized that the practical example of a tract systematically protected from fire might encourage lumbermen to protect their tracts in a similar way. Accordingly, a plan for fire protection was outlined and has been put in operation on a tract of 80,000 acres in Butte, Tehama, and Plumas counties belonging to the Diamond Match Company. This tract was selected for the reasons that forest conditions on it are fairly typical of a large part of the Sierras, a crude protective system was already in operation, and the disposition of the company's officers to act on Mr. Sterling's recommendations was excellent.

The keynote of the fire problem is prevention, and to this end the first requirement is cheap and effective means of locating incipient fires. This has been secured on the Diamond Match Company's tract by means of a patrol along trails laid out so as to give extended views of the tract, supplemented by a telephone service by which the rangers may report fires to headquarters and summon aid. Two rangers or fire wardens ride out the trails, and a gang of seven men, ordinarily employed on various jobs about headquarters, is ready to set out for the scene of a fire and fight it. All persons are warned by notices posted throughout the tract to be careful in the handling of fires.

The system has not as yet been thoroughly tried, but the effect of its being installed is already apparent. The two rangers now cover the tract thoroughly in two days on the trails specially laid out for the purpose, whereas formerly the single ranger employed sometimes took three weeks to inspect the same territory. The fact that the company has an avowed policy of preventing fires has reacted on the people of the neighborhood so that at present they voluntarily report all the fires that occur, whether on the tract or at some distance from it. There has not been a serious fire on the tract this season.

Although the cost of beginning the fire plan was paid partially out of the coöperative fund, the company has now employed as chief fire warden a man of some training in forestry, who is competent to complete the plan and supervise its execution. The whole expense, therefore, will henceforth be borne by the company.

The Diamond Match Company has also requested advice on the burning of slashings, the leaving of seed trees, and all the problems that bear on the securing a second crop of trees after lumbering. Preliminary work has been begun along these lines, and the company has decided to engage a forester permanently to continue the work.

Experiments are to be conducted this fall on a tract in Madera County belonging to the Sugar Pine Mills Company, with a view of determining, for this locality, the practicability of lumbering so as to secure a second crop. The land will be divided into compartments,

which will be treated differently, the cost of the methods employed on each of them being carefully followed and compared with the results obtained. The special purpose of these experiments is to ascertain the feasibility of burning slash and leaving seed trees.

Studies of the habits and rate of growth of sugar and yellow pine are now in progress, of which Mr. A. W. Cooper is in charge. Their purpose is to interest lumbermen in holding and protecting their lands for second growth and to assist foresters in the preparation of forest-working plans. The figures have not yet been tabulated, but enough have been obtained to show that the rate of growth of these species varies considerably in different parts of the State and locally under different conditions, but that in general it is fairly rapid, and that if second growth can be obtained without great increase over the present cost of logging and can be held and protected cheaply, it will be profitable to practice conservative lumbering. It is the object of other branches of the coöperative work to show approximately what these items of expense should be.

Field work on these studies will be completed this fall.

A study somewhat similar to these was made of the eucalyptus by Mr. J. B. Anderson, last summer. Measurements were taken in all the important groves of eucalyptus in the State, which, when classified and tabulated, will show, with reasonable accuracy, what growth and returns may be expected from plantations of blue gum, red gum, manna gum, and sugar gum, growing under any given conditions. A report on this subject is nearly ready.

A field study has been made in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains to determine the possibility of improving the chaparral cover on important watersheds. Special attention was given to the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino watersheds, which embrace the more important chaparral areas. The specific questions which received attention are: Conditions under which forest replaces chaparral, character and composition of chaparral on various slopes and at different elevations, value of chaparral as compared with forest in water conservation, and methods of improving the chaparral cover of watersheds by protection and planting.

The study is complete for the region named, and leads to several important conclusions, among which are: That in the absence of forest, chaparral makes a satisfactory watershed cover; that there is very little tendency on the part of the forest to replace chaparral, but that chaparral replaces forest almost constantly as a result of fire; that composition varies with aspect and elevation, and with damage from fire; that the two important methods of improving chaparral are: protection from fire and planting, and that there is great need of both.

In the same region a special study was made of the natural reproduction of forest trees.

The principal questions studied under this head were: The extent of forest in the past; the effect of fire on forest reproduction; the contest between chaparral and forest on burned areas; and the rate of growth of young forest trees.

The chaparral and reproduction studies are now being carried on in the Sierras, Mr. L. C. Miller in charge.

The laws of the State concerning forests and forest land are in some respects inadequate. The forest fire law, although good as far as it goes, is completely and generally ineffective, owing to lack of machinery to enforce it. The tax law, if literally enforced, would impose a severer burden of taxes on a lumberman who left his cut-over land in good condition than on one who slashed his forest with no regard for second growth. The school lands belonging to the State have been exploited at far less than their actual value. Recommendations concerning the revision of laws along these lines are nearly ready for transmittal.

The final object of the coöperative study of which the investigations described form the component parts, is to devise and recommend a definite forest policy suited to the actual conditions of California.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF WATER.

The State Board of Examiners of California is coöperating in irrigation investigations with the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture. The sum of \$5,000 a year for the biennial period ending June 30, 1905, was appropriated by the last Legislature, to be expended with a like amount appropriated by Congress in ascertaining the best methods of distributing and using water.

The field of investigation which these small appropriations have rendered possible is not only broad in scope, but of vital importance to the agricultural interests of the State. These investigations have to deal with the cost of pumping water from underground supplies; with the conveyance of water from streams over long distances in ditches, flumes, and pipes; with its distribution and delivery to rightful owners, and with its application to the cultivated soil of farms, orchards, and vineyards. In furnishing and applying sufficient water to irrigate 2,000,000 acres of land the present irrigators in California have not only obstacles to overcome, but, since much of the work is along new lines, they are compelled to resort to tedious and costly individual experiments. Failure to obtain water at the right time, or to apply it in the proper manner, may be a serious loss to them. On the other hand, an improvement which would increase the average value of the yield to the extent of only one dollar per acre would in the aggregate amount to a large sum of money a year. There is still a further reason for investigating irrigation problems. Much of the water derived from the melted snows of the Sierras now flows down the natural channels un-



utilized to the ocean. By far the greatest task which awaits the rising generation is to use this water on some of the many million acres of fertile valley lands which are now cropped without water and produce at the rate of but a few dollars per acre. Besides, a large part of the water now used for irrigation is wasted. This loss should be ascertained and tests made to demonstrate the feasibility of lessening this loss by proper remedies. It is no exaggeration to state that the water which is now used and wasted in irrigating 2,000,000 acres could be made to serve 2,500,000 acres, and that its use on this additional 500,000 acres which are now cultivated dry would increase the yearly revenue at least \$15 per acre, or \$7,500,000.

*The Investigation of Pumping Plants.*—On account of the extent of the field to be investigated, the work of the past months has been confined to certain definite branches which seemed, when the work was first planned, to be either most important or in which information of a practical character was most urgently sought. One of these branches pertains to pumping plants. The testing of pumps, engines, and motors called for the use of apparatus and appliances not in the possession of the mechanical laboratory of the University of California, and these were either purchased or made at a total cost of over \$800. Work under this branch has been carried on in four ways, viz: (1) The collection of data pertaining to pumps; (2) Mechanical tests of pumping plants in operation; (3) Laboratory tests of several leading types of pumps; and (4) Ascertaining the duty of water under pumping plants. More or less complete data from six hundred plants have been collected and filed by means of card indexes; field tests have been made of twenty-three operated plants; a series of important laboratory tests has been made of seven different pumps, and the quantity of water raised by seventy-six pumps and applied to several thousand acres of orchard lands has been determined. The cost of fuel for raising one million gallons through a vertical height of one foot varies from 5 to 10 cents in the best plants, from 10 to 20 cents in the medium plants, and 20 to 30 cents in the worst plants. By actual test, one gasoline engine raises one million gallons a foot high for less than 10 cents for fuel, while another gasoline engine uses nearly 28 cents' worth of fuel at the same price to perform the same work. The difference in the general efficiency of these two plants arises from many causes, and it has been the purpose of the investigators to point out in every case the causes that lessen the efficiency and increase the cost of pumping water.

If the plants tested are representative, and it is believed that they are, a large sum is expended every year in California in buying fuel for pumping plants which waste from one quarter to one half of it on account of defects that should be remedied. The owner of a plant may know that it is not doing the work it was intended to do, but since even



a small plant is somewhat complicated, consisting of many parts, he has seldom any means of ascertaining where the defects are to be found. For this reason, there would seem to be urgent need for a continuation of this investigation if needless expenditure in both fuel and equipment are to be avoided.

The results obtained in the preliminary investigations have been computed and will be embodied in a report which is being prepared for the Government Printer. The report will not only show the cost of pumping water at the present time by means of different types of engines, pumps, and motors using a variety of fuels, but also the reasons why the cost is high in particular cases and the remedies to apply. It is expected that this report will be ready for distribution in California next March.

*Tank Experiments.*—A part of the funds of the coöperative investigations has been expended in making a study of the amount of evaporation from soil and water surfaces, and the relation between soil moisture and plant growth. For these and other purposes experiments were at first carried on at Pomona and Tulare, but the results seemed to possess so much value that stations have since been established at Calexico, Berkeley, and Chico. At each of these five places, galvanized iron tanks have been installed and experiments carried on for the purpose of solving some local problems in irrigation. At Pomona, for example, an effort has been made to determine on a small scale the difference in the amount of water evaporated from the surface of a field, when applied on the surface, in shallow furrows, and in deep furrows. At first Pomona soils were alone used in this experiment, but during the past six months typical soils from Riverside, Redlands, and Fullerton have been tried. The results obtained thus far demonstrate that a deep furrow conserves the most water, that a shallow furrow conserves a less amount, and that surface flooding is the most wasteful method. The average amounts evaporated for the past two months were as follows:

Surface irrigation.....	6,428 cubic feet per acre.
Shallow furrows.....	5,581 cubic feet per acre.
Deep furrows.....	4,811 cubic feet per acre.

The effect of water on the yield of wornout soils at Tulare has been tried. In experimenting with barley, the natural rainfall produced at the rate of 9 bushels per acre, while the application of 16 inches of irrigation water increased the yield to 22 bushels. In the case of wheat, the natural rainfall produced straw, but no grain. Four inches of water produced at the rate of 10 bushels, and 16 inches of water increased the yield to 38 bushels.

In many parts of California in midsummer, the temperature of both

the surface soil and the ditch water is high. An experiment was carried on at Berkeley last summer to determine the effect of temperature on the rate and amount of evaporation from a water surface. The following table gives in brief the average results:

Temperature of Water.	Daily Evaporation.
55.5° Fahr.	0.06 ins.
62.0	0.17
66.8	0.22
69.2	0.22
80.1	0.44
89.2	0.56

The above results show the necessity of taking measures to prevent excessive evaporation when the water applied is high in temperature.

At all of the five stations where tank experiments are being carried on the evaporation from water and soil surfaces is observed and recorded. Fourteen tanks are now being used to determine the difference in the amount of evaporated water from a wet and dry soil. The solution of such questions and many more which await investigation can not but exert a beneficial effect on the use of water in irrigation.

*The Investigation of Irrigation Districts.*—Modesto and Turlock irrigation districts, in Stanislaus and Merced counties, comprise a quarter of a million of acres of fertile valley land that will some day be the home of a dense rural population. The methods of applying water and the regulations and systems of water distribution under which the future irrigators will work will largely be crystallizations of present practice. From the standpoint of future prosperity and social content in these districts, it is therefore desirable that the best methods of using water and the best systems of dividing and distributing it be adopted at the start. For this reason, and because urgently requested to do so by the local authorities, one of our agents was detailed to make a study of conditions in these districts with the purpose of aiding the districts in their new undertaking along irrigation lines, and also to report on these conditions in such a way as would benefit other sections of the State by showing what these districts have accomplished and how they accomplished it. The report of this agent is now in press and will be available for distribution some time during the winter. This report contains a brief history of the organization of the two districts, a short discussion of their water rights, a statement of the extent of diversions from Tuolumne River in 1904, of the duty of water in 1904, and the seepage losses in portions of the canals, of the crops grown and the methods followed in applying water to them, of the best ways of preparing land for irrigation, and of the injury to soils and crops through the rise of ground water. It also makes practical suggestions regarding systems of water records and water distribu-

tion. These latter suggestions have already been transmitted in writing to the districts, and we are now coöperating with the districts in carrying them into effect.

*Method of Applying Water.*—Still another part of the funds appropriated has been spent in collecting information on the different methods of applying water. As water becomes less plentiful and higher in price, more intelligence and skill should be exercised in its use. Opinions differ widely as to the best methods, and it was thought wise to present in one publication the principal methods employed, with a comparison of the cost, as well as of the advantages and disadvantages of each. Five thousand copies of this report, which is known as "Bulletin No. 145 of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture," are now being distributed in California, and copies may be obtained by applying either to the State Board of Examiners, Sacramento, Cal., or to the Irrigation Department, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

#### IMPOUNDING DÉBRIS DAMS.

Also in coöperation with the United States Government is the vital work of improving and protecting the navigable streams of the State.

The immediate work is now being carried along on the Yuba River in the construction of dams for the impounding of débris.

The following statement shows the condition of the State appropriations for this work:

Appropriation, 1897 .....	\$250,000 00	
Appropriation, 1901 .....	150,000 00	
		\$400,000 00
Balance on hand January 1, 1903 .....	\$391,654 33	
By credit (adjustment) .....	242 10	
	\$391,896 43	
Claims allowed January 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904 .....	43,550 42	
Balance on hand July 1, 1904 .....		\$348,346 01

The following contracts have been approved by this Board since January 1, 1903, and are either completed or in force:

Nature of Contract.	Total Amount.	State's Liability.
Daguerre Cut .....	\$158,545 00	\$79,272 50
Emergency work, Barrier No. 1 .....	4,535 78	2,267 89
Terminating Montgomery contract .....	12,145 75	6,072 87
Barrier No. 1 .....	47,132 00	23,566 00
Emergency earth embankment (estimated) .....	8,300 00	4,150 00
Closing two Yuba River sloughs (estimated) .....	4,000 00	2,000 00
Totals .....	\$234,658 53	\$117,329 26

The following report of the California Débris Commission in relation to the work now under way on the Yuba River was furnished by Wm. W. Harts, Captain, Corps of Engineers of the United States Army:

REPORT OF DEBRIS COMMISSION.

Hydraulic mining in the earlier years in California resulted in enormous quantities of gravel, sand, etc., being carried into the ravines and small streams near the mines. Much of this débris later on found its way to the navigable streams, being carried there by the freshets of each year. This had the effect of filling up the streams, more or less, and injuring them for purposes of navigation. It also had its effect in causing the streams, at flood time, to spread over the valley lands, causing widespread damage thereto.

The United States Government, by Act of Congress, approved March 1, 1903, created a commission, to consist of three officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and made it a part of the duties of this commission to adopt plans to improve and protect the navigability of the rivers in the territory drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin river systems.

This commission selected the Yuba River for treatment first, this stream being more filled with débris and perhaps carrying more detritus than all the other tributaries of the Sacramento combined. The general project for the treatment of the Yuba as submitted by the commission and as adopted by Congress and the State of California was printed as House Document No. 431, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, to which attention is invited for details. The estimated total cost of this project was placed at \$800,000 by the commission. The State of California and the United States Government each appropriated \$400,000 for carrying out the project. The project contemplates holding great quantities of mining débris now in the Yuba and its tributaries, to prevent it from being carried down into the Feather and Sacramento rivers. This is to be done by means of four restraining barriers or dams across the bed of the Yuba, and by a settling basin adjoining the river on the south near Daguerre Point. This work is to be supplemented by a regulation of the river below Daguerre Point to hold the enormous quantity of debris now impounded there, by confining the low-water flow to a fixed channel between banks built by the river itself in high-water stages, aided by artificial dams and willow plantations.

The operations under the Yuba River project, up to January 1, 1903, consisted in acquiring title to about 10,000 acres of land required for the proposed settling basin, and in commencing the construction of a portion of barrier known as No. 1, about sixteen miles above Marysville.

The operations since January 1, 1903, have consisted in acquiring title to additional land needed, in continuing the work of constructing Barrier No. 1, and in partially excavating a flood overflow channel



through the promontory known as Daguerre Point, about ten miles above Marysville. The channel will carry the entire Yuba River at high-water stages, being deviated there by the restraining dams to be built later, while the low-water flow and all the high-water flow below a fixed level will pass into the settling basin where its sediment will be stored. All the heavier material will be held behind Barrier No. 1 and Barrier No. 2, a half mile apart, lying about six miles above Daguerre Point.

Barrier No. 1, when completed, will be a concrete dam about 25 feet in height, in several steps. At the present time the first step of 6 feet of this height is under construction, under a contract entered into between the United States and Mr. Lewis Moreing, on May 9, 1904. The work proposed to be done under this contract is the construction of a barrier consisting of four parallel rows of piles extending across the river bed, having from 30 to 40 feet penetration, the piles in the first row to be 6 feet apart (centers), those in the fourth row to be 3 feet or less apart (centers), and those in the second and third rows to be 12 feet apart. The piles are to be fastened together in the direction of the river flow by wire cables one inch in diameter.

The space between the first and third rows of piles is to be raised by a fill of rock and cobbles, having gravel and sand sluiced in the interstices, for the main body of the barrier, and between the third and fourth rows the river bottom is to be graded down to receive the apron, so that the latter will be approximately flush with the river bottom when built. A layer of concrete blocks 18 inches thick is to be placed on the grade thus prepared and over all the barrier, this concrete to be properly divided by tar-paper joints forming planes of weakness into blocks about 10 feet by 12 feet, weighing about 10 tons. One-inch cables of wire, running up and down stream, are to be laid in these blocks about 3 feet apart, holding together all the blocks of a tier, parallel to the stream to prevent their displacement by flood water. These blocks are to be so molded that they will not be supported by the pile work, but will follow down any considerable settlement of the rock, cobbles, and gravel due to scour or other causes. The portion of the barrier now under construction is to be about 1,200 feet long and about 6 feet high. Its crest is to be horizontal and 10 feet wide. There is to be a sloping downstream face about 10 feet wide, ending with a level apron about 20 feet wide, all covered with a layer of concrete about 18 inches thick. The sloping upstream face of the barrier is to be built of heavy rock, gravel, and concrete.

The contractor is making satisfactory progress, and it is anticipated that the work called for under his contract will be completed early in October, 1904.\*

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\*This contract has been completed and the efficiency of the project will be tested by the winter's storm.

The general project contemplates building up the barrier gradually—a portion each season until the proposed total height of 25 feet is reached, as this would serve the purpose better than to carry the barrier up to the proposed total height at one time.

The estimated cost of the present work contracted for is \$47,132.

The cutting of a flood overflow channel through Daguerre Point, referred to above, involves the excavation of a cut about 1,000 feet long, about 32 feet in maximum depth, and about 25 feet in average depth, with a general width at the bottom of 600 feet, enlarging at the easterly end to a bottom width of 870 feet. The estimated total quantity of material to be excavated in making this cut is 669,000 cubic yards, which at the contract price of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents per yard will cost \$157,215. This excavation is being done under a contract between the United States and Mr. Edward Malley, dated October 13, 1903. Up to August 31, 1904, about 273,000 cubic yards had been excavated, leaving about 396,000 cubic yards to be excavated by the contractor to complete the contract. The contract provides that all the excavation shall be completed on or before November 18, 1905. Thus far the work has progressed satisfactorily, the contractor having exceeded the 30,000 cubic yards of excavated material per month required of him by the contract.

In acquiring title to some of the lands in the vicinity of Daguerre Point needed in carrying out the project for impounding mining débris in Yuba River, certain privileges were reserved by the grantors, among them that of mining for precious metals within certain boundaries. These reserved privileges were disposed of by the original owners and promised to conflict with the plans for the treatment of the Yuba River. An extension of these mining privileges was applied for by the new owners through Mr. W. P. Hammon for the purpose of dredging for gold. As compensation for extending the limits of the area of land on which Mr. Hammon and his associates will be permitted to dredge for gold, Mr. Hammon and his associates gave, free of cost, easements over certain other lands needed in connection with the project and also agreed to build, free of cost, a portion of an embankment which is to separate the Yuba River from the impounding basin near Daguerre Point proposed in the project. It is estimated that this arrangement will result in a saving of about \$75,000 in executing the Yuba River project, aside from the value of the easements which were given by Mr. Hammon and associates.

#### COYOTE SCALP CLAIMS.

In 1901 the Legislature passed an Act, authorizing owners or holders of claims for coyote-scalp bounties acquired under the law of 1891, to bring suits at law for the recovery of the amounts claimed. At the time of the passage of this Act, there were on file in this office claims to the amount of \$287,825.

For these claims suits were brought to the amount of \$266,025, on which judgment was given in the sum of \$212,720. The Legislature of 1903 made appropriations amounting to \$204,610, available January 1, 1905, conditional upon final judgment being rendered.

The following table, furnished from the records of the Attorney-General's office, shows in detail the condition of the suits brought against the State :

## COYOTE SCALP CASES.

Plaintiff and Court.	Court No. of Action.	Amount Sued for.	Amount of Judgment.	Amount of Appropriation.
Bickerdike, Chas.; Sacramento.....	9608	\$72,330 00	\$59,680 00	\$59,680 00
Bank of Commerce; San Diego.....	11828	1,320 00	1,320 00	1,320 00
Brown, Oscar R.; Mono.....		1,040 00	1,035 00	1,035 00
Bank of San Mateo; San Mateo.....	2330	750 00	(Cause never tried).	
Boyd, Maggie L.; Fresno.....	9565	190 00	190 00	190 00
Bauer, Jno. J.; Sacramento.....	9304	11,770 00	(*)	
Commercial Bank of Madera; Fresno.....	9676	3,825 00	3,670 00	3,670 00
Conway, George; Merced.....	1899	290 00	290 00	290 00
Corey, M. D.; San Diego.....	11874	3,195 00	3,195 00	3,195 00
Dowda, G. W.; Fresno.....	9650	3,845 00	3,840 00	3,840 00
Darlington, Abe; El Dorado.....		585 00	165 00	
French, James; Placer.....		390 00	355 00	355 00
Forster, M. A.; Orange.....	2280	550 00	550 00	550 00
Farmers' Exchange Bank of San Bern- nardino; San Bernardino.....	8537	2,365 00	2,365 00	2,365 00
Going, William; Amador.....	1828	580 00	550 00	550 00
Guy, W. R.; San Diego.....	11875	9,436 00	8,655 00	8,655 00
Hooper, W. S.; Sacramento.....	9516	5,310 00	4,450 00	4,450 00
Henderson, Eli; Fresno.....	9675	7,295 00	6,880 00	6,880 00
Hornage, Geo.; San Joaquin.....	7881	465 00	465 00	465 00
Hakes Investment Co.; San Diego.....	11873	5,880 00	5,880 00	5,880 00
Jones, Julia H.; San Francisco.....	79940	600 00	600 00	600 00
Lauer, Benj.; Modoc.....	1311	6,770 00	6,725 00	6,725 00
Lauer, Benj.; Modoc.....	1314	55 00	55 00	
Laird, James T.; Modoc.....	1328	2,500 00	2,400 00	2,400 00
Leonard, George; Sacramento.....	9611	1,040 00	1,040 00	1,040 00
Lightner, A. T.; Sacramento.....	9613	4,810 00	4,810 00	4,810 00
Marquez, R. P.; Orange.....	2279	140 00	140 00	140 00
National Bank of D. O. Mills; Sacra- mento.....	9619	49,680 00	46,980 00	46,980 00
Potter, Robert R.; Tuolumne.....		1,315 00	1,315 00	1,315 00
Producers' Bank; Tulare.....	4984	14,720 00	14,320 00	14,320 00
Palmer, Chas. A.; Sacramento.....	9610	485 00	460 00	460 00
Pryor, John F.; Sacramento.....	9614	3,360 00	3,350 00	
Quirole, Joseph; Amador.....	1827	385 00	370 00	370 00
Raggio, John; Calaveras.....		1,125 00	1,125 00	1,125 00
S. F. Law Collection Co.; Sacramento	9355	28,685 00	8,875 00	8,875 00
	9607			
Shaw, R.; San Benito.....	1196	3,730 00	3,730 00	3,730 00
Tucker, Jno. E., etc.; Merced.....	1900	185 00	185 00	185 00
Tucker, Jno. E., etc.; Merced.....	1901	400 00	400 00	400 00
Wood, W. L.; Sacramento.....	9555	2,565 00	2,385 00	2,385 00
Wood, W. L.; Sacramento.....	9622	75 00	45 00	45 00
Weaver, C. A.; Sacramento.....	9609	1,100 00	815 00	
Waite, L. C.; Sacramento.....	9612	685 00	410 00	
Weisbaum, E.; Sacramento.....	9615	2,545 00	2,085 00	
Weisbaum, N.; Sacramento.....	9616	645 00	590 00	
Weisbaum, N.; San Francisco.....	80125	640 00	640 00	
Waldron, W. B.; Sacramento.....	9617	4,840 00	4,835 00	4,835 00
Williams, Chas.; Butte.....	4021	500 00	500 00	500 00
Zirker, M.; Merced.....	1898	1,035 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Totals.....		\$266,025 00	\$212,720 00	\$204,610 00

\*On July 23, 1902, judgment for defendant; plaintiff appealed, and on September 20, 1904, judgment reversed.

## SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

This Board recommends to your honorable bodies that legislation be enacted at this session of the Legislature raising the salaries of the two clerks of this office, who are now receiving each \$1,200 per annum, to \$1,600 per annum, and raising the salary of the assistant secretary in this office from \$1,800 per annum to \$2,400 per annum. The Board feels that as a matter of justice these salaries should so be raised to conform to the salaries paid in like positions in the other State offices.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

This Board has made every endeavor that the claims before it should be audited and the general business for its attention should be disposed of with accuracy and dispatch. To effect this, as stated in the beginning of this report, an average of seventeen meetings a month have been held.

As an aid to its decisions it has received some forty written opinions from the office of the Attorney-General, including opinions on the validity of every issue of bonds purchased. It has been the ruling spirit of the Board that its decisions should be upon an equitable rather than a technical basis; that the principle upon which it founded its audit should be a demand for value received for every dollar expended.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. PARDEE, Governor.

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.

U. S. WEBB, Attorney-General.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### EXPENSES STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

#### FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR (LAST HALF).

**Traveling Appropriation.** (Total for year, \$1,500.)

Balance on hand January 1, 1903.....		\$759 10
Expended January 1, to June 30, 1903.....	\$681 80	
Unexpended balance July 1, 1903 .....	77 30	
		759 10

**Postage and Contingent Appropriation.** (Total, \$250.)

Balance on hand January 1, 1903.....		\$137 62
Expended January 1 to June 30, 1903.....	\$137 62	
		137 62

**Printing Appropriation.** (Total, \$250.)

Balance on hand January 1, 1903.....		\$94 50
Expended January 1 to June 30, 1903 .....	\$94 50	
		94 50

#### FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH FISCAL YEARS.

<b>Traveling Appropriation</b> (total for two years) .....		\$1,800 00
Expended July 1, 1903, to December 2, 1904 .....	\$1,083 17	
Unexpended balance December 3, 1904.....	716 83	
		1,800 00

<b>Postage and Contingent Appropriation</b> (total) .....		\$800 00
Expended July 1, 1903, to December 2, 1904 .....	\$507 54	
Unexpended balance, December 3, 1904.....	292 46	
		800 00

<b>Printing Appropriation</b> (total) .....		\$500 00
Expended July 1, 1903, to December 2, 1904 .....	\$250 25	
Unexpended balance, December 3, 1904 .....	249 75	
		500 00

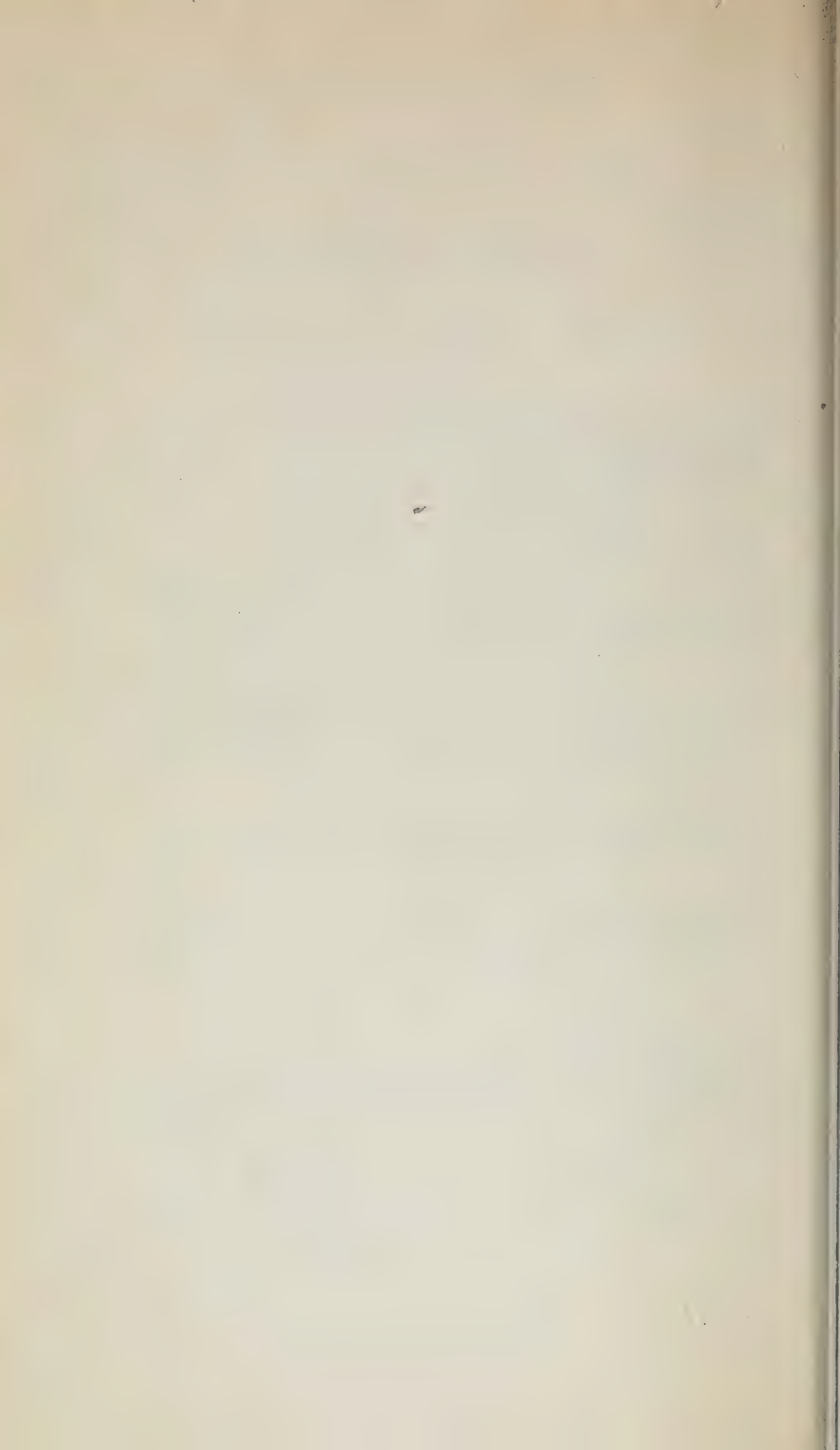
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, )  
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, ) ss.

A. J. Pillsbury, Secretary of State Board of Examiners, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above financial statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. J. PILLSBURY,  
Secretary State Board of Examiners.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of December, 1904.

C. L. SEAVEY,  
Assistant Secretary of State Board of Examiners.







CAPITOL AND GROUNDS FROM THE EAST—SACRAMENTO.



# REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS

TO THE

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA,

1905.

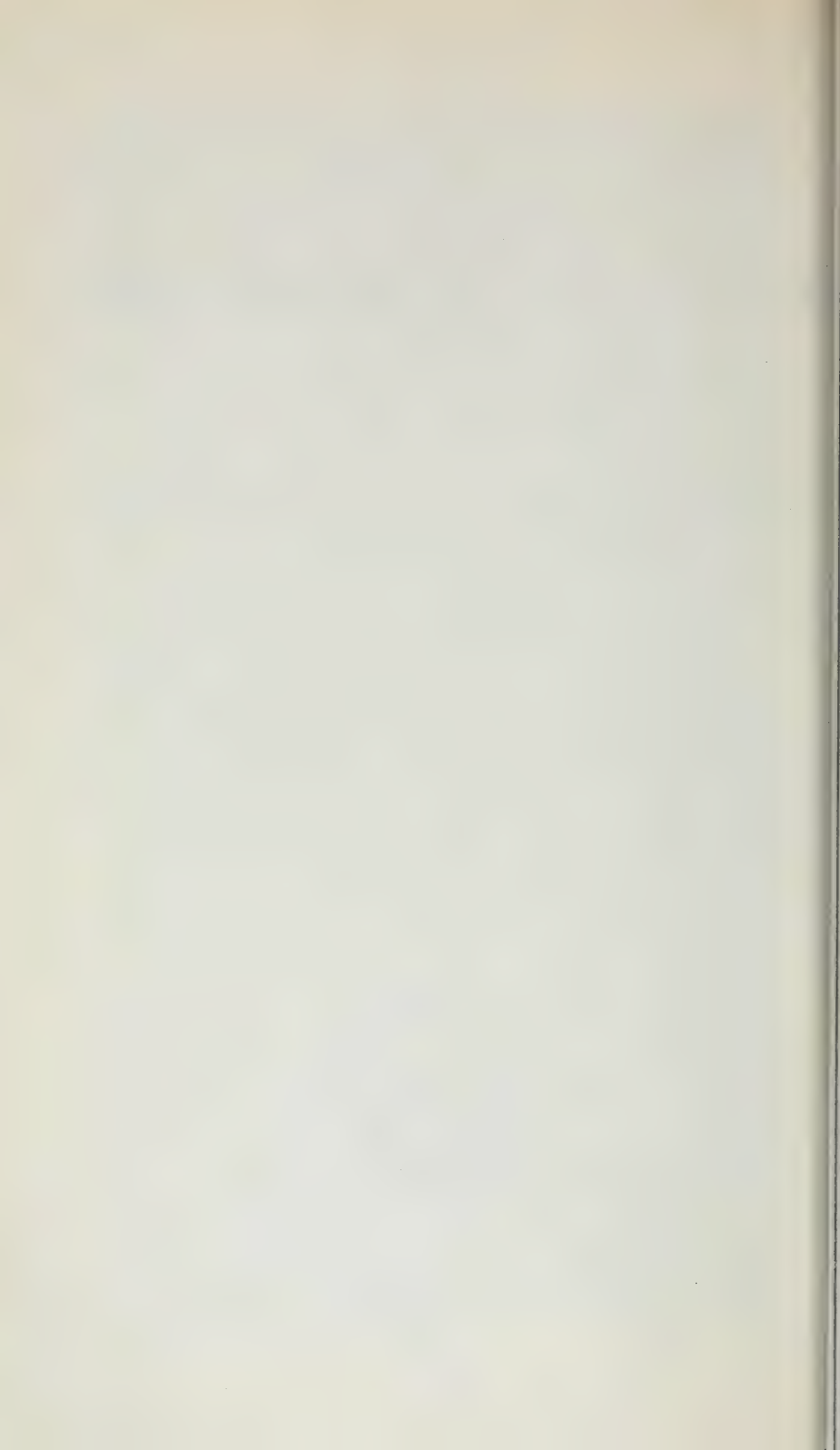
### BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS:

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE.	- - - - -	GOVERNOR.
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY,	- - - - -	SECRETARY OF STATE.
HON. TRUMAN REEVES,	- - - - -	STATE TREASURER.
J. A. ELSTON, SECRETARY.		



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1905.



# REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

SACRAMENTO, November 1, 1904.

*To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :*

The Board of State Capitol Commissioners has the honor herewith to submit a report of its work during the past two years.

At its session in 1899 the Legislature passed an Act entitled "An Act providing for the construction and furnishing of a residence for the Governor of the State of California, and appropriating the sum of \$50,000 for the erection and furnishing of said residence, and of all expenses connected therewith." In pursuance of said Act the Board of State Capitol Commissioners invited architects to submit plans and specifications for said residence, and thereafter adopted those submitted by Morgan & Walls. Bids were advertised for, and thirty-five bids for separate portions of the work were submitted, all of which were rejected, for the reason that the sum total of the lowest bids for all classes of work was far in excess of the unexpended balance remaining in the fund. This unexpended balance amounted to \$48,758, and lay untouched until after the session of the Legislature in 1903. On March 25, 1903, an Act was approved which amended the Act of 1899 and authorized the Board, if it saw fit, to purchase a residence with grounds, and to make necessary alterations and repairs thereto. The provision of the Act of 1899 setting apart \$10,000 of the appropriation for the purpose of furnishing the Governor's residence was left undisturbed. Under the authority of this amended Act the Board, after careful consideration, purchased the residence of Joseph Steffens at the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, Sacramento, for the sum of \$32,500. Extensive alterations and repairs were ordered. All of the plumbing in the building was replaced, the interior redecorated, and the house completely furnished throughout.

The expenditures out of the appropriation up to the date of this report are as follows:

Purchase price of Steffens residence.....	\$32,500 00
Alterations and repairs, including new plumbing and redecorating .....	7,588 53
Furnishing residence throughout.....	8,614 64
Sundries.....	32 15
Balance in fund .....	22 68
	<hr/>
	\$48,758 00

On November 7, 1903, the Governor and his family moved into the residence and have since occupied it. On that date the fund provided by Act of Legislature in 1899, and designated as the Governor's Residence Fund, became available. This fund amounts to \$2,500 a year.

On November 1, 1904, the balances in the various funds under the control of the Capitol Commission were as follows:

1. Purchase of implements and hose, and care and improvement of grounds.....	\$1,974 01
2. Lighting Capitol grounds.....	576 00
3. Water for Capitol grounds.....	600 00
4. Purchase and furnishing of Governor's residence.....	22 68
5. Maintenance of Governor's residence.....	2,581 99
6. Pay of employes of Capitol building and grounds.....	17,720 00

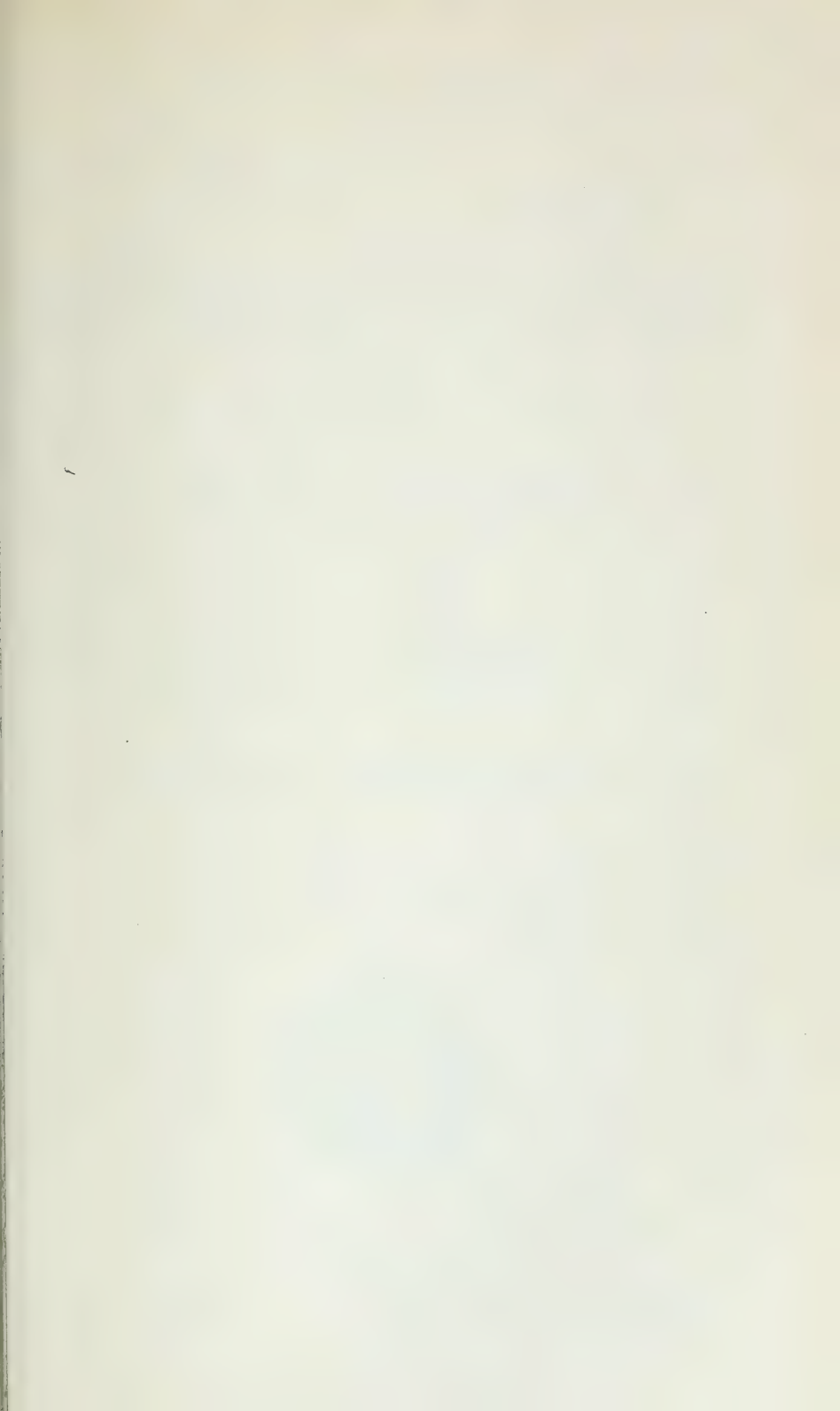
Since the last report of this Board the work of improving the waste and neglected portion of the grounds has gone steadily on, until now practically the whole of the thirty-odd acres embraced in the Capitol grounds has been planted to garden or grass. This work of improvement has entailed large outlays, which have been met out of the appropriation for the care and improvement of the grounds. Although the amount of ground to be cared for in the Park is now nearly twice what it was ten years ago, the number of gardeners has not been increased. The Board has been compelled to hire extra labor during the summer months out of the all-embracing fund for the care and improvement of the grounds, in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for additional gardeners. During the last summer the Board employed continuously three extra men, and still the grounds could not be adequately cared for.

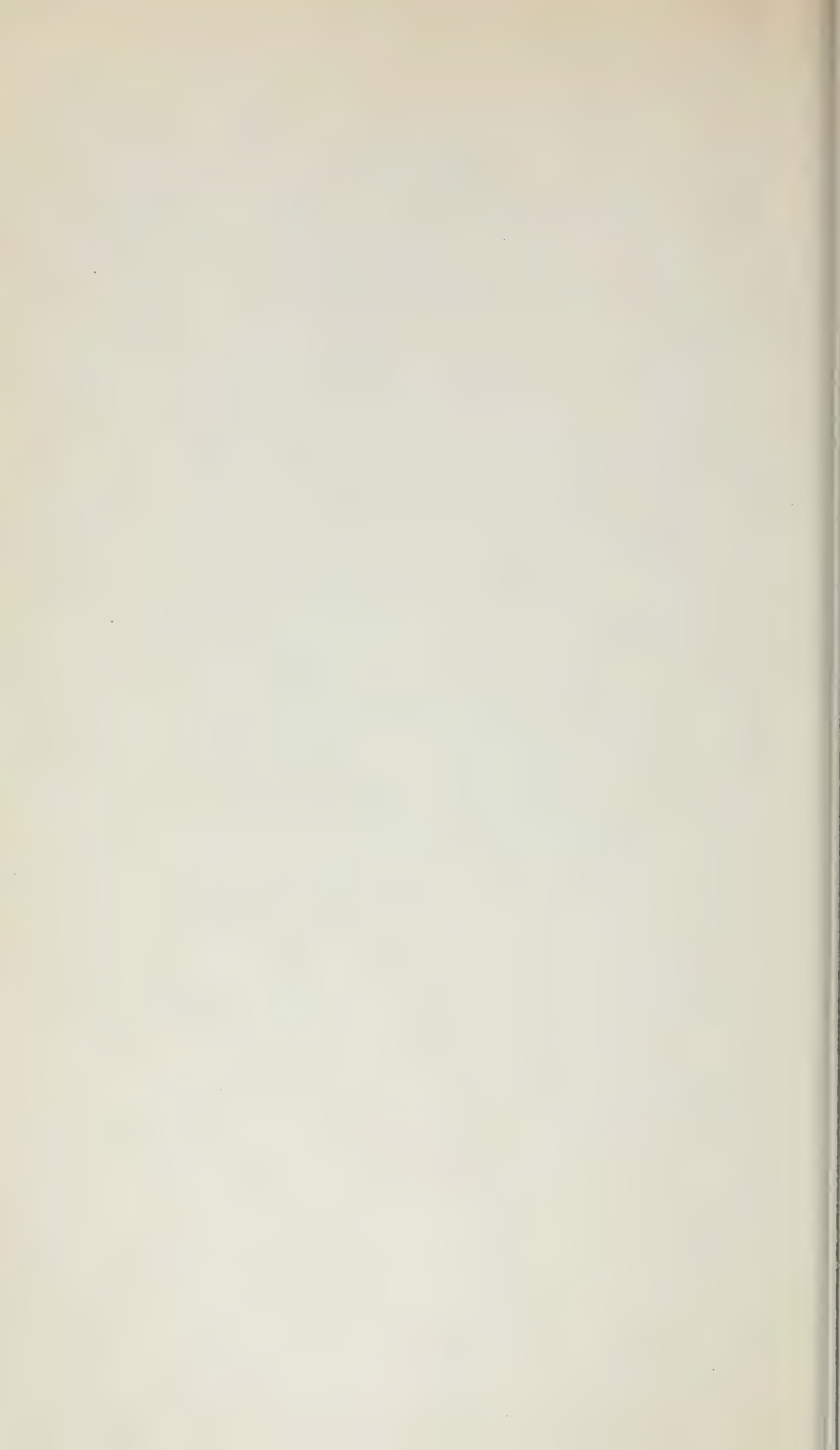
We earnestly recommend that \$3,000 be added to the biennial appropriation for the care and improvement of the grounds, so that more gardeners may be employed when required and that necessary improvements may be carried on. The Board has been as economical as possible in the expenditure of funds under its control and it is satisfied that the needs which are now so pressing can be met only by an increased appropriation for the care and improvement of the Capitol grounds.

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State,  
 TRUMAN REEVES, State Treasurer,  
*Board of State Capitol Commissioners.*

J. A. ELSTON,  
*Secretary.*







# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF STATE

OF THE

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE

FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS

BEGINNING JULY 1, 1902, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1904

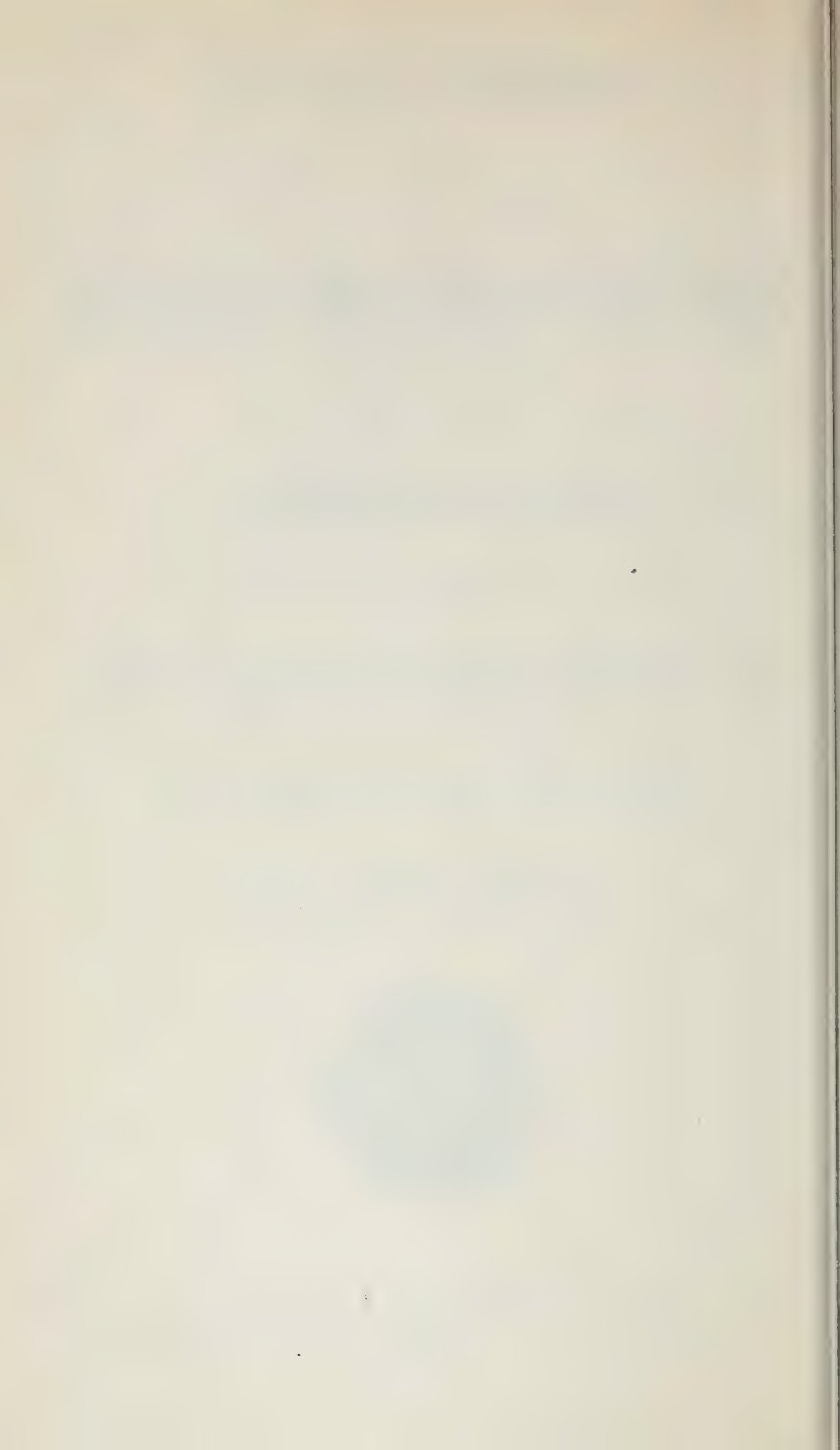
*C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State*



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1904.





# REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA—DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
SACRAMENTO, August 20, 1904.

*To His Excellency* GEORGE C. PARDEE,

*Governor of the State of California,*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my third biennial report as Secretary of State, which report contains a statement of all fees received by this office from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, inclusive; together with a list of all corporations, both foreign and domestic, that have filed articles of incorporation in this office since July 1, 1902. The report also contains the names of all architects who have been granted licenses under the "Architect Law"; also data concerning the State Capitol, of which I am the custodian, showing the receipts and expenditures of this department and embodying my recommendations.

In addition to my duties as Secretary of State, much of my time is occupied in attending meetings of the State Board of Examiners, the State Capitol Commissioners, and the State Commission in Lunacy, of all of which I am ex-officio a member.

## ACTS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The records of this office show that the Governor has granted 23 pardons, 25 commutations of sentence, and 10 reprieves; has signed 447 restorations to citizenship; has issued 10 proclamations offering rewards; has granted 1,227 orders of release under the Goodwin Act; has signed 667 land patents; has commissioned 2,096 notaries public and 38 commissioners of deeds; has appointed 68 railroad and steamboat police; has made 491 executive appointments, 29 of which were honorary, not provided for by law, and no fee was exacted; and has approved 45 official bonds.

## THE OFFICE WORK.

The following statement of the clerical work performed during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1904, together with the financial statement, to be found elsewhere in this report, shows a very large increase over previous years, particularly so in the filing, recording, and issuing of original certificates of incorporation and the furnishing of certified copies thereof. The filing of claims to trademarks has also materially increased.

During the two years ending June 30, 1904, there were 4,735 articles

of incorporation filed, recorded, and certificates issued; 4,974 copies certified to and 721 trademarks filed and certificates issued; and 91 articles of incorporation of railroad and telephone corporations were filed, recorded, and certificates issued.

In addition to the large amount of work required to keep up the records of the office, since the last session of the Legislature I have compiled the Blue Book for 1903; the California Election Laws; the Corporation Laws; the "Constitution of the United States and of the State of California and other State Papers," and Trademark Laws; all of which are sought by the legal profession, corporations, and citizens of the State generally. The book containing the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of California, the Declaration of Independence, and other documents is in demand for use by the schools of the State where civil government is a part of the course of study.

Upon an examination of the financial statement it will be seen that the increase in the receipts amounts to \$83,275.16 over those of the previous two years.

During the two years from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, there were in this office—

Filed and Recorded.	
Articles of incorporation (of these 91 were railroads).....	4,735
Bonds .....	45
Trademarks (certificates).....	721
Rewards .....	10
Deeds .....	7

Attested and Recorded.	
Commutations of sentence.....	25
Pardons .....	23
Reprieves .....	10
Restorations to citizenship.....	447
Orders of release.....	1,227
Land patents.....	667

Filed.	
Designations of agents of foreign corporations.....	765
Certificates of creation of bonded indebtedness.....	153
Amended articles of incorporation.....	178
Certificates of increase or decrease of capital stock.....	207
Certificates of continuance of existence .....	12
Certificates of removal of principal place of business.....	55
Certificates of increase or decrease of number of directors.....	54
Certificates of change of name.....	53
Certificates of voluntary dissolution.....	4

Attested Commissions.	
Notarial .....	2,096
Commissioners of deeds.....	38
Executive appointments .....	491

Affixing Certificates and Seals to Copies.	
Copies made in this office .....	679
Copies furnished .....	4,974

In the appended tables will be found a complete list of stationery used by the Legislature during the session of 1903 and by the State officers for the two fiscal years covered by this report.

An itemized statement is hereto appended showing the receipts of this department from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive, amounting to \$156,537.10. The fees for work performed in the office amounted to \$149,345.10, while the salary list of the employés for said year amounted to \$19,823.00, exclusive of my salary of \$3,000.00, showing that this office turned into the State Treasury, for fees alone, \$129,522.10 in excess of salaries paid for conducting the office. In addition, there was turned into the State Treasury the sum of \$7,192.00, derived from the sale of maps, Hall's Irrigation, books, statutes, and ballot paper, for that fiscal year.

For the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive, the total receipts amounted to \$152,251.15. The fees for work performed in the office amounted to \$150,420.75, while the salary list of the employés amounted to \$20,720.00, exclusive of my salary, which shows that this office turned into the State Treasury, in fees alone, \$129,700.75 in excess of the amount paid for salaries of the office. In addition, \$1,830.30 was paid into the State Treasury from the sale of maps, Hall's Irrigation, books, statutes, and ballot paper.

The total receipts of the office for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years amounted to \$308,788.15; the receipts for the fifty-second and fifty-third fiscal years amounted to \$225,512.99; showing an increase of \$83,275.16 for the last two years.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the work of this office is constantly increasing, and that the State is deriving a large revenue from the receipts of this office.

#### THE STATE CAPITOL.

During the past two fiscal years several important improvements to the building have been made.

The large, heavy girders that hold up the roof, and which rest on the walls of the building, were sprung and in some places badly split. These have been strengthened and repaired by putting iron bands around them.

The attic of the building has been put in a much better condition by removing a large amount of old lumber, furniture, and rubbish; all of which has been sawed up and used for kindling, thereby making the place far less liable to take fire.

The tanks in the attic, for holding water for use in case of fire, have been cleaned and repaired, and a good supply of water may be relied upon at all times.

In the basement, store-rooms have been fitted up for the use of a number of the State officials.

Modern sanitary improvements have been made in several of the offices.

The rooms occupied by the Surveyor-General have been refitted. The antiquated steam radiators have been removed, and steel cases and modern office furniture have been installed. The work was done under the supervision of the Surveyor-General, the last Legislature having allowed him a special appropriation for that purpose. It is now one of the best equipped offices in the building.

Temporary accommodations have been provided for the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Accommodations have also been provided for the Auditing Board to the Commissioner of Public Works.

#### CONDITION OF THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

The building is now thirty-five years old and should receive a general overhauling. The toilets should be torn out and modern sanitary plumbing installed. The basins or washstands in the various offices should be replaced with new and modern stands.

The stairway to the dome is old and worn out, and should be replaced with an iron one.

The building is badly in need of painting, both outside and inside, and the walls should be kalsomined. It is eleven years since the building had a coat of paint or the walls whitened.

The granite on the first story of the building looks very bad, on account of the iron oozing therefrom, a chemical transformation taking place which is discoloring the stone.

It is a pleasure to report that since the City of Sacramento has enlarged her water mains the force of water at the Capitol and on the grounds is all that could be asked to protect the building in case of fire.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Heating.*—The quantity of fuel now used in the grates in the several rooms is much more than would be needed under a modern system of heating, and the results are unsatisfactory. In all modern public buildings steam heaters are used instead of grates, and not only is it economy to use them, but more heat is obtained. With grates it is estimated that eighty per cent of the heat created goes up the chimney. The heaters also do away with the expense and trouble in starting fires; no dust or soot is scattered about the room, to the injury of its furnishings and the inconvenience of the occupants. There would be but little additional expense in maintaining the extra heaters, because steam is



kept up in the boilers for supplying the large heaters now in use in the several corridors and to supply power to run the elevator.

*Modern Plumbing.*—The toilets of the building should be reconstructed—in fact, torn out and modern, well-ventilated closets put in on each floor. All the old, worn-out, defective washstands in the building should also be replaced by modern plumbing.

*Fire Protection.*—Standpipes should be run, on both sides of the building, from the ground to the roof, so that in case of fire a lack of water can not be the excuse for not being able to save the building.

*Elevator.*—The building needs two elevators, and I would suggest putting in another one in the south, or Senate, end of the building.

*Storm Doors.*—I would suggest that circular storm doors be placed at each of the entrances to the building on the first floor.

*Ventilation.*—There is no ventilation in the building excepting through the fireplaces, the windows, and the doors. The healthfulness of the building would be materially improved by the installation of a modern system of ventilation.

*Governor's Office.*—The present quarters of the Executive are entirely too small for health or comfort. The Governor should be comfortably situated in one of the large rooms now occupied by his department, and another room should be constructed from the small hall adjoining the Governor's office, which could be used as a reception room for the public.

*Steel Cases.*—This office has over forty thousand articles of incorporation, and thousands of trademarks, deeds, and other valuable papers in the vault. These papers are, however, filed in wooden fixtures. These should be removed and steel cases and shelving placed in their stead. This vault should be fireproof.

*Senate and Assembly Chambers.*—The Senate and Assembly chambers need refurnishing and remodeling.

*State Library and Supreme Court.*—I would suggest the advisability of the erection of a building on the Capitol grounds, to be occupied by the State Library and the Supreme Court; or the construction of an extension to the present building, between the Senate and Assembly chambers, and in harmony with the architecture of the Capitol; or a portion of the attic could be fitted up for the use of the State Library and the rest for the use of legislative committees. More rooms are

required for the several State officers and for legislative committees. The only available place to construct them is in the attic of the Capitol. I would recommend that an appropriation be made to construct an iron stairway to the top of the dome, and to put the attic in as near fireproof condition as possible.

*State Blue Book.*—The last Legislature wisely increased the appropriation for the publication of the Blue Book, and I was thereby enabled to issue 7,500 instead of 5,000 copies. While this was quite an increase, I soon discovered that the increase in population and the great demand for this publication soon left me without any books, the members of the Legislature having each received double the number they received in previous years. I hope that the next Legislature will see the necessity of increasing the edition of the Blue Book to 10,000 copies.

*Index to Laws.*—It is now over ten years since the Index to the Laws was printed. The late Commissioners for the Revision and Reform of the Law prepared an index of the laws from 1893 to 1901, which should have been put in book form and printed, but the Legislature failed to make an appropriation for the printing, consequently the general public is without an index to the laws passed during the last decade. This department, having the books of the State in charge, has over six hundred volumes of the Index to the Laws up to 1893, which are priced at \$4.50 each, amounting to \$2,700. This is dead stock. I would recommend that the Code Commissioner be instructed to complete the Index to the Laws up to date, and that the next Legislature be requested to make an appropriation for printing the Index and provide for the sale thereof. By doing this the State would not be out any money, as the books would not only meet with a ready sale, but they would help sell those on hand of the edition of 1893.

*Foreign Corporations Act.*—Under this Act, which was approved March 8, 1901, it is made the duty of the Secretary of State to report to the Governor any corporations that fail to comply with its provisions by filing copies of their articles of incorporation and designating an agent upon whom process may be served. I reported the "United States Ship-Building Company" on January 23, 1904, and the "Missouri Pacific Railway Company" and the "St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company" on May 24, 1904, as having failed to comply with the law.

*Meeting of Secretaries of State.*—An important meeting of the Secretaries of State of the different States is to be held in September at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of discussing the advisability of and the

means whereby all the States may adopt uniform laws pertaining to corporations and elections. I am satisfied that much good will result from this conference.

*Corporation Laws.*—The Act of the Legislature of 1895 (Statutes of 1895, p. 221, *et seq.*), relating to the formation of coöperative associations, should be amended and codified to form a part of the Civil Code, and as so amended and codified should conform with the general laws of this State regarding the formation of corporations for certain purposes; namely, railroad, telegraph, telephone, insurance, banking, etc. It has been my duty, under the decision of the Supreme Court (130 Cal., p. 39), to refuse to file articles of incorporation formed under said Act of 1895, for the reason that such articles failed to comply with the provisions of the Civil Code as set forth in Sections 291, 293, 294, and 295. The law in many respects is in contravention of the general laws governing corporations, to say nothing about its being in violation of certain provisions of the Constitution, which it is not my duty to question, as all State officers must consider enactments in full force until declared otherwise by a competent tribunal; but I may be permitted to quote from an opinion of the Attorney-General on this very point: "There is merit, to my mind, in your contention that the Act of 1895, under discussion, savors of special legislation. I do not consider it my duty, however, to pass *ex parte* upon the constitutionality of the laws of this State."

I will draft bills, for the consideration of the Legislature, which I believe would place the general laws governing the formation of corporations on a more uniform basis, and I earnestly suggest that you urge upon the members of the Legislature at its next session to coöperate with this office to that end.

The Act of 1899 (Statutes of 1899, p. 111) and the Act of 1901 (Statutes of 1901, p. 108), both relating to foreign corporations doing business in this State, should be amended and codified to form a part of the Civil Code. As these two Acts now stand, there is room for questions to arise as to the duty of the Secretary of State in requiring such corporations to comply with both Acts.

The same will prove true in regard to Section 616 of the Political Code, requiring foreign insurance companies to file a designation of agent with the Insurance Commissioner. This provision should also be set out in the general corporation laws as a part of the Civil Code, thereby placing the office of Secretary of State in a position to be cognizant of the due compliance with the law governing corporations, whether they be domestic or foreign.

As it has been held by the Federal courts, as well as by many State supreme courts, that a law relating to telegraph companies included

telephone companies, I most respectfully recommend that Part IV, Title I, Chapter I, Sections 291, 293, 294, and 295, and Part IV, Title VII, Sections 536, 537, 538, 539, and 540, be so amended as to include telephone companies.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. CURRY,  
*Secretary of State.*



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

## RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

	Statutes.	Maps.	Ballot Paper.	Irrigation Reports.	Index to Laws.	Fees.
1902—July .....		\$2 00	\$260 00		\$22 50	\$11,132 50
August .....			77 50	\$2 75		8,931 75
September .....	\$6 00	10 00	4 00			9,864 80
October .....	6 00	3 75	5,332 50			11,833 30
November .....		11 00	495 00			9,538 30
December .....		3 00	5 00			11,520 80
1903—January .....		4 75	18 00		13 50	11,556 15
February .....		4 50	192 50		13 50	11,297 95
March .....	41 50	2 75	50 00			21,270 00
April .....		1 00	77 00		180 00	13,974 95
May .....	93 00	6 50	47 50			14,270 90
June .....	202 50		2 50			14,153 70
Totals .....	\$349 00	\$49 25	\$6,561 50	\$2 75	\$229 50	\$149,345 10

Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

1903—July .....	\$42 40	\$4 75	\$95 50			\$10,561 40
August .....	6 00	1 00	367 50			7,039 70
September .....	3 00		27 50			10,534 30
October .....	33 00	8 00	765 00			12,062 15
November .....	6 00		72 50			10,009 15
December .....		5 00				10,889 80
1904—January .....	3 00		25 50			13,061 30
February .....	12 00	2 00	7 50			12,119 20
March .....	3 00		124 65			24,282 60
April .....	27 00		90 75			14,574 85
May .....	12 00		67 00			13,582 55
June .....			18 75			11,703 75
Totals .....	\$147 40	\$20 75	\$1,662 15			\$150,420 75

Receipts, as per report of C. F. Curry, 52d and 53d fiscal years .....

\$225,512 99

Receipts as per statement above, 54th and 55th fiscal years .....

308,788 15

Amount excess receipts for last two years .....

\$83,275 16

## STATIONERY, LIGHTS, FUEL, AND SUPPLIES.

Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

July 1, 1902—By appropriation .....	\$10,000 00
By balance .....	5 75
By special appropriation .....	2,000 00
	\$12,005 75
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	12,004 85
July 1, 1903—Balance on hand .....	\$0 90

Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

July 1, 1903—By appropriation .....	\$12,500 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	10,991 34
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	\$1,508 66

**REPAIRS TO CAPITOL BUILDING.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

July 1, 1902—By balance on hand .....	\$2,237 87
By special appropriation .....	1,200 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,437 87
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	3,437 87

**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

July 1, 1903—By appropriation .....	\$5,000 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	3,876 67
	<hr/>
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	\$1,123 33

**POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPH.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

July 1, 1902—By appropriation .....	\$1,500 00
By balance on hand .....	274 07
	<hr/>
	\$1,774 07
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	1,774 01

July 1, 1903—Balance on hand .....	\$0 06
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**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

July 1, 1903—By appropriation .....	\$1,750 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	1,749 57
	<hr/>
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	\$0 43

**CONTINGENT AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

July 1, 1902—By appropriation .....	\$250 00
By balance on hand .....	18 65
	<hr/>
	\$268 65
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	252 03

July 1, 1903—Balance on hand .....	\$16 62
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**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

July 1, 1903—By appropriation .....	\$250 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	233 80
	<hr/>
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	\$16 20

**CARPETS AND FURNITURE.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

July 1, 1902—Balance on hand .....	\$301 27
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	301 27

**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

July 1, 1903—By appropriation .....	\$1,500 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	1,344 47
	<hr/>
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	\$155 53

**WATER FOR CAPITOL BUILDING.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

July 1, 1902—By appropriation .....	\$600 00
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	600 00

**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

July 1, 1903—By appropriation .....	\$600 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	600 00

**BALLOT PAPER.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

July 1, 1902—By appropriation.....	\$3,500 00
By balance on hand .....	1,899 50
Feb. 25, 1903—By special appropriation.....	1,416 50
	<hr/>
	\$6,816 00
June 30, 1903—Amount expended during fiscal year.....	6,816 00

**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

July 1, 1903—By appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
June 30, 1904—Amount expended during fiscal year .....	2,998 00
	<hr/>
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	\$2,002 00

**JANITOR'S DEPARTMENT.****ACCOUNT OF STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED.****Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.**

June 30, 1902—Furnished State officers.....	\$2,531 87
Furnished Senate and Assembly.....	1,368 76
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$3,900 63

**Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.**

June 30, 1904—Furnished State officers.....	\$2,442 62
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**STATIONERY USED BY STATE OFFICERS.**

To Whom Issued.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.
Governor .....	\$255 59	\$170 88
Secretary of State .....	479 85	446 72
Controller .....	119 31	108 96
Treasurer .....	39 11	46 20
Attorney-General .....	183 47	166 63
Surveyor-General .....	99 93	86 16
Adjutant-General .....	100 76	192 26
Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	135 11	130 70
Superintendent of State Printing .....	73 25	52 00
State Librarian .....	65 12	99 69
State Janitor .....	102 48	120 57
Board of Horticulture .....	57 62	91 84
Clerk of Supreme Court .....	84 05	61 83
Board of Equalization .....	14 43	8 01
Board of Examiners .....	76 53	78 08
Commissioner of Public Works .....	52 48	39 95
State Board of Agriculture .....	45 09	47 97
Commission in Lunacy .....	46 63	64 13
Highway Commissioner .....	37 71	52 67
State Board of Health .....	22 77	32 10
State Gardener .....	9 04	9 28
State Board of Railroad Commissioners .....	37 17	-----
State Veterinarian .....	5 95	-----
Maintenance of building .....	358 39	334 04
Code Commissioner .....	30 03	-----
Text-Book Commission .....	-----	1 95
Totals .....	<hr/> \$2,531 87	<hr/> \$2,442 62

## RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF BALLOT PAPER.

Fifty-fourth fiscal year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	\$6,559 50
Fifty-fifth fiscal year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	1,669 65
Total .....	\$8,229 15

## STATUTES AND LAWS—NUMBER DISTRIBUTED AND NUMBER ON HAND.

	On Hand, July 1, 1902.	Number Distributed.	On Hand, June 30, 1904
Statutes, 1854.....	1	0	1
Statutes, 1855.....	3	1	2
Statutes, 1856.....	5	1	4
Statutes, 1859.....	2	0	2
Statutes, 1863-4.....	2	0	2
Statutes, 1875-6.....	420	0	420
Statutes, 1877-8.....	362	0	362
Statutes, 1880.....	245	1	244
Statutes, 1881.....	348	0	348
Statutes, 1883.....	225	4	221
Statutes, 1886-7.....	262	0	262
Statutes, 1889.....	18	2	16
Statutes and Amendments, 1891.....	1	0	1
Statutes and Amendments, 1893.....	225	7	218
Statutes and Amendments, 1899.....	469	5	464
Statutes and Amendments, 1901.....	373	23	350
Statutes and Amendments, 1903.....	2,250	1,885	365
Amendments to Codes, 1873-4.....	146	0	146
Amendments to Codes, 1875-6.....	412	0	412
Amendments to Codes, 1877-8.....	392	0	392
Amendments to Codes, 1880.....	246	0	246
California Codes Continued in Force, 1873.....	249	0	249
Civil Code, annotated, 1874.....	4	0	4
Codes of California—Civil, 1871.....	3	0	3
Practice, No. 3, 1871.....	7	0	7
Political, No. 1, 1872.....	110	0	110
Political, No. 2, 1872.....	165	0	165
Political, 1872.....	8	0	8
Civil Procedure, 1872.....	355	0	355
Penal, 1872.....	15	0	15
Penal, 1871-2.....	5	0	5
Civil Procedure, 1881-3.....	13	0	13
Penal (pocket edition), 1881-3.....	19	0	19
Wood's Digest, 1850-58.....	1	0	1
Wood's Digest, 1850-60.....	1	0	1
Hittel's, Vol. 1, 1876.....	25	0	25
Hittel's, Vol. 2, 1876.....	23	0	23
General Laws of California, 1850-64.....	1	0	1

## SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

	On Hand July 1, 1902.	Number Distributed.	On Hand July 1, 1904.
California Reports, Vol. 41.....	524	0	524
California Reports, Vol. 42.....	547	0	547
California Reports, Vol. 43.....	567	0	567
California Reports, Vol. 44.....	512	0	512
California Reports, Vol. 45.....	538	0	538
California Reports, Vol. 46.....	821	0	821
California Reports, Vol. 122.....	8	8	0
California Reports, Vol. 137.....	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 138.....	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 139.....	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 140.....	350	350	0
California Reports, Vol. 141.....	351	351	0



## OTHER BOOKS.

	On Hand July 1, 1902.	Number Distributed.	On Hand July 1, 1904.
Index to Laws, 1850 to 1893.....	650	54	596
Constitutional Debates.....	403	231	172
Spanish Laws.....	24	0	24
Hall's Irrigation, Vol. I—Development.....	1,150	11	1,139
Hall's Irrigation, Vol. II—Southern California.....	36	9	27

## TRANSACTIONS IN MAPS.

Detail Irrigation Maps—Southern California.....	432	3	429
Detail Irrigation Maps—San Joaquin Valley.....	1,257	6	1,251
Great Central Valley Maps (unmounted).....	1,968	14	1,954
Great Central Valley Maps (mounted).....	190	5	185
Topographical and Irrigation Maps of San Joaquin Valley (unmounted).....	625	18	607
Topographical and Irrigation Maps of San Joaquin Valley (mounted).....	80	5	75

## BALLOT PAPER.

## Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

July 1, 1902—Amount appropriated.....	\$3,500 00
June 30, 1902—Balance on hand.....	1,899 50
Feb. 25, 1903—Special appropriation.....	1,416 50
Total.....	\$6,816 00
Aug. 14, 1902—Bought 182 reams 18 x 30, at \$2.50.....	\$455 00
Sept. 25, 1902—Bought 1,387 reams 21 x 30, at \$2.50.....	3,467 50
Sept. 25, 1902—Bought 656 reams 18 x 30, at \$2.25.....	1,476 00
Feb. 3, 1903—Bought 567 reams 21 x 30, at \$2.50.....	1,417 50
	<u>6,816 00</u>

## Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

July 1, 1903—Amount appropriated.....	\$5,000 00
Sept. 21, 1903—Bought 498 reams 19½ x 24, at \$2.25.....	\$1,120 50
Sept. 21, 1903—Bought 751 reams 21 x 30, at \$2.50.....	1,877 50
	<u>2,998 00</u>
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand.....	<u>\$2,002 00</u>

## Ballot Paper, 18x20.

	Reams.
July 1, 1902—On hand.....	17
June 30, 1904—Sold.....	17

## Ballot Paper, 18x30.

July 1, 1902—On hand.....	723
June 30, 1904—Sold.....	705
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand.....	<u>18</u>

## Ballot Paper, 30x36.

Aug. 30, 1902—On hand.....	328
June 30, 1904—Sold.....	324
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand.....	<u>4</u>

**Ballot Paper, 21x30.**

	Reams.
Sept. 25, 1902—Purchased .....	1,387
Sept. 21, 1903—Purchased .....	751
	<hr/> 2,138
June 30, 1904—Sold .....	1,199
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	939

**Ballot Paper, 19½x24.**

Sept. 21, 1903—Purchased .....	498
June 30, 1904—Sold .....	442
	<hr/> 56
July 1, 1904—Balance on hand .....	

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. CURRY,  
*Secretary of State.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of August, 1904.

J. HOESCH,  
*Deputy Secretary of State.*

## PRICE LIST OF STATUTES, BOOKS, AND MAPS.

The following described statutes, books, and maps, issued from the State Printing Department of California, are for sale by the Secretary of State:

	Price.	Postage.
Amendments to the Codes, 1873-4 .....	\$2 00	\$0 16
Amendments to the Codes, 1875-6 .....	1 50	0 07
Amendments to the Codes, 1877-8 .....	1 50	0 07
Amendments to the Codes, 1880 .....	2 00	0 15
Code of Civil Procedure .....	3 00	0 24
Code, Penal, 1872 .....	2 00	0 18
Code, Political, volumes 1 and 2, 1872, each .....	2 00	0 18
Detail Irrigation Maps of Southern California (12 sheets) .....	3 00	0 12
Detail Irrigation Maps of San Joaquin Valley (10 sheets) .....	2 50	0 10
Great Central Valley Maps, Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, (2 sheets) .....	1 00	0 06
Same on cloth .....	2 00	0 10
Topographical and Irrigation Maps, San Joaquin Valley (4 sheets) ..	1 00	0 06
Same in cloth .....	2 50	0 10
Hall's Irrigation Development .....	2 75	0 25
Hall's Irrigation, Southern California .....	2 75	0 30
Reports (3 volumes) Constitutional Convention, 1879 .....	10 00	0 77
Statutes continued in force .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1875-6 .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1877-8 .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1880 .....	3 00	0 10
Statutes, 1881 .....	2 00	0 10
Statutes, 1883 .....	3 00	0 15
Statutes, 1886-7 .....	2 50	0 10
Statutes, 1889 .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1893 .....	3 00	0 25
Statutes, 1897 .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1899 .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1901 .....	3 00	0 30
Statutes, 1903 .....	3 00	0 30
Index to Laws, 1850-1893 .....	4 50	0 30

Postage must be added to price.

Address all orders and send remittances to—

C. F. CURRY, Secretary of State.

## FEES TO BE COLLECTED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

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CHAPTER XXIV.—*An Act to amend section four hundred and sixteen of the Political Code, relating to the fees to be charged by the Secretary of State, and providing for the distribution of the same.*

[Approved February 13, 1903.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section four hundred and sixteen of the Political Code is hereby amended to read:

416. The Secretary of State, for services performed in his office, must charge and collect the following fees:

1. For a copy of any law, resolution, record, or other document or paper on file in his office, twenty cents per folio.

2. For comparing a copy of any law, resolution, record, or other document or paper with the original, or the certified copy of the original, on file in his office, five cents per folio.

3. For affixing certificate and seal of state, unless otherwise provided for, two dollars.

4. For filing articles of incorporation, if the capital stock amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars or less, fifteen dollars; if the capital stock amounts to over twenty-five thousand dollars, and not over seventy-five thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars; if the capital stock amounts to over seventy-five thousand dollars, and not over two hundred thousand dollars, fifty dollars; if the capital stock amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars, and not over five hundred thousand dollars, seventy-five dollars; if the capital stock is over five hundred thousand dollars, and not over one million dollars, one hundred dollars; if the capital stock is over one million dollars, fifty dollars additional for every five hundred thousand dollars or fraction thereof of capital stock over and above one million dollars; for filing articles of incorporation without capital stock, except coöperative associations, five dollars; for filing articles of incorporation of coöperative associations, formed under the Act of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and Acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, fifteen dollars.

5. For recording articles of incorporation, twenty cents per folio.

6. For issuing certificates of incorporation, three dollars.

7. For filing certificate of increase of capital stock, five dollars for every fifty thousand dollars or fraction thereof of such increase.



8. For filing certificate of decrease of capital stock, five dollars.
9. For filing notice of removal of principal place of business, five dollars.
10. For filing amended articles of incorporation, unless otherwise provided for, five dollars.
11. For filing certificate of creation of bonded indebtedness, or increase or decrease thereof, five dollars.
12. For issuing certificate of increase or decrease of capital stock, three dollars.
13. For filing certificate on continuance of existence, five dollars.
14. For issuing certificate of continuance of existence, three dollars.
15. For filing claim to trademark, and issuing certificate of filing, five dollars.
16. For issuing certificate of filing of any document, not otherwise provided for, three dollars.
17. For filing certificate of increase or decrease of number of directors, five dollars.
18. For issuing certificate of increase or decrease of number of directors, three dollars.
19. For receiving and recording each official bond, five dollars.
20. For filing notice of appointment of agent, five dollars.
21. For each commission, passport, or other document signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State (pardons, military commissions, and extradition papers excepted), five dollars.
22. For each patent for land issued by the Governor, if for one hundred and sixty acres or less, one dollar; and for each additional one hundred and sixty acres, or fraction thereof, one dollar.
23. For issuing certificate of official character, two dollars.
24. For recording miscellaneous documents or papers, twenty cents per folio.
25. For filing certified copy of order and decree of court changing name, five dollars.

No member of the Legislature or State officer shall be charged for any search relative to matters appertaining to the duties of their office; nor shall they be charged any fee for a certified copy of any law or resolution passed by the Legislature relative to their official duties.

All fees collected by the Secretary of State must, at the end of each month, be paid into the State Treasury. Twenty-five hundred dollars of such monthly returns shall be credited to and constitute the State Library Fund, and the balance shall be paid into the General Fund of the State.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

## FOREIGN CORPORATION FEE BILL.

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CHAPTER XCIII.—*An Act requiring corporations organized under the laws of another State, Territory, or foreign country, to file a certified copy of their articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, and a certified copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of State of this State, in the office of the County Clerk of the county where its principal place of business is located and also where such corporation owns property, and requiring such corporation to pay to the Secretary of State the same fees as are paid by corporations formed under the laws of the State of California, and providing for a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this Act.*

[Approved March 8, 1901.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Corporations organized under the laws of another State, Territory, or of a foreign country, which are now doing business in this State, or which shall hereafter enter this State to do business, or maintain an office in this State, shall file in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of California a certified copy of their articles of incorporation, or of their charters or of the statutes or legislative or executive or governmental act creating them in cases where they are created by charters or statutes or legislative or executive or governmental acts, and a certified copy thereof, duly certified by the Secretary of State of this State, in the office of the County Clerk of the county where its principal place of business is located and also where such corporation owns property.

SEC. 2. For filing and issuing certified copy as required in section one of this Act, corporations formed under the laws of another State, or of a Territory, or of a foreign country, shall pay the same fees as are paid by corporations formed under the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. Every foreign corporation amenable to the provisions of this Act which shall neglect or fail, within ninety days from the date of passage of this Act, to comply with the conditions of the same as herein provided, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, as he may be advised that corporations are doing business in contravention of this

Act, to report the fact to the Governor, who shall instruct the District Attorney of the county wherein such corporation has its principal business, or the Attorney-General of the State, or both, as soon as practicable, to institute proceedings to recover the fine herein provided for, and the amount so recovered must be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund of the State; in addition to which penalty, no foreign corporation as above defined, which shall fail to comply with this Act, can maintain any suit or action, either legal or equitable, in any of the courts of this State, upon any demand, whether arising out of contract or tort, until it has complied with this Act; *provided*, that any corporation described in section one of this Act, which is now doing business in this State, and which has complied with the Act in relation to foreign corporations, approved April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and an Act amendatory thereof, approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is exempted from the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

## STATE CORPORATIONS.

### LIST OF ALL CORPORATIONS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FROM JULY 1, 1902, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
A. & N. Pharmaceutical Co.	San Francisco	\$25,000	Sept. 11, '02	36,143
Abbott-Brown Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,905
A. B. Davis Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,364
A. B. Greenewald Cigar Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 16, '03	38,679
A. Brizard, Inc.	Arcata	125,000	April 25, '04	40,042
A. B. Shoemake Co.	Modesto	10,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,412
Acachuma Quicksilver Mining Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Mar. 24, '04	39,775
A. C. Boldemann & Co., Inc.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,872
Accommodation Loan Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 24, '02	36,223
Acme Athletic Club	Sacramento	None	Nov. 17, '03	38,879
Acme Automatic Advertising Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,525
Acme Building Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 8, '04	40,355
Acme Club	Santa Barbara	1,500	Jan. 8, '04	39,205
Acorn Smelter Co.	San Francisco	24,000	April 25, '04	40,036
Actors' Ball Promotion Association	San Francisco	None	Oct. 20, '03	38,703
Adams, Vesper & Dow Co.	Redlands	20,000	May 26, '03	37,875
Addison Pump Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 13, '04	40,380
Adin Electric Light and Power Co.	[Adin]	10,000	May 24, '04	40,261
Adkins & Drane Co.	Red Bluff	25,000	May 1, '03	37,684
Adolf Frese Optical Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,800
Adolph Kutner Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 17, '04	40,419
Advent Christian Church of Colton, Cal.	[Colton]	None	Nov. 27, '03	38,939
Advent Christian Church of Pasadena, California	Pasadena	None	July 7, '02	35,806
A. Fodera Co.	San Francisco	30,000	May 21, '04	40,241
African Patent Investment Co.	Alameda	75,000	Aug. 19, '02	36,038
A. Friedman & Co., Inc.	Oakland	20,000	Dec. 8, '03	39,010
After Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,018
A. Fusenot Co.	Los Angeles	110,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,213
A. G. Morris Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,420
Agnew Sanitarium	San Diego	25,000	June 25, '04	40,482
A. Gramicci Corporation	San Francisco	10,000	July 25, '03	38,239
Ahabai Shalome Religious Association	San Francisco	None	Oct. 5, '03	38,596
A. Haun Sons & Co.	Branscomb	10,000	May 8, '03	37,750
A. Heilbron & Bro.	Sacramento	250,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,330
Ahpel & Bruckman, Inc.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 18, '04	39,736
Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkel	San Francisco	75,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,075
A. I. Hall & Son	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,465
Ainsworth Lumber and Milling Co.	Orange	12,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,427
A. J. Braasch Stove Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,218
A. J. DeLaney Co.	Porterville	20,000	Nov. 7, '02	36,482
Alameda Grocery Co.	Alameda City	10,000	June 6, '04	40,345
Alameda Realty Co.	Oakland	250,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,319
Alameda Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	Sacramento	25,000	May 4, '03	37,197
Alamitos Bay Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,100
Alamitos Commercial Club	Los Alamitos	None	July 22, '02	35,889
Alamitos Library Association	Long Beach	None	April 18, '04	39,977
Alamitos Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Long Beach	Los Angeles Co.	None	Mar. 5, '04	39,621
Alamo Land Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 30, '03	38,260
Alaska Fish Products Co.	San Francisco	250,000	May 5, '04	40,105
Albatross Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,282
Albert McCusker Mine and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 12, '02	36,678
Albert Pike Memorial Temple Ass'n	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 25, '04	39,319
Albert Sydney Johnston Chapter, No. 79, United Daughters of the Confederacy	San Francisco	None	Dec. 30, '02	36,780
Albion Christian Endeavor Organization	Albion	None	Feb. 21, '03	37,116



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Albion Investment Co. ....	Albion .....	\$25,000	May 23, '03	37,845
Alcalde Banking Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,227
Alcatraz Consolidated Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	30,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,893
Alcatraz Bank of Oakland .....	Oakland .....	75,000	May 5, '03	37,245
Alderson Banking Co. ....	Placerville .....	30,000	July 1, '03	38,123
Aldine Press .....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	May 9, '03	37,763
Alex Murdock & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,710
Alfalfa Ranch Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Feb. 9, '03	37,036
Alfred Dolge Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	May 28, '03	37,896
Alfred Schmulian .....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Oct. 17, '03	38,686
Algea Pipe Co. ....	National City .....	75,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,925
Alhambra Board of Trade .....	Alhambra .....	None	Feb. 23, '04	39,542
Alhambra Club .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 31, '04	40,300
Alhambra Masonic Temple Association .....	Alhambra .....	25,000	April 2, '04	39,849
Alhambra Woman's Club House Ass'n .....	Alhambra .....	10,000	July 14, '02	35,842
Alleghany Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	June 18, '03	38,026
Allen's BBB Flour Co. ....	San José .....	100,000	Feb. 6, '04	39,417
Allen Springs Co. ....	Williams .....	25,000	Aug. 22, '03	38,354
Alliance Bank .....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 5, '03	37,242
Allied Electric Corporation .....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Dec. 5, '03	38,990
Alma Paraffin Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	May 13, '04	40,170
Almo Oil Co. ....	Lemoore .....	50,000	June 23, '04	40,469
A. Loaiza & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Oct. 17, '02	36,376
Alpha Gravel and Development Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	May 22, '03	37,840
Alphine Evaporated Cream Co. ....	Hollister .....	100,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,769
Alpine Mining and Development Co. ....	Oakland .....	1,000,000	May 20, '03	37,825
Alta-Baja California Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,399
Alta California Banking Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,228
Altadena Health Resort Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,313
Alta District Lumber Co. ....	Visalia .....	50,000	Mar. 21, '03	37,395
Alta Lime and Brick Co. ....	Redding .....	60,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,511
Alta Mesa Cemetery Association .....	Palo Alto .....	None	April 11, '04	39,918
Alta Mesa Improvement Co. ....	Palo Alto .....	50,000	Mar. 31, '04	39,827
Alta Pines Mountain Resort Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	April 28, '04	40,036
Alta Vista Wines Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,572
A. L. Tubbs Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Oct. 5, '03	38,589
Alturas Electric Light and Power Co. ....	Alturas .....	20,000	April 12, '04	39,928
Alvarado Placer Cyaniding Syndicate .....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	April 8, '04	39,894
Alvarita Land and Water Co. ....	Los Angeles Co. ....	8,775	Feb. 2, '03	37,001
Alvina Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,847
Aluminum Manufacturing and Supply Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,355
Alum Rock Hotel Co. ....	San José .....	200,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,217
Amador and Sacramento Irrigation and Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Oct. 16, '03	38,676
Amador Climax Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	July 15, '03	38,188
Amador Hydrazine Mining and Milling Co. ....	Oakland .....	50,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,633
Amador Queen Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	Feb. 11, '04	39,452
Amalgamated Salt Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,632
A. Mautz & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 2, '04	40,084
Amboy Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,248
American Artistic Metal and Plating Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,099
American Automatic Photo Picture Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	April 25, '04	40,032
American Axle Grease Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,467
American Balance Valve Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Jan. 13, '03	36,855
American Barber Colleges .....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Aug. 6, '03	38,288
American Board of Promoters Boracic Acid Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	Dec. 20, '02	36,723
American Briquetting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	May 27, '03	37,885
American Coffee Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,947
American Commercial Co. ....	Watsonville .....	500,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,304
American Conduit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,168
American Creamery and Butter Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,136
American Credit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	May 5, '03	37,725
American Developing and Trading Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Dec. 2, '03	38,973
American Directory Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	June 22, '03	38,052
American Dredging Co. ....	S. F. and Ione .....	100,000	July 28, '02	35,920

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
American Emergency Food Co.	San Francisco	\$100,000	Sept. 26, '02	36,233
American Engineering and Foundry Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 21, '03	37,394
American Excavating Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 12, '03	37,984
American Exploiting Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,788
American Exchange Bank	San Francisco	100,000	May 6, '03	37,263
American Exploration Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,761
American Fish Co.	Sacramento	50,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,308
American Flag Gold Mining Co.	Pomona	500,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,747
American Food Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 26, '02	36,232
American Fruit Co.	Oakland	100,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,852
American Gold Exploration Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,254
American Home Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 1, '02	35,955
American Home Savings Bank	San Francisco	25,000	May 4, '03	37,204
American Hop and Barley Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,699
American Iron Company of California	Los Angeles	75,000	July 25, '02	35,910
American Institute of Mentalism	Los Angeles	25,000	July 9, '02	35,817
American International Agency Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,087
American Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,441
American-Japanese Contracting Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 15, '03	37,571
American Light and Power Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 14, '03	38,864
American Marine Paint Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 22, '03	38,720
American Mutual Investment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 14, '04	39,944
American Olive Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 9, '03	39,012
American Platinum Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,070
American Portrait Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,519
American Produce Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 29, '03	36,971
American Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 22, '03	37,610
American Pure Food Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 21, '03	38,712
American River Electric Co.	San Francisco	2,500,000	April 17, '03	37,580
American Rubber Heel Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 23, '02	36,741
American Saddle-Horse Breeding Farm	San Diego	25,000	Sept. 24, '03	38,524
American Scaffold Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 5, '03	37,731
American Surface Electric Railway Supply Co.	[Oakland]	1,500,000	Aug. 3, '03	38,276
American Tin Mining Co.	San Francisco	180,000	May 10, '04	40,139
American Trust Co.	Los Angeles	Coöptive	Dec. 1, '02	36,617
American Vineyard Co. of California	San Francisco	250,000	April 23, '04	40,021
American White Lead and Paint Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,571
Americans, "The"	San Francisco	None	April 19, '04	39,983
Americus Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 30, '02	36,100
A. Merle Investment Co.	Alameda	30,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,153
Ames Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Nov. 16, '03	38,869
A. Mierson Banking Co.	Placerville	50,000	July 2, '02	35,785
Amity Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 29, '04	40,058
Amusement and Steeplechase Company of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	400,000	April 28, '03	37,649
Anahcim Landing Mining and Development Co.	[Anaheim]	500,000	Aug. 22, '02	36,060
Analy Savings Bank	Sebastopol	25,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,505
Anderson Brothers' Planing Mill and Manufacturing Co.	[Fresno]	75,000	May 9, '04	40,130
Andrea Sbarboro & Sons	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,168
Andrew Wilkie Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,491
Angels Oil Co.	Oakland	10,000	Oct. 11, '02	36,342
Angelus Athletic Association	Los Angeles	10,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,067
Angelus Hospital Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 4, '04	39,177
Angelus Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 23, '04	40,468
Angelus Savings Bank	Los Angeles	25,000	May 3, '03	37,207
Angelus Steam Laundry Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 16, '03	38,680
Angelus Tailoring Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	Jan. 8, '03	36,829
Angevine Woolen Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	July 23, '02	35,893
Anglo-American Bond Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 4, '03	37,200
Anglo-American Consolidated Mining Co.	Los Angeles	900,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,381
Anglo-California Security Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,405
Anita Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,113
Anna Barbara Mining Co.	Long Beach	1,000,000	Mar. 21, '03	37,398
Annapolis Orchard Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 5, '03	37,722

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Annie E. Smale Co. ....	San Francisco	\$57,600	Mar. 14, '03	37,339
Anona Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,778
Ansgar Danish Evangelical Lutheran Congregation	San Francisco	None	Jan. 2, '04	39,171
Antelope Heights Orange Co. ....	Visalia	100,000	June 28, '04	40,502
Anti-Friction Journal Box Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,677
Anti-Oak Leather Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	July 2, '03	38,126
Apache Mining Co. ....	Selma	500,000	Sept. 22, '02	36,212
Apex Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	July 7, '02	35,801
A. P. Giannini Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,437
A. Pistolesi Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 29, '03	37,897
Arbuckle Odd Fellows' Hall Association	Arbuckle	12,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,970
Arbuckle Rochdale Co. ....	Arbuckle	Coöpr'tive	Oct. 10, '03	38,641
Arcade Mill and Trading Co. ....	Los Angeles	30,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,650
Archibald Estate. ....	Madera	25,000	May 12, '04	40,165
Archibald Implement Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,414
A. R. Coulson Co. ....	Petaluma	25,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,384
Arctic Ice Cream Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,380
Arctic Refrigerator Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,092
Arctic Salmon Packing Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	July 21, '03	38,216
Arcturus Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	400,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,465
Arens-McCullough Co. ....	Dunnigan	60,000	April 16, '04	39,966
Argonaut Fruit and Farming Co. ....	San Francisco	70,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,434
Argonaut Iron Works. ....	Stockton	250,000	July 8, '02	35,808
Arizona Bullion Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 29, '03	38,553
Arlington Supply Co. ....	Riverside	20,000	Dec. 6, '02	36,643
Army Uniform Tailoring Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 10, '04	39,448
Arnold Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,150
Arnstein, Simon & Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,097
Arondo Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 9, '03	36,837
Arrowhead Athletic Club	San Bernardino	2,500	June 10, '03	37,974
Artesia Vineyard Co. ....	Artesia	10,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,685
Art Floral Co. ....	San Francisco	6,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,275
Art Mill and Graining Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,158
Asbestos Manufacturing Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,656
A. Schilling & Co. Payment Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 23, '03	38,521
Aspen Oil Exploration Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,132
Associated Charities of San José	San José	None	Dec. 10, '02	36,660
Associated Investors Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	July 2, '02	35,780
Associated Mercantile Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,102
Associated Wives and Daughters of the Mexican War	San Francisco	None	Nov. 13, '03	38,358
Association of the Greek Community of San Francisco, California	San Francisco	None	May 2, '03	37,700
Athenian Bank of Oakland	Oakland	75,000	May 5, '03	37,244
Atlantic and Pacific Oil Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 6, '03	38,598
Atlas Contract and Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	May 20, '04	40,227
Auburn Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	Auburn	200,000	July 1, '03	38,119
Auburndale Development Co. ....	Riverside	35,000	June 27, '04	40,495
Audit Company of California	San Francisco	200,000	April 7, '03	37,522
Auriferous Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	May 6, '03	37,734
Aurora Farm Co. ....	Los Gatos	80,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,804
Austin Group Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Dec. 2, '02	36,620
Austrian Dalmatian Endowment Soc'ty	San Francisco	None	Mar. 2, '03	37,179
Automatic Gas Igniting Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,948
Automatic Telephone Appliance Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 1, '03	36,793
Automatic Window Lock Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	July 29, '02	35,924
Automobile Transit Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,938
Auto Delivery Co. ....	Los Angeles	20,000	June 29, '04	40,507
Auto Traction Company of San José	San José	200,000	June 11, '03	37,977
Avon Oil Co. ....	Hanford	100,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,547
Azalea Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,825
A. Zellerbach & Sons	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,874
Azusa Curio Manufacturing Co. ....	Azusa	50,000	May 13, '04	40,173
Azusa Foothill Citrus Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,253
Baddeley Aerial Navigation Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,731
Bagdad Gold and Copper Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 7, '04	40,354
Bailey Ornamental Iron Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 18, '03	38,885
Bailey-Schmitz Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	June 17, '03	38,023



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Baker Enameled Letter and Furnace Co.	San Francisco	\$100,000	Feb. 4, '03	37,009
Baker Quicksilver Co.	Lower Lake	100,000	Jan. 9, '03	36,834
Baker-Williams Co.	Chico	25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,666
Bakersfield Abstract Co.	Bakersfield	25,000	May 22, '03	37,842
Bakersfield Coffee Club Association	Bakersfield	None	Dec. 2, '02	36,623
Bakersfield Sandstone Brick Co.	Bakersfield	100,000	Feb. 27, '03	37,162
Balcom Land and Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,533
Baldwin Social Club	San Francisco	None	April 4, '03	37,509
Baldwin Theatre Co.	San Francisco	20,000	May 9, '04	40,129
Balfour & Garrette	Woodland	75,000	May 19, '04	40,218
Ballard Hygiephone Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 6, '02	36,125
Ballard Pulmonary Sanatorium Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,197
Bandon Match Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 12, '02	35,999
B. & K. Compound Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,292
Bank of Arroyo Grande	Arroyo Grande	25,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,812
Bank of Cambria	Cambria	25,000	Jan. 29, '03	36,969
Bank of Compton	Compton	25,000	April 20, '03	37,599
Bank of Exeter	Exeter	50,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,424
Bank of Geyserville	Geyserville	25,000	June 22, '03	38,048
Bank of Hollywood	Hollywood	25,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,103
Bank of Newman	Newman	75,000	May 4, '03	37,715
Bank of Pacific Grove	Pacific Grove	50,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,876
Bank of Rio Vista	Rio Vista	50,000	April 12, '04	39,932
Bank of the Pacific	Los Angeles	25,000	May 5, '03	37,238
Bank of San Dimas	San Dimas	25,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,942
Bank of Willits	Willits	50,000	April 11, '04	39,909
Bankers Home Safe Investment Co.	San Francisco	10,000	June 15, '03	38,000
Bankers Loan and Trust Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 23, '04	40,467
Bankers' Publishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 25, '04	40,033
Bankers Savings Bank	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 3, '04	39,607
Bard Gravel Mining Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 29, '03	38,099
Bare Bros.	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,724
Barkentine John C. Meyer Co.	San Francisco	85,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,098
Barkentine Makaweli Co.	San Francisco	64,000	July 19, '02	35,878
Barkentine Puako Co.	San Francisco	88,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,616
Barreteros Mining Co.	Fresno	250,000	July 19, '02	35,882
Barrett Ice and Cold Storage Co.	San Diego	60,000	June 16, '03	38,008
Barrow Wire Splicing Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,310
Bartlett Estate Co.	San Diego	200,000	Oct. 15, '03	38,672
Basler Mining and Development Co.	[Sacramento]	200,000	May 24, '04	40,264
Bates Estate Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 13, '02	36,514
Bauer Lamp Reflector and Electric Sign Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 1, '04	40,302
Baumann Import Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 17, '03	38,687
Baumel-Rosenthal Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,661
Baumgardt Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,564
Baw Foo Kwee Club	Sacramento	None	Nov. 15, '02	36,521
Bay and River Transportation Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 26, '02	36,588
Bay Cities Storage Co.	Oakland	25,000	June 13, '04	40,382
Bay Counties Commercial Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,964
Bay Counties Land and Development Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 9, '02	36,333
Bay Counties Preserving Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 28, '03	37,648
Bay Counties Transportation Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,922
Bay Cities Water Co.	San Francisco	10,000,000	Oct. 21, '02	36,393
Bay City Engineering and Supply Co. of the City of Los Angeles, California	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,199
Bay City Rubber Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,658
Bay Counties Bank	San Francisco	50,000	May 5, '03	37,243
Bay Development Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 28, '03	37,892
Bay Island Club	Tustin	2,250	Mar. 20, '03	37,387
Bayshore and Terminal Warehouse Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 8, '03	37,530
Bayshore Investment Co.	San Francisco	400,000	April 8, '03	37,532
Bay Shore Lumber and Mercantile Co.	[Oakland]	75,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,637
Bay Shore Lumber and Mill Co.	Oakland	150,000	May 5, '04	40,106
Bayside Land Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,416
Beach Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,076
Beach Terminal Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 9, '02	35,816
Beale Manufacturing Co.	Santa Ana	500,000	May 11, '04	40,145
Bean Spray Pump Co.	San José	25,000	May 20, '04	40,236
Bear Valley Mutual Water Co.	Redlands	2,000,000	June 15, '03	37,994



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Beaulieu Vineyard	San Francisco	\$50,000	April 6, '04	39,873
Beckman, Beattie & Thompson Co.	Lodi	40,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,558
Beehive Gold Mining Co.	San José	25,000	June 10, '04	40,369
Bee Steamship Co.	San Francisco	64,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,262
Behme & Hannah Co.	Chico	25,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,073
Bekins Van and Storage Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 5, '03	37,719
Belle Vernon Farms Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,386
Bellstedt Brothers Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 6, '03	37,949
Bell Amusement Co.	Oakland	50,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,899
Bell & Ayers Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,841
Bell Water Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,706
Belmont Breeders Association	San Diego	10,000	July 3, '03	38,136
Belmont Grocery Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 15, '03	37,795
Belvidere Music Hall Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 6, '04	39,878
Belvidere Water Co.	West Avery	10,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,722
Bender Mill and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 7, '03	36,826
Benefit Department of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees	San Francisco	None	Oct. 15, '02	36,365
Benicia Board of Trade	Benicia	None	July 16, '03	38,196
Benj. E. Chase Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 10, '02	36,664
Bennett's International Surpassing Coffee Company of San Francisco	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 6, '02	36,644
Berkeley Rock Co.	Oakland	50,000	July 30, '02	35,938
Berry Exchange of Southern California	Los Angeles	Coö্প'tive	Feb. 18, '04	39,512
Berry, Fruit and Vegetable Growers of Moneta and Gardena	[Moneta]	Coö্প'tive	Oct. 10, '03	38,629
Berry-Growers of Tropico and Glendale	Tropico	Coö্প'tive	Mar. 9, '04	39,653
Beskow Traction Wheel Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 23, '04	40,470
Beta Chi Building Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,984
Beta Xi Chapter of Kappa Sigma, Inc.	Berkeley	None	April 27, '03	37,643
Bethel Baptist Church	Anaheim	None	Nov. 15, '02	36,525
B. H. Korts Co.	Oxnard	25,000	Jan. 19, '03	36,907
Bible Spiritual Church	San Francisco	None	June 20, '03	38,044
Big Bug Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 7, '03	37,744
Big Chief Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 11, '02	35,995
Big Four E. and M. Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 13, '03	38,177
Big Shell Petroleum Co.	Fresno	60,000	June 7, '04	40,353
Big Six Mining Co.	Stockton	150,000	April 10, '03	37,545
Big Trees Mining Co.	Angels Camp	1,000,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,902
Big Tree Timber Co.	Sonora	25,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,760
Bilicke-Rowan Fireproof Building Co.	Los Angeles	800,000	June 27, '04	40,488
Bimini Hot Springs Hotel	Los Angeles	75,000	April 2, '04	39,848
Bimini Water Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,435
Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the Diocese of Monterey		Corp. Sole	April 1, '04	39,839
Bismarck, "The"	San Francisco	50,000	May 27, '04	40,278
Black Bear Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,408
Black Butte Mining Co.	Willows	50,000	April 18, '04	39,976
Black Hawk Stable Co.	Fresno	15,000	July 17, '02	35,865
Black Oak Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 18, '02	35,872
Black Swan Blue Gravel Mining Co.	Wheatland	25,000	May 7, '03	37,742
Blanchard & Venter Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,645
Blenkiron Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Dec. 29, '03	39,145
B. L. Herrick & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 29, '03	38,102
Bloss Land and Cattle Co.	Merced	300,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,403
Blow Construction Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,493
Bluebell Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,819
Blue Grizzly Mining and Dev. Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,668
Blue Ledge Gold Mining Co.	Nevada City	70,000	June 14, '04	40,397
Blue Tent Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 16, '03	37,574
Blumve & Jay Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	April 2, '03	37,490
Blythe Development Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	July 8, '02	35,810
Bobs Farm Mining Co.	Sacramento	200,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,933
Bonanza Ditch Co.	Hanford	25,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,047
Bond Scale Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 25, '04	40,485
Bonestell, Richardson & Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,357
Bonnalie Co., Inc.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,765
Bonney Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,077
Booker T. Washington Relief Society	San Francisco	None	Mar. 13, '03	37,332
Boole, Sloan & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 30, '04	40,069

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Boone Investment Co. ....	San Diego .....	\$25,000	May 4, '04	40,103
Boston Investment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,772
Boston Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,314
Bott-Osgood Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,370
Boulder Creek Electric Light and Water Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	May 23, '03	37,852
Boulevard Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	12,000	June 15, '04	40,401
Boyd Burner Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,659
Bradbury Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,267
Boyce's Hot Springs .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	April 9, '03	37,541
Boylston Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	April 20, '04	39,997
Boyson's Pharmacy .....	San Francisco .....	1,500,000	April 23, '04	40,028
Bradbury Estate Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	May 10, '04	40,138
Branch Baldwin Jewelry Store .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,285
Branch's Mill Water Co. ....	Arroyo Grande .....			
Brandy Creek Water, Light, and Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	July 24, '02	35,895
Braslan Seed-Growers' Co. ....	San José .....	75,000	July 30, '02	35,937
Brawley Town Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,710
Brazilian Ornamental Brick and Stone Co. ....	Oakland .....	25,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,306
Breck Electric and Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	July 12, '02	35,842
Breslauer Clothing Co. ....	Redding .....	10,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,960
Breyer & Meyer Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	May 17, '04	40,202
Briggs Improvement Co. ....	Santa Paula .....	10,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,395
Bright Star Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,788
British California Refining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,868
British Medical Institute Co., Ltd. ....	San Diego .....	75,000	Oct. 3, '03	38,584
Broadway Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Jan. 23, '04	39,312
Broadway Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,873
Brookway Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	June 22, '03	38,059
Broda Mining and Smelting Co. ....	Redding .....	1,000,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,527
Brode Electric Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,333
Brooklyn Banking Co. ....	Oakland .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,216
Brookshire Oil Co. ....	San Luis Obispo .....	500,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,619
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Aromas Homestead No. 713 .....	[Aromas] .....	None	Nov. 11, '03	38,843
Brown & Chappell Co. ....	Hollister .....	50,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,915
Brown & Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	15,000	Dec. 15, '02	36,688
Brown & Power .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 21, '04	40,243
Brown Mill Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Aug. 18, '03	38,337
Brownlee Hardware and Stove Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,928
Bruce-Strafford Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Dec. 11, '02	36,674
Bruguere Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	April 1, '03	37,477
Brunette Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,497
Brunswick of Hanford .....	Hanford .....	20,000	June 23, '03	38,067
Bryant & Trott Co. ....	Santa Maria .....	30,000	May 7, '04	40,120
Bryn Mawr Citrus Association .....	Redlands .....	5,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,701
Bryn Mawr Sanitarium .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 19, '04	40,220
Buena Vista Canal and Water Co. ....	[Hanford] .....	25,000	Nov. 13, '02	36,513
Buffalo Deep Gravel Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,401
Buffalo Machine Works .....	San Francisco .....	10,000	July 29, '02	35,926
Building Construction Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 8, '03	37,534
Builders' Exchange of Fresno .....	Fresno .....	None	Mar. 30, '03	37,469
Builders' Protective Association of S. F. ....	San Francisco .....	None	Feb. 10, '04	39,447
Builders' Supply Co. of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,617
Builders' Supply Depot .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Jan. 3, '03	36,806
Bullard Automatic Wrench Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Oct. 22, '03	38,718
Bull's Eye Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Nov. 11, '02	36,502
Bull's Head Oil Works .....	Contra Costa Co. ....	1,000,000	June 16, '04	40,410
Buneman Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,387
Burk's Miracle Co. ....	Oakland .....	25,000	July 10, '02	35,820
Burlingame Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Aug. 26, '03	38,374
Burnell-Priest Coke Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Aug. 13, '02	36,006
Burnett Paint Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Feb. 10, '04	39,444
Burns & Coggins Co. ....	San Francisco .....	60,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,290
Burrell Construction Co. ....	Oakland .....	250,000	Aug. 15, '03	38,334
Burrill Program Clock Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,678
Bushnell Photo Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,632
Bush Social Club .....	San Francisco .....	None	Dec. 17, '03	39,057
Business Woman's Club .....	San Francisco .....	None	April 13, '03	37,562

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Butte County Canal Co.	San Francisco	\$1,000,000	Feb. 20, '03	37,109
Butte Co'ty Power, Light, and Water Co.	Chico	300,000	May 27, '03	37,884
B. W. Automatic Jar and Bottle Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 19, '02	36,720
Byers-McMahon Co.	San José	25,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,421
Byron Hot Springs	Byron Hot Sp'gs	600,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,105
Caen Stone Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	May 13, '04	40,178
Cahn Optical Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 4, '03	38,284
Cain, Boyd & Corriea	San Francisco	22,500	Dec. 10, '03	39,024
Caira Oil Co.	Palo Alto	60,000	July 16, '03	38,198
Calaska Mining and Dredging Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,721
Calaveras Dredging and Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 28, '03	38,251
Calaveras Gold Dredging Co.	[Oroville]	250,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,698
Calaveras Gold Min'g and Dev'lopm't Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 6, '03	37,737
Calaveras Mining and Developing Co.	Oakland	55,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,785
Caldwell, Carson Brothers Co.	Los Angeles	12,000	April 9, '03	37,543
Callexiso Town Company	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,713
California Academy of Sciences	San Francisco	None	May 13, '04	40,179
California Adding Machine Co.	San Francisco	300,000	June 19, '03	38,041
California Agency Association	Fresno	25,000	April 27, '03	37,633
California Amusement Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 24, '03	38,227
California Anchor Fence Co.	Stockton	100,000	Nov. 13, '03	38,860
California and Nevada Irrigation Co.	Oakland	200,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,566
California and Sonora Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,787
California Assessment Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,627
California Auto Express Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,132
California Axle Grease Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 8, '02	36,491
California Bell Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 27, '02	36,429
California Bill Posting Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	April 30, '03	37,680
California Boiler Works	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 3, '03	38,423
California Bottlers' Supply Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,946
California Brewing Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,549
California Camp-meeting Ground Ass'n.	Lodi	None	Dec. 26, '02	36,765
California Cattle Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	July 22, '03	38,220
California Central Bank	Sacramento	25,000	May 4, '03	37,194
California Cereal Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 2, '03	37,002
California Citrus Union	Los Angeles	500,000	April 4, '03	37,508
California City Rock Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,518
California Coal and Iron Co.	San José	2,000,000	Aug. 23, '02	36,062
California Coast Oil Co.	Santa Barbara	200,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,438
California Coast Oil Land Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 16, '03	37,579
California Coke and Gas Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,208
California College of Photography	Palo Alto	25,000	May 4, '04	40,099
California Colonization & Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,639
California Combined Oil Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	Aug. 26, '02	36,076
California Compressed Air Renovat'g Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,784
California Concentrated Fruit Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 26, '02	36,589
California Concrete Building Block Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 5, '03	37,018
California Condensed Milk Co.	Hanford	25,000	Aug. 8, '03	38,301
California Coöperative Coupon Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 20, '03	38,211
California Coöperative Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 2, '03	38,972
California Coöperative Land Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 2, '04	39,605
California Coöperative Meat Co.	Oakland	Coöpr'tive	April 4, '04	39,861
California Coöperative Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,230
California Cordage Co. of San José	San José	250,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,637
California Corsica Citron Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,468
California Creamery Co.	Oakland	20,000	June 16, '04	40,411
California Dairy Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,771
California Dental Supply Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 23, '02	36,216
California District Messenger Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Oct. 27, '03	38,742
California Domestic Water Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 9, '02	36,332
California Drayage Co.	San José	10,000	July 20, '03	38,213
California Driller Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 10, '04	40,367
California Eagle Publishing Co.	San Francisco	1,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,094
California Electrical Construction Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,508
California Electric R'y Advertising Co.	Los Angeles	60,000	April 8, '04	39,895
California Endeavorers' Christian Hospital Association	San Francisco	None	Dec. 3, '03	38,980
California Equal Suffrage Association	San Francisco	None	June 14, '04	40,395



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
California Extract of Fig Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$50,000	Aug. 6, '02	35,968
California Frost Prevention Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,763
California Fruit Agency .....	Los Angeles ..	10,000	April 2, '03	37,487
California Fine Fruit Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	April 21, '04	40,003
California Fire Proof Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	75,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,241
California Fruit Delicacy Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,524
California Fruit Exchange .....	Sacramento ..	Coö্প'tive	May 26, '03	37,873
California Fuel Oil Burner Co. ....	Oakland .....	20,000	July 11, '02	35,829
California General Mercantile Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,063
California Glove Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	May 1, '03	37,689
California Gold and Platinum Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Oct. 8, '02	36,328
California Grape-Growers' Association ..	Fresno .....	100,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,967
California Grass Valley Gold Mining Co. ....	Grass Valley ..	300,000	Mar. 18, '04	39,738
California Hat Co. ....	San Francisco ..	30,000	Dec. 15, '03	39,050
California Home Extension Association ..	Los Angeles ..	200,000	June 23, '04	40,452
California Hospital Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,249
California Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,480
California House Wrecking Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 23, '03	37,613
California Investment & Developm't Co. ....	Lindsay .....	20,000	Sept. 10, '02	36,135
California Investment Co. of Bakersfield ..	Bakersfield ..	1,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,826
California Iron Works Co. ....	Eureka .....	25,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,775
California Ladies' Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	May 16, '03	37,811
California Laundry Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	Nov. 13, '03	38,857
California Lemon Co. ....	Santa Paula ..	550,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,141
California Log and Boom Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	June 14, '04	40,396
California Mantel Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	July 25, '02	35,907
California Mercantile Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	75,000	Sept. 24, '03	38,525
California Mercantile Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,468
California Metal and Smelting Works ..	Oakland .....	20,000	Mar. 31, '04	39,831
California Meter Co. ....	Riverside .....	50,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,809
California-Mexico Land and Cattle Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	2,000,000	Aug. 26, '02	36,071
California Mining, Development and Guarantee Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	7,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,089
California Mountain Tea Medicine Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Dec. 30, '03	39,149
California National Honey Producers' Association .....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,764
California Neckwear Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,181
California Nitrate Co. ....	Riverside .....	500,000	April 11, '03	37,553
California Non-Sectarian Industrial Home for Women .....	San José .....	[None]	Dec. 9, '03	39,013
California Old Mission Wine Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Sept. 16, '03	38,481
California Ostrich Farm .....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Aug. 12, '02	35,996
California Outdoor Art League .....	San Francisco ..	None	Aug. 15, '02	36,024
California Patent and Manufacturing Co. ....	Fresno .....	50,000	April 20, '04	39,991
California Pine Box and Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	5,000,000	Sept. 21, '03	38,506
California Pine Timber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,000,000	Dec. 16, '03	39,052
California Planing Mill Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	20,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,749
California Polo and Pony Racing Ass'n. ....	San Francisco ..	None	Aug. 15, '03	38,330
California Power and Development Co. of Central California .....	San Francisco ..	2,000,000	June 22, '03	38,053
California Preserving Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Sept. 19, '03	38,504
California Quartz Mill Co. ....	San Diego .....	300,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,446
California Real Estate Exchange .....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Feb. 4, '03	37,011
California Realty Trust Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,027
California Reclamation Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	April 25, '04	40,030
California Redwood Shingle Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Oct. 24, '02	36,415
California Rhubarb-Growers' Ass'n. ....	San Lorenzo ..	Coö্প'tive	Feb. 16, '04	39,490
California School of Farming .....	San Francisco ..	None	Mar. 4, '04	39,613
California School of Fencing .....	Los Angeles ..	10,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,795
California Securities Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	1,000,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,535
California Silver Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	June 18, '04	40,433
California Social Club .....	San Francisco ..	None	Oct. 1, '03	38,568
California Southern Oil Refining Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	700,000	July 27, '03	38,246
California State Nurses Association .....	San Francisco ..	None	Feb. 17, '04	39,498
California Steam Drilling Rig Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	100,000	May 19, '04	40,212
California Steam Farming Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,699
California Stock Food Co. ....	Fresno .....	25,000	May 20, '04	40,225
California Storage Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,801
California Sugar and White Pine Agency ..	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	April 23, '04	40,019
California Surety Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	April 30, '03	37,676



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
California Syrup Refinery.....	Oakland.....	\$1,000,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,752
California Syphon Dredger Mining and Development Co.....	[Sacramento].....	500,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,613
California Talc and Soapstone Co.....	[Exeter].....	100,000	June 22, '04	40,458
California Texas Development Co.....	San Francisco.....	500,000	April 30, '04	40,074
California Vegetable Union.....	Los Angeles.....	100,000	April 20, '03	37,594
California Veneer and Basket Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	April 2, '04	39,852
California Warehouse and Forwarding Co.....	San Francisco.....	10,000	May 23, '03	37,847
California Wine and Cordial Co.....	San Francisco.....	75,000	April 4, '03	37,502
California Wood Fibre Plaster Co.....	Oakland.....	25,000	May 2, '03	37,695
California Woolen Mills.....	Napa.....	35,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,730
California Yacht Club.....	Oakland.....	None	July 19, '02	35,879
California Yacht Club Building Ass'n.....	Oakland.....	10,000	Oct. 24, '02	36,413
Calkins Newspaper Syndicate.....	San Francisco.....	60,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,890
Callaghan Warehouse Co.....	Livermore.....	10,000	June 11, '04	40,376
Calloma Oil Co.....	Bakersfield.....	200,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,483
Calvada Banking and Trust Co.....	Sacramento.....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,232
Calvary Baptist Church of Oakland.....	Oakland.....	None	April 2, '04	39,845
Calvary Presbyterian Church of South Pasadena.....	Pasadena.....	None	Mar. 7, '03	37,269
Cameo Company.....	San Francisco.....	15,000	Aug. 6, '02	35,971
Campbell Curio Co.....	Los Angeles.....	50,000	May 23, '03	37,853
Campo Seco Consolidated Gold Mining Co.....	San Francisco.....	3,000,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,422
Canaday Excelsior Co.....	Sacramento.....	25,000	Feb. 13, '03	37,063
C. A. Neil Grocery Co.....	Los Angeles.....	30,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,753
Canner's Machine Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	Oct. 7, '02	36,323
Cantelow Co.....	San Francisco.....	35,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,792
Cant-hook Platinum and Gold Mining Co.....	[Crescent City].....	75,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,464
Canyon Cattle Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,734
Capital Box Factory.....	Sacramento.....	75,000	Oct. 15, '03	38,674
Capital City and Sacramento City Cons. Transfer and Express Co.....	Sacramento.....	25,000	Aug. 18, '03	38,341
Capital City Gold Mining Co.....	Sacramento.....	60,000	Dec. 24, '02	36,745
Capital City Jockey Club.....	Sacramento.....	10,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,375
Capitol Basket Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,570
Capitol Carriage Co.....	Fresno.....	75,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,475
Capitola Mining and Milling Co.....	Placerville.....	125,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,892
Capitola Park Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	May 11, '04	40,146
Capitola Refining Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	June 13, '03	37,988
Carisa Bi-Borate Co.....	San Francisco.....	75,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,790
Carisa Sal-Soda Co.....	San Francisco.....	1,000,000	May 2, '04	40,081
Carl & Sample Carriage Co.....	Fresno.....	50,000	June 5, '03	37,942
Carl Cooperage Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	June 17, '03	38,017
Carlos, Lovato & Co.....	San Francisco.....	40,000	June 15, '03	37,999
Carlson Investment Co.....	San Diego.....	100,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,088
Carlyle Club.....	Oakland.....	35	Aug. 28, '02	36,079
Carmel Development Co.....	San Francisco.....	200,000	Nov. 25, '02	36,584
Carmel Store and Contracting Co.....	Carmel.....	25,000	April 18, '03	37,584
Carnations Pleasure Club.....	San Francisco.....	None	April 16, '04	39,967
Carnegie Brick and Pottery Co.....	San Francisco.....	1,000,000	Aug. 20, '03	38,347
Carpenter & Biles Mill and Lumber Co.....	Los Angeles.....	100,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,445
Carpinteria Town Hall Association.....	Carpinteria.....	5,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,637
Carroll's.....	San Francisco.....	10,000	June 29, '03	38,100
Carson Valley Mining and Smelting Co.....	San José.....	600,000	June 24, '03	38,069
Cartan, McCarthy & Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	June 22, '04	40,448
Cartmel Flying Machine Co., Sisson, Cal.....	Sisson.....	20,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,693
Cascade Laundry.....	Sacramento.....	60,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,934
Cascade Steamship Co.....	San Francisco.....	68,000	June 20, '04	40,442
Cash Store Co.....	Los Angeles.....	10,000	July 28, '02	35,922
Casini Poultry Co.....	San Francisco.....	5,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,819
Casino Mining Co.....	Los Angeles.....	500,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,777
Casino Theater Co.....	Los Angeles.....	50,000	June 30, '03	38,111
Castle Hall No. 76 of Bakersfield.....	Bakersfield.....	None	July 26, '02	35,917
Castle Rock Spring Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	Oct. 23, '04	38,719
Castro Heights Crushed Rock Co.....	San Francisco.....	20,000	Sept. 26, '02	36,234
Castruccio-Amestoy Co.....	Los Angeles.....	15,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,404
Catalina Kelp Co.....	Los Angeles.....	50,000	April 27, '03	37,636

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Catholic Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 22, '03	38,357
C. A. Warren & Co.	San Francisco	\$100,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,417
Cazadero Lumber Co.	Valley Ford	75,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,727
C. Benedict Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,105
C. B. Jennings Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 4, '04	39,178
C. B. Poar & Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 18, '03	38,339
C. B. Rode & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 15, '03	38,187
C. B. Williams Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,352
C. E. Crary Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 27, '03	38,244
Centennial M. E. Church	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 10, '02	36,138
Centennial Nursery Co.	Santa Clara	25,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,960
Centrifugal Impact Pulverizer Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,353
Century Club of California	San Francisco	None	April 1, '04	39,836
Century Electric Co. of Alameda County	Oakland	50,000	June 28, '04	40,489
Century Electric Corp. of San Francisco	San Francisco	250,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,821
Central Bank	Santa Barbara	10,000	May 4, '03	37,203
Central Block Co.	Dinuba	100,000	July 16, '03	38,200
Central California Electric Co.	Tuolumne	500,000	May 11, '04	40,149
Central Calif. Honey Producers' Ass'n.	[Hanford]	25,000	May 16, '04	40,194
Central California Investment Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,246
Central California Machine Works	Fresno	25,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,124
Central California Orange Co.	Lindsay	250,000	Aug. 9, '02	35,988
Central California Planing Mill	Fresno	25,000	Oct. 30, '03	38,763
Central California Redwood Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 20, '03	36,909
Central California Water and Power Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,660
Central Canal and Irrigation Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 20, '03	37,108
Central Commercial Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 15, '04	39,951
Central Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 23, '03	38,064
Central Drug Co.	San Bernardino	25,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,347
Central Drug Store	Sacramento	25,000	June 27, '04	40,496
Central Exchange Bank	San Francisco	100,000	May 5, '03	37,223
Central Gold Dredging Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 7, '03	38,296
Central Lime Company of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	15,000	Mar. 24, '04	39,776
Central Odd Fellows' Association	Williams	12,000	June 11, '03	37,981
Central Santa Clara Fruit Co.	[Campbell]	50,000	July 14, '03	38,178
Central Savings Bank	Santa Barbara	25,000	May 4, '03	37,202
Central Tonopah Mining Co.	San Francisco	750,000	July 30, '02	35,934
Ceres Coöperative Creamery	Ceres	Coöptive	Jan. 6, '04	39,188
Cerro Colorado Mining Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,082
Cespi Chemical Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 28, '04	40,500
C. F. Foster Co.	Corning	100,000	July 20, '03	38,215
C. Ganahl Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,885
C. G. Spreng Circulation Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 15, '02	36,686
Chalk Bluff Gold Mining Co.	Woodland	75,000	April 7, '04	39,886
Chamberlain-Carr Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 15, '03	37,568
Chamberlain Canning Co.	Kern City	50,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,625
Chamberlain Commercial Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 17, '03	38,485
Chamberlain Estate Co.	Auburn	50,000	April 23, '03	37,618
Champion Cold Stream Ice Co.	Truckee	150,000	May 6, '04	40,114
Champion Mines	San Francisco	625,000	July 24, '02	35,896
Champion Shingle and Wood Co.	Eureka	10,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,951
Chanslor-Cantfield Pipe-Line Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	May 19, '04	40,215
Chapelle Furnace Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 10, '02	35,818
Chapman-Baker Machine Works	San Francisco	25,000	April 2, '03	37,486
Charles Armstrong Shoe Co.	Eureka	24,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,270
Charles A. Warren Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 24, '02	36,746
Charles Bach Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 4, '04	39,612
Charles E. Quigley Clothing Renovating Co.	[Oakland]	20,000	May 14, '03	37,786
Charles Newman Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 30, '02	36,261
Charles R. Allen Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 11, '04	39,450
Charles W. Ennis Clothing Co.	Los Angeles	22,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,254
Charter Oak Reservoir Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	July 6, '03	38,147
Chase & Ludington	San Diego	25,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,310
Chas. B. Fenn Co.	San Francisco	10,000	July 3, '02	35,791
Chas. Ingles & Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 9, '03	38,161
Chas. C. Moore & Co. Engineers	San Francisco	495,000	June 24, '04	40,475
Chas. C. Navlet Co.	San José	50,000	May 28, '03	37,894
Chas. Haas & Sons	Stockton	50,000	Nov. 20, '02	36,558

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Chas. M. Morlan Co. ....	Los Angeles	\$24,000	Dec. 30, '03	39,150
Chemical Banking Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	May 5, '03	37,221
Chenoweth-Moore Co. ....	Redding	25,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,343
Cheora Kadisha .....	San Francisco	None	Dec. 11, '02	36,672
C. H. Greenfield, Inc. ....	St. Helena	25,000	May 16, '03	37,808
Chicago Roachine Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,361
Chicago Typewriter Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,169
Chicago Wall Paper Co. ....	Los Angeles	10,000	July 27, '03	38,242
Chico Cemetery Association	Chico	10,000	Sept. 25, '02	36,227
Chico Investment Co. ....	Chico	30,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,751
Chief Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 6, '03	37,516
Children's Hospital Nurses Alumnae Association	San Francisco	None	Jan. 15, '04	39,256
Children's Rescue Work Society of the Pacific Coast	San Francisco	None	Oct. 21, '02	36,398
Chin Ah Coon Seed-Growing Co. ....	Sunnyvale	10,000	May 11, '03	37,766
Chinese-American Commercial Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 13, '02	36,005
Chinese-American Herb Co. ....	Los Angeles	10,000	June 27, '04	40,494
Chino State Bank .....	Chino	25,000	July 6, '03	38,146
Chino Valley Cattle Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,917
Chong Fat Merchants' Club .....	Sacramento	None	Nov. 18, '02	36,543
Chong Soon Club .....	Sacramento	None	Aug. 22, '02	36,057
Chorro Orchard Co. ....	San Luis Obispo	20,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,910
C. H. Philpot Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,742
Christian Church of Dinuba, California	Dinuba	None	April 20, '03	37,600
Christian Church of Oxnard .....	Oxnard	None	Sept 18, '02	36,187
Ch. Tetzen & Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Aug. 20, '03	38,345
Church of Christ of Imperial, California	Imperial	None	Jan. 11, '04	39,231
Church of Christ of Modesto .....	Modesto	None	Nov. 15, '02	36,526
Church of the Nazarene .....	Berkeley	None	Nov. 11, '03	38,844
C. H. Westphal Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,331
Citizens' Bank .....	Sacramento	50,000	May 4, '03	37,206
Citizens' Bank .....	San Francisco	50,000	May 4, '03	37,201
Citizens' Bank of Riverside .....	Riverside	50,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,937
Citizens' Home Water Co. of Inglewood	Inglewood	10,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,728
Citizens' Improvement Co. ....	Porterville	50,000	July 17, '03	38,203
Citizens' Land and Water Co. ....	Upland	20,000	Feb. 12, '03	37,035
Citizens' Laundry Association .....	Kern	25,000	Aug. 5, '03	38,286
Citizens' Light and Water Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 16, '02	36,693
Citizens' League of Fort Bragg, No. 1	Fort Bragg	None	May 19, '03	37,821
Citizens' Savings Bank .....	Berkeley	50,000	May 6, '03	37,264
Citizens' Savings Bank of San Pedro	San Pedro	25,000	Aug. 14, '03	38,328
Citizens' Water, Light and Power Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,989
Citrus Lands Association .....	Los Angeles	10,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,129
Citrus Water Co. ....	Los Angeles	20,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,916
City and County Investment Ass'n .....	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,653
City Asphaltum and Bitumen Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,418
City Improvement Co. ....	Biggs	25,000	Oct. 26, '03	38,743
City Investment Co. ....	Stockton	75,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,162
City Investment and Loan Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Aug. 9, '02	35,987
City Land Investment Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	April 27, '03	37,640
City Packing and Storage Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 15, '03	38,670
Civic Federation .....	Eureka	None	Sept. 10, '03	38,440
Civic Land Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 21, '04	40,239
C. J. Craycroft & Son .....	Fresno	75,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,120
C. J. Company .....	Selma	50,000	Dec. 12, '03	39,041
C. J. Heyler Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,408
C. J. Kubach Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,292
Claerchen Packing Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 23, '04	40,024
Clark Alignotype Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 9, '04	40,361
Clark & Booth Co. ....	Sacramento	75,000	June 9, '03	37,963
Clark Brant Electrical Co. ....	San Diego	25,000	May 16, '04	40,190
Clarke's Bakery, Inc. ....	San Francisco	15,000	Oct. 21, '03	38,716
Clark's Absorbent Odorless Dress Shield Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 15, '03	37,996
Clarendon Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,124
Claremont Country Club .....	Oakland	None	Jan. 27, '03	36,954
Clary Gold Mining Co. ....	Stockton	150,000	Aug. 17, '03	38,335
Claxton Novelty Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,311
Clifford Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	July 17, '02	35,859



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Climax Chemical Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$20,000	Feb. 5, '03	37,016
Clinch Mercantile Co. ....	Grass Valley ..	250,000	May 1, '03	37,685
Clipper Mills Lumber Co. ....	Pasadena ..	100,000	Dec. 9, '03	39,011
Clipper Ship Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	July 6, '03	38,148
Cloak Manufacturers and Ladies Tailors Protective Association ..	San Francisco ..	None	Oct. 15, '03	38,671
Clough Anti-Germ 'Phone Wafer Co. ....	Watsonville ..	25,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,646
Clover Creek Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	July 28, '02	35,921
Cloverdale Land Co. ....	San Rafael ..	50,000	June 15, '03	37,993
Cloverdale Light and Power Co. ....	Asti ..	100,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,013
Clovis Ditch Co. ....	Clovis ..	25,000	Dec. 16, '02	36,696
Club Building Association ..	Mill Valley ..	5,000	May 13, '03	37,782
Club Français ..	San Francisco ..	None	Oct. 11, '02	36,343
Club Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,062
C. M. Wooster Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	May 1, '03	37,686
Coal Oil Company ..	Fresno ..	200,000	Jan. 28, '04	39,348
Coalinga Banner Oil Co. ....	Grass Valley ..	150,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,694
Coalinga Consolidated Water Co. ....	Fresno ..	50,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,138
Coalinga Oil Transportation Co. ....	San Francisco ..	750,000	May 4, '04	40,100
Coalinga Pacific Oil and Gas Co. ....	Hanford ..	165,000	Aug. 4, '03	38,281
Coast Construction and Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Nov. 13, '03	38,859
Coast Drug Jobbers Agency ..	Los Angeles ..	20,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,200
Coast Fishing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Nov. 25, '03	38,929
Coast Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Sept. 17, '03	38,487
Coast Realty Co. ....	San Francisco ..	400,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,699
Coast Redwood Co. ....	Fresno ..	200,000	July 3, '03	38,137
Coast Review Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	June 26, '03	38,083
Cohen-Feintuch Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Sept. 25, '02	36,226
Colfax Fruit-Growers' Association ..	Colfax ..	Coöptive	July 11, '02	35,831
Colgrove Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Nov. 29, '02	36,603
Coliseum Company ..	San Francisco ..	100,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,937
College City Raisin-Growers' Association ..	College City ..	Coöptive	April 7, '04	39,885
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles ..	Los Angeles ..	None	Dec. 11, '03	39,032
Collins Fireproofing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,850
Collins Hotel Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,498
Collmer & Cameron Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	10,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,816
Colma Land Association ..	San Francisco ..	200,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,702
Colonial Club ..	San Francisco ..	5,000	Aug. 9, '02	35,984
Colonial Helm Ditch Co. ....	Fresno ..	25,000	Dec. 16, '02	36,694
Colonial Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	5,000	July 24, '03	38,229
Colonial Packing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,291
Colonial Vineyard Association ..	San Francisco ..	25,000	Aug. 19, '03	38,344
Colorado Hydraulic Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,068
Colorado River Transportation Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	100,000	July 10, '02	35,824
Colton Gas Co. ....	Redlands ..	100,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,646
Colton Grain and Milling Co. ....	Colton ..	100,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,209
Columbia Automobile Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 29, '02	35,928
Columbia Bowling Association ..	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 29, '03	37,659
Columbia Cloak and Suit Co. ....	Oakland ..	10,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,448
Columbia Commercial Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	July 22, '02	35,888
Columbia Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	June 30, '03	38,108
Colusa Butter Co. ....	Colusa ..	10,000	July 15, '03	38,183
Colusa Canal Co. ....	Colusa ..	100,000	June 27, '03	38,091
Colusa-Yolo-Glenn Land Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,319
Colusa Sandstone Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,163
Colusa Sugar Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	500,000	June 20, '04	40,440
Commercial and Savings Bank ..	Napa ..	50,000	May 5, '03	37,215
Commercial and Savings B'k of Stockton ..	Stockton ..	300,000	June 26, '03	38,088
Commercial Bank of Ukiah ..	Ukiah ..	50,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,058
Commercial Credit Association ..	Los Angeles ..	10,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,439
Commercial Investment Co. ....	Sacramento ..	75,000	May 2, '04	40,093
Commercial Stock Exchange ..	San Francisco ..	70,000	Nov. 18, '02	36,541
Commercial Trust Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,624
Commonsense Fruit Carrier Co. ....	San José ..	25,000	May 26, '03	37,874
Commonwealth Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	200,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,187
Compressed Air House Cleaning Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	100,000	Aug. 20, '02	36,041
Compressed Air House Cleaning Company of Southern California ..	Los Angeles ..	75,000	June 30, '03	38,112



STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Compressed Air Pantitorium .....	Los Angeles .....	\$75,000	July 11, '03	38,171
Compton Country Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Dec. 11, '02	36,673
Compton Water and Lighting Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Dec. 12, '03	39,038
Concordia Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	July 7, '02	35,800
Concordia Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	July 25, '03	38,238
Concord Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 5, '03	37,724
Concord Lime Co. ....	Stockton .....	25,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,640
Condensed Milk Company of California	San Francisco .....	200,000	Aug. 12, '02	36,001
Cone Ranch Co. ....	Red Bluff .....	500,000	Feb. 3, '03	37,007
Confidence Mining and Milling and De- veloping Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	Sept. 17, '03	38,489
Congregation Ahabot Achim .....	San Francisco .....	None	Jan. 24, '03	36,943
Congregational Armory Association .....	Oakland .....	None	Nov. 30, '03	38,957
Congregational Union of Los Angeles ..	Los Angeles .....	None	Jan. 19, '03	36,903
Conlin Dredging Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	May 31, '04	40,294
Conner's Gold Mining Co. ....	Redding .....	300,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,595
Connolly Bros., Inc. ....	San Francisco .....	5,000	May 31, '04	40,291
Conselho Alva Pomba No. 9 da I. D. E. S.	East Oakland .....	None	Mar. 11, '03	37,308
Conselho Supremo da Irmandade do Divino Espirito Santo do Estado da California .....	[Haywards] .....	None	June 17, '03	38,019
Conselho Supremo da Sociedade Portu- gueza Rainha Santa Izabel do Estado da California .....	[Oakland] .....	None	June 4, '04	40,331
Conselho Pexioto No. 15 da Irmandade do Divino Espirito Santo do Estado da California .....	[Pleasanton] .....	None	Feb. 18, '04	39,506
Conservative Development Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Feb. 27, '03	37,160
Conservative Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	April 21, '04	40,001
Consolidated Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	May 27, '04	40,280
Consolidated Income Realty Company of San Francisco .....	San Francisco .....	4,000,000	Oct. 31, '02	36,450
Consolidated Savings and Loan Banks ..	San Francisco .....	200,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,287
Consolidated Wide Awake Mining and Milling Co. ....	Jackson .....	300,000	Feb. 4, '03	37,008
Construction Company, America .....	San Francisco .....	30,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,286
Consumers' Electrical Association .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,320
Consumers' Ice Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,256
Consumers' Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 16, '03	37,801
Consumers' Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,503
Contra Costa Abstract and Guaranty Co.	San Francisco .....	50,000	April 25, '04	40,037
Contra Costa Construction Co. ....	Berkeley .....	60,000	June 20, '03	38,082
Contra Costa County Bank .....	Black Diamond .....	50,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,959
Contra Costa Electric Light & Power Co.	[Martinez] .....	200,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,688
Contra Costa Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	May 28, '03	37,890
Contra Costa Title Co. ....	Martinez .....	25,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,802
Contemporary Club .....	Redlands .....	None	Dec. 15, '02	36,685
Continental Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,804
Continental Coöperative Investment Co.	San Francisco .....	75,000	June 3, '04	40,320
Continental Copper and Gold Mining Co.	Grass Valley .....	1,000,000	April 15, '04	39,960
Continental Manufacturing Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,444
Cookson Land and Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	May 2, '04	40,000
Coombs Refining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,102
Coon Lock Hong Merchants' Club .....	Sacramento .....	None	Oct. 18, '02	36,378
Coöperative Electric Co. ....	Santa Cruz .....	50,000	May 6, '04	40,116
Coöperative Grille and Novelty Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	July 8, '03	38,151
Coöperative Land and Trust Co. ....	Palo Alto .....	200,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,411
Coöperative Marketing Agency .....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,610
Coöperative Mines and Realty Develop- ment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	Nov. 18, '02	36,538
Coöperatives of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	500	Sept. 5, '02	36,124
Coöperative Trade Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,096
Coos Bay Mill and Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Sept. 18, '02	36,185
Copper Buttes Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Dec. 19, '03	39,072
Copper Creek Mining Co. ....	Fresno .....	500,000	April 20, '03	37,590
Copper Mining Small Trust Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	July 11, '02	35,830
Corbett's .....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,586
Cordelia Gold Mining Co. ....	Oakland .....	20,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,152
Cordelia Winery .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Sept. 4, '02	36,116

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Cordes Furniture Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$250,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,158
Cornell Catarrh and Consumption Cure Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	25,000	April 14, '04	39,940
Corning Rochdale Co. ....	Corning .....	Coöpr'tive	April 30, '03	37,675
Corona Gas and Electric Light Co. ....	Corona .....	50,000	July 10, '03	38,165
Corona Power and Water Co. ....	Corona .....	200,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,535
Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co. ....	[Corona] .....	75,000	July 16, '03	38,202
Corporation Trust Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 1, '02	35,775
Corral de Piedra Threshing Co. ....	San Luis Obispo ..	3,000	May 13, '04	40,168
Cosala Mining and Smelting Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	July 2, '03	38,130
Cosmopolitan Steamship and Railroad Ticket Agency and Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Jan. 9, '03	36,832
Cosmopolite Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	May 27, '03	37,877
Cosmos Club .....	Glendale .....	None	July 2, '02	35,778
Costa Rica Rubber Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,072
Courvoisier Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,698
Covelo Mercantile Co. ....	Covelo .....	25,000	Oct. 10, '02	36,336
Covina High-Land Citrus Union .....	Covina .....	20,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,314
Covina Upland Citrus Association .....	Covina .....	10,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,257
Covina Valley Association .....	Covina .....	15,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,256
Cowles & Logan Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 20, '03	38,214
Coyote Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Sept. 18, '02	36,186
C. P. Bailey & Sons Co. ....	Santa Clara Co. ..	100,000	July 16, '02	35,855
C. P. Magagnos Co. ....	Oakland .....	20,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,135
Craig-Stephens-Rupprecht Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,190
Cramer Meat and Packing Co. ....	Chico .....	75,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,098
Crandall & Lane .....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,652
Crane Brothers Company .....	Turlock .....	450,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,814
Crater Creek Mining and Dev. Co. ....	[Santa Rosa] .....	200,000	June 10, '04	40,373
Creditors' Adjustment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,647
Creditors' Guild .....	San Francisco ..	25,000	May 11, '04	40,147
Creditors' Union .....	San Francisco ..	24,000	Mar. 17, '03	37,360
Cree Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	5,000,000	June 1, '03	37,912
Crescent Bowling Alley Association .....	San Francisco ..	7,000	Aug. 12, '02	35,998
Crescent City Light, Water, and Power Co. ....	Crescent City .....	20,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,195
Crescent City Rochdale Co. ....	Crescent City ..	Coöpr'tive	Sept. 10, '03	38,450
Crescent Club .....	San Francisco ..	None	May 5, '04	40,107
Crescent Drug Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Oct. 22, '02	36,403
Crescent Island Co. ....	Solano County ..	200,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,697
Crescent Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Nov. 10, '03	38,826
Crescent Transportation Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	June 1, '03	37,908
Cresmer & Ward Co. ....	Riverside .....	30,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,263
C. R. Light Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,104
Crocker Realty Co. ....	San Francisco ..	5,000,000	Dec. 24, '02	36,744
Crockett Rochdale Co. ....	Crockett .....	Coöpr'tive	April 11, '03	37,555
Crookshank-Beatty Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	25,000	May 23, '04	40,250
Cross Island Land and Stock Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Aug. 13, '03	38,321
Crotte-Radde Medical Institute .....	San Francisco ..	60,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,703
Crowe Advertising Agency .....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,107
Crown Development Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	Aug. 12, '02	36,002
Crown Exploration Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,074
Crown Jewelry and Optical Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	June 17, '04	40,420
Crow Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Sept. 26, '03	38,540
Crystal Laundry Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	15,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,202
Crystal Springs Creamery Co. ....	Crescent City .....	10,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,074
C. S. Chesnut Drug Co. ....	Redlands .....	50,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,546
Cuban-American Cigar Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,305
Cucamonga Winery .....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	April 23, '03	37,619
Cucamonga Winery .....	San Francisco ..	75,000	July 9, '03	38,156
Cumulative Credit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Feb. 4, '03	37,014
Cupertino Odd Fellows' Hall Ass'n .....	Cupertino .....	2,000	April 11, '04	39,920
Cupertino Store .....	Cupertino .....	25,000	April 29, '04	40,057
Cured Fruit Association of California ..	San José .....	100,000	Sept. 30, '02	36,262
Curren-Barber Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	5,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,242
Currier & Mitchell Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	June 10, '03	37,971
Curtain Store, "The" .....	Oakland .....	25,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,016
Curtin Detective Agency .....	San Francisco ..	5,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,326
Curtis, Collins & Holbrook Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,014
Curtis-Newhall Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	Oct. 8, '02	36,330

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Cutting & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$500,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,321
Cuyama Valley Land Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	June 20, '03	38,043
Cyclone Paint and Varnish Remover Co. ....	Petaluma ..	300,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,619
Cyrus Noble Mining Co. ....	Redlands ..	500,000	Feb. 25, '03	37,146
Daily News Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	7,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,464
Daily Morning Union Building Ass'n ..	Nevada City ..	20,000	May 1, '03	37,683
Daily Report Printing and Publi'g Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	May 25, '03	37,865
Dairy Farm Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,878
Daniel Gallagher Teaming, Mercantile and Realty Co. ....	San Francisco ..	150,000	Oct. 30, '02	36,448
Danby Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,255
Dakin Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,789
Dalton & Salch ..	San Francisco ..	50,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,795
Dalziel-Moller Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,257
Darbee & Immel Oyster and Land Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,949
Darland Air Ship Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	June 10, '04	40,372
Davey Mining and Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	June 7, '04	40,347
Davies Box and Lumber Co. ....	Truckee ..	25,000	May 6, '03	37,733
David Horn Co. ....	Hornbrook ..	100,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,325
Davis Brothers ..	Crockett ..	30,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,507
Davis Creek Ranch Co. ....	Ferndale ..	75,000	July 7, '02	35,802
Davis Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	April 28, '03	37,645
Davis-Steinhart Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	Feb. 2, '04	39,385
Davol Engine Development Co. ....	San Francisco ..	120,000	Oct. 21, '02	36,397
Dawson & Eldridge Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,500	Sept. 28, '03	38,549
D. DeBernardi & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,092
Deadwood Quartz Mining Co. ....	Yreka ..	250,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,320
Dean Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,990
Deane Food Sterilizing and Manufac- turing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,680
Deasy Water Heater Co. ....	Oakland ..	50,000	Jan. 10, '03	36,839
Debenture Surety Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Oct. 14, '02	36,352
Decker & Jewett Land Co. ....	Marysville ..	10,000	July 14, '03	38,179
Deckelman Brothers ..	San Francisco ..	50,000	Oct. 27, '02	36,431
Deep Blue Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,463
Deer Creek Power and Water Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 11, '04	39,906
Delanoy-Randlett Co. ....	Alameda ..	10,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,305
De la Roza Profit Sharing Association ..	Santa Cruz ..	25,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,471
Delpech Los Gatos Winery ..	Los Gatos ..	100,000	Feb. 25, '03	37,144
Del Monte Social Club ..	San José ..	None	Feb. 18, '04	39,502
Del Paso Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,962
Del Rey Cooperative Packing Ass'n ..	Del Rey ..	Coöpr'tive	Jan. 17, '03	36,894
Del Rey Gun Club ..	Los Angeles ..	30,000	May 9, '04	40,127
Delsol Bros. Co. ....	San Francisco ..	70,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,356
Delta Upsilon House Association ..	Berkeley ..	25,000	Sept. 25, '02	36,225
De Moss Bowers Printing Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	3,000	July 7, '02	35,804
Deneen Building Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Jan. 12, '04	39,240
Deta Candy Co. ....	Eureka ..	50,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,192
Dettner-Wilson Press ..	San Francisco ..	15,000	Nov. 14, '02	36,516
Detjen-Mengel Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Dec. 31, '03	39,152
Deutscher Hospital Verein ..	Los Angeles ..	None	April 2, '03	37,485
Development Company of Los Angeles ..	Los Angeles ..	150,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,324
Devil Creek Mining Co. ....	Healdsburg ..	200,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,441
Devine-Dougherty Grocery Co. ....	San José ..	10,000	April 12, '04	39,924
Dewey Amusement Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,431
D. H. Bibb Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Mar. 17, '03	37,363
Diana Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Aug. 5, '02	35,965
Die Deutsche Romische Katholische St. Joseph's Gemeinde ..	Los Angeles ..	None	June 6, '04	40,341
Diepenbrock-Wilson Mercantile Co. ....	Sacramento ..	75,000	Nov. 19, '03	38,891
Dime Savings and Loan Bank ..	San Francisco ..	75,000	May 5, '03	37,246
Dinero Oil Co. ....	Nevada City ..	100,000	Mar. 3, '03	37,182
Direct Line General Telephone Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,500,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,545
Dixon Electric Power and Water Co. ....	Dixon ..	14,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,148
D. J. Sheehan Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	Oct. 5, '03	38,591
D. K. Minor Co. ....	Arcata ..	30,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,811
D. Levin Co. ....	San Francisco ..	15,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,368
Dodge, Sweeney & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Dec. 19, '02	36,716
Doerr Manufacturing Co. ....	San José ..	50,000	May 23, '04	40,249



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Doherty Commission and Trading Co.	San Francisco	\$5,000	June 22, '04	40,453
Dolgeville Land Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	May 28, '03	37,895
Donn-Biggs Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,087
Donnelly Pin, Hook and Eye Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 27, '02	36,427
Door of Hope	Los Angeles	None	May 6, '03	37,739
Doran, Brouse & Price	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 12, '03	37,058
Dorkas Home Association	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 30, '03	36,979
Double Eagle Mining Co.	San José	400,000	April 2, '04	39,851
Double Washboard Co.	Stockton	25,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,584
Downey Board of Trade	Downey	None	July 15, '03	38,189
Downey Hotel Association	Downey	10,000	July 24, '02	35,904
Dozier & Pressley Co.	Oakland	100,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,419
D. P. Trafton Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,369
Dresden Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 3, '03	38,781
Drew Co.	San Bernardino	250,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,844
Dr. Gruss Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,622
Driggs-Butterfield Co.	Berkeley	25,000	June 4, '04	40,325
Drinkwater Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	July 2, '03	38,128
Droge Fruit Co.	Fresno	25,000	July 12, '02	35,837
Drucker Drug Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 20, '02	36,724
Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick Hospital Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,021
Dry Lake Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 4, '03	37,511
Dry Land Placer and Quartz Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,265
Dry Salt Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,127
Dubois & Davidson Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	June 6, '04	40,335
Dudfield Lumber Co.	Palo Alto	50,000	Aug. 18, '02	36,033
Dudfield Lumber and Warehouse Co.	Mountain View	25,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,357
Dundon Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 21, '03	37,602
Dunlap Realty and Produce Co.	San José	50,000	June 18, '03	38,027
Dunker Estate Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 7, '03	37,524
Dunsmuir Water, Light and Power Co.	Dunsmuir	100,000	May 22, '03	37,836
Duplex Filter Co. of California	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,411
Durbrow Stock Ranch Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,201
Duryea-White Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 14, '03	37,793
Dutch Ditch Co.	Visalia	500	Mar. 10, '04	39,663
Dutch Flat Golden Drift Co.	Dutch Flat	500,000	May 22, '03	37,838
Dutchess Mining Co.	Oakland	25,000	May 13, '04	40,175
D. V. Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,932
Dwight Way Realty Co.	Berkeley	50,000	Nov. 18, '03	38,882
Dyer Brothers Golden West Iron Works	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 1, '02	35,948
Eagle Cracker and Biscuit Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,451
Eagle Laundry Co.	San Francisco	24,000	July 15, '02	35,852
Eagle Rock Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	May 19, '04	40,211
E. A. Howard & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,042
E. A. Kolb Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 3, '02	35,787
Earle Orchards Co.	Lakeside	100,000	Feb. 28, '03	37,171
Eastern Outfitting Co. of Los Angeles	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,111
Eastern Outfitting Co. of Oakland, Cal.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,112
Eastern Outfitting Co. of Portland, Ore.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,110
Eastern Outfitting Co. of Seattle, Wash.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,109
Eastern Planing Mill Co.	San Francisco	20,000	May 23, '03	37,846
Eastern Redwood Co.	Eureka	100,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,360
Eastern Shoe Store	Eureka	50,000	Aug. 15, '03	38,332
Eastern Transfer Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Dec. 30, '03	39,148
East Laguna Water Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 15, '04	39,952
East Magalia Gold Placer Min'g Co. Ltd.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 16, '04	40,195
East Newport Town Co.	Riverside	50,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,216
East Shore Improvement Co.	Oakland	25,000	June 4, '03	37,928
East Whittier Water Co.	East Whittier	50,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,303
Eastman Bros.	San Francisco	25,000	June 19, '03	38,035
Eastman Stereophone Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 15, '03	38,474
Easton Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 25, '04	40,266
Ebell Building Association	Los Angeles	50,000	May 25, '03	37,863
Eccles & Smith Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,635
Ecco Battery Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,209
Eclipse Creamery	Eureka	5,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,272
Eclipse Tonopah Mining Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 8, '03	36,831
Economic Hoisting and Ballast Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,384
Economic Loom Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,203



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Economic Smelting and Manufact'g Co.	San Francisco	\$500,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,883
Eddy Mining Co.	Nevada City	100,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,166
Edel Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 16, '03	38,194
Eden Creamery Co.	Alameda Co'ty	5,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,312
Eden Vale Fruit Co.	Eden Vale	25,000	April 29, '03	37,665
Ed. G. Hookstratten Cigar Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,510
Ed Ivory Land and Live Stock Co.	Alturas	100,000	Feb. 11, '04	39,454
Educational Expert Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	April 13, '03	37,561
Edward Knowles Co.	San Francisco	15,000	May 31, '04	40,290
Edward McGary Estate Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Feb. 21, '03	37,114
Edwards Linotype Printing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 2, '03	37,914
E. Foster Co.	Santa Cruz	24,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,954
E. Ghirardelli Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 21, '04	40,242
E. Ginocchio & Co.	Jackson	75,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,384
E. Gottschalk & Co., Inc.	Fresno	100,000	May 20, '04	40,229
Ehrenberg & Wunkheim	San Francisco	25,000	April 7, '04	39,889
Eighth Street Club	San Francisco	None	July 25, '03	38,235
E. J. Dodge Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 24, '02	36,222
E. J. Smith Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 9, '04	40,362
E. J. Swayne & Co.	San Diego	30,000	May 14, '03	37,785
El Cajon Cementary Association	El Cajon	5,000	Feb. 28, '03	37,172
El Cajon Raisin Co.	El Cajon	20,000	June 2, '04	40,309
El Cajon State Bank	Sacramento	25,000	May 5, '03	37,239
El Cerito Land Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 14, '04	39,941
El Cerrillo Land Co.	Porterville	50,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,931
E. L. Doherty Lumber Co.	Bakersfield	25,000	April 2, '03	37,483
Eldon Land and Building Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 31, '03	38,771
El Dorado Exploration Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,786
El Dorado Land and Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 18, '02	36,031
El Dorado Oil Works	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 19, '04	39,281
Electric Floor Finishing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 25, '02	35,911
Electric Mining and Development Co.	San Francisco	120,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,309
Electric Writing Advertising Sign Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,299
Electrical Construction Co.	San Diego	10,000	May 19, '04	40,217
Electro Magnetic Press Machine Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 7, '03	37,520
Eleven Associates	San Francisco	11,000	Oct. 29, '02	36,439
El Favor Mining Co.	San Diego	1,000,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,272
Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital	S. Buenaventura	40,000	June 8, '03	37,954
Elizabeth Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 26, '02	36,072
Elk Grove Park Association	Elk Grove	10,000	April 27, '03	37,644
Elk Grove Wine Grape Growers' Ass'n	Elk Grove	None	Dec. 17, '02	36,705
Elkhorn Club	San Francisco	None	July 25, '03	38,236
Elks' Building Ass'n of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	250,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,456
Elks' Hall Association	Chico	50,000	May 13, '03	37,778
Elks' Hall Association	Oakland	100,000	Aug. 14, '02	36,010
Elk Hall Ass'n of San Luis Obispo, Cal.	San Luis Obispo	25,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,701
Elks' Hall Association of Stockton	Stockton	100,000	April 6, '03	37,517
Elkus-Brenner Co.	San Francisco	250,000	May 1, '03	37,691
Elliott Hotel Register Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 6, '04	40,339
Ellis Cohn Segar Co.	Los Angeles	10,600	April 7, '04	39,888
Ellsworth-Heydenfeldt Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 16, '03	37,804
El Mirador Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 16, '04	40,192
El Monte Land Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,693
El Monte Verde Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 17, '02	36,184
El Oro Mines Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Sept. 24, '03	38,523
E. L. Rehm Co.	Sonora	25,000	June 20, '04	40,439
El Rico Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 23, '03	37,612
El Rio Gravel Mining Co.	Oakland	64,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,139
Elsey Estate Co.	Oakland	150,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,192
Elsie A. Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Nevada City	200,000	June 3, '04	40,316
El Sueno Mining Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,162
El Toro Land and Cattle Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	June 13, '03	37,991
El Trigo Mining Co.	San Francisco	150,000	April 27, '04	40,055
Ely Stern Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 22, '03	37,608
Emanu-El Kindergarten	San Francisco	None	Jan. 2, '04	39,164
Emerson Realty Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,715
Emeryville Savings Bank	Emeryville	75,000	May 5, '03	37,217
Emil Held Co., Inc.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 31, '04	39,829
Empire Diamond Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,496
Empire Laundry	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 25, '04	40,031

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Empire Novelty Co.	San Francisco	\$25,000	April 11, '03	37,551
Empire Planing Mill	San Francisco	60,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,845
Empire Redwood Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,432
Empire Saw Works	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 7, '03	37,029
Empire West Mines Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 7, '03	37,521
Endless Chain Saw Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,622
English Inn	San Francisco	20,000	June 17, '04	40,428
English-Wallace Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,045
Enterprise Grocery Co.	Modesto	10,000	July 10, '03	38,166
E. Oppenheim Co.	Florin	50,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,299
E. P. Bosbyshell Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,624
Epsilon Building Association	Berkeley	None	May 2, '03	37,704
Equitable Bank	San Francisco	75,000	May 3, '03	37,214
Equitable Building and Trust Company of Los Angeles, California	Los Angeles	Coöptive	April 1, '03	37,480
Equitable Savings Bank	Los Angeles	50,000	May 4, '03	37,198
Equitable Trust and Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	July 12, '02	35,838
Equity Business Association	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 17, '02	36,374
Equity Investment Society	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 29, '03	38,394
E. R. Gifford Co.	Napa	50,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,552
Ermandade do Divino Espireto Santo e da Santissima Frindade	[Sausalito]	None	Mar. 5, '04	39,627
Escondido Mining and Milling Co.	Escondido	250,000	April 18, '04	39,975
Escondido Vineyard Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 25, '04	39,318
Eshman Mining Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,822
Esmeralda Mining and Development Company of Mexico.	Los Angeles	500,000	April 29, '04	40,063
Esperanza Lumber and Timber Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,294
Estate of Charles Brode	Los Angeles	150,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,189
Estelle Mining Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,080
Ethelynn Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 11, '04	40,151
Etiwanda Power Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,959
Etna King Mining Co.	Stockton	250,000	May 9, '04	40,135
Euclid Heights Methodist Episcopal	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 25, '04	39,560
Eureka Building Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 28, '03	38,945
Eureka Coöperative Gen'l Mercantile Co.	[Eureka]	Coöptive	Feb. 14, '03	37,065
Eureka Fair Association	Eureka	40,000	June 23, '03	38,068
Eureka Guarantee and Trust Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 15, '04	39,956
Eureka Ice Co.	Eureka	20,000	Aug. 21, '02	36,050
Eureka Manufacturing & Preserving Co.	[Eureka]	5,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,626
Eureka Oil Heating Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 19, '02	36,036
Eureka Orange Co.	Riverside	175,000	Aug. 7, '02	35,977
Eureka Planing Mill Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 11, '04	40,148
Eureka Power Co.	Chico	50,000	July 3, '02	35,794
Eureka Quicksilver Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,245
Eureka Sash and Door Co.	Oakland	75,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,306
Eureka Stove Co.	Selma	200,000	June 24, '03	38,072
Evangelische Lutherische Zions Gem'nde	[Anaheim]	None	April 16, '03	37,573
Evangel Baptist Church of Berkeley	Berkeley	None	June 17, '04	40,421
Evans-Tanzer Consolidated Copper Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 2, '03	37,699
Evatt & Hinkle	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 15, '04	39,258
Evening Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 18, '03	37,814
Evergreen Cemetery Association	Oakland	None	Jan. 13, '03	36,859
Evergreen Cemetery Association	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,608
Evergreen Land and Water Co.	Randsburg	500,000	Sept. 25, '02	36,229
Evalina Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,474
Examiner Printing Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 16, '03	37,577
Excelsior Club	San Francisco	None	May 21, '04	40,244
Excelsior Hydraulic Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,410
Excelsior Laundry Co.	Oakland	50,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,850
Excelsior Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 24, '02	36,220
Excelsior Towel Supply and Laundry Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 13, '04	40,383
Exchange Building Association	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 6, '03	36,822
Exchange Printing Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 24, '04	39,774
Exchange Realty Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 22, '03	38,355
E. W. Jones & Co.	Colusa	25,000	May 31, '04	40,301
Eyebright Remedy Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,730
F. & W. Thum Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 6, '02	36,474
Fabian-Grunauer Co.	Tracy	40,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,397

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Fabian-Joost Co.	San Francisco	\$180,000	Mar. 23,'03	37,410
Fair Company, The	San José	7,500	June 8,'04	40,357
Fair Oaks Cemetery Association	Fair Oaks	None	Nov. 3,'02	36,466
Fair Oaks Fruit Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Nov. 1,'02	36,461
Fairview Water Co.	Anaheim	5,000	Aug. 28,'02	36,078
Falcem Company	San Francisco	75,000	April 22,'04	40,013
Fallbrook Gold Mining Co.	Fallbrook	1,000,000	May 9,'03	37,762
Fallbrook Hardware Co.	Fallbrook	25,000	Oct. 13,'02	36,350
Fallbrook Mercantile Co.	Fallbrook	25,000	Jan. 14,'03	36,866
Fall River Cooperative Association	Pittville	Coöper'tive	May 13,'04	40,176
F. A. Miller Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 6,'03	36,820
Family, "The	San Francisco	None	Sept. 2,'02	36,106
Fancher Creek Nurseries	Fresno	200,000	Nov. 20,'02	36,557
Fano Kunzite Tourmaline Mining Co.	San Diego	11,500	Nov. 9,'03	38,820
Farmdale Club	Alhambra Twp.	None	July 24,'02	35,903
Farm Product Sales Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 24,'03	37,132
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	San José	25,000	May 7,'03	37,275
Farmers' Bank of Selma	Selma	50,000	May 20,'03	37,830
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	Tulare	25,000	Aug. 1,'02	35,950
Farmers and Merchants' Bank	Modesto	75,000	Mar. 25,'03	37,429
Farmers and Merch'ts' Bank of Redondo	[Redondo]	32,000	Oct. 2,'02	36,285
Farmers' Healing Liniment Co.	Stockton	100,000	July 9,'03	38,157
Farmers' Purchase and Sales Agency	Watsonville	25,000	Mar. 19,'04	39,746
Farmers' Storage Co. of Colusa	Colusa	20,000	Mar. 19,'03	37,376
Farmers' Supply House	Long Beach	20,000	Aug. 8,'03	38,303
Farmers' Warehouse Co.	Grimes	25,000	Mar. 21,'03	37,396
Farmers' Water Right Co.	Maxwell	480,000	Mar. 16,'03	37,350
Farmersville Methodist Episcopal Ch'ch	Farmersville	None	June 24,'03	38,073
Farnsworth Electrical Works	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 18,'02	36,542
Favorite Milk Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 7,'03	37,525
Faw Rancho Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 3,'04	39,396
F. B. Dallam Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 20,'04	39,989
F. Cavagnaro Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 4,'04	39,614
Fearless Oil Co.	San Francisco	120,000	April 15,'03	37,570
Federal Bank of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	May 3,'03	37,208
Federal Development Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 2,'04	39,843
Federal Fuel and Refining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 28,'03	38,388
Federal Realty Co.	Monrovia	85,000	Oct. 3,'03	38,586
Federal Savings Bank	San Francisco	500,000	May 5,'03	37,247
Feminol Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 25,'04	40,265
Ferguson Furniture Co.	Palo Alto	20,000	April 7,'03	37,526
F. E. Seidel Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 31,'02	36,455
F. F. Wright & Son	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 1,'03	38,567
F. Gunzendorfer & Son	Monterey	75,000	Nov. 20,'03	38,897
Fiddle Dee Dee Club	San Francisco	None	May 18,'04	40,205
Fidelity Bank	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 6,'03	37,259
Fidelity Funding Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 9,'04	39,441
Fidelity Loan Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 13,'04	40,174
Fidelity National Trust Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 21,'03	38,218
Fidelity Real Estate Co.	Clayton	1,250	June 17,'03	38,024
Fidelity Savings Bank	San Francisco	25,000	May 3,'03	37,210
Field & Cole Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 16,'03	38,871
Field & Cole Curio Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 16,'03	38,870
Fielding J. Stilson Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	June 6,'04	40,333
Finance and Securities Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 19,'03	38,892
Finisen System Sanitarium	San Francisco	75,000	May 14,'03	37,787
Firemen's Cooperative Association	Santa Ana	None	Feb. 23,'04	39,536
First Bank of Highland	Highland	30,000	Mar. 26,'04	39,799
First Baptist Church of Clovis	Clovis	None	Mar. 9,'04	39,652
First Baptist Church of Point Richmond	Point Richmond	None	Nov. 14,'03	38,865
First Baptist Church of Sonora, Cal.	[Sonora]	None	April 30,'03	37,678
First Christian Church of Sawtelle	Sawtelle	None	Jan. 25,'04	39,322
First Church of Christ Scientist	San Rafael	None	April 27,'03	37,642
First Church of Christ Scientist in Alameda, California	Alameda	None	May 6,'03	37,740
First Church of Christ Scientist of Pomona, California	Pomona	None	April 3,'03	37,500
First Church of Christ Scientist	Santa Ana	None	June 18,'04	40,437
First Church of Christ Scientist	San Bernardino	None	Feb. 15,'04	39,485



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
First Church of Christ Scientist of Whittier	Whittier	None	April 1, '04	39,841
First Congregational Church of Martinez	Martinez	None	Mar. 1, '04	39,603
First Congregational Church of Oakley, California	[Oakley]	None	Dec. 29, '03	39,143
First Congregational Church of Picard	Picard	None	Sept. 20, '02	36,206
First Free Methodist Church of Santa Ana	Santa Ana	None	Dec. 21, '03	39,083
First Free Methodist Church	Sawtelle	None	Jan. 22, '04	39,307
First German Baptist Church of Anaheim	Anaheim	None	Feb. 16, '04	39,489
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Calistoga	Calistoga	None	July 14, '03	38,180
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chico	Chico	None	April 13, '04	39,938
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hynes	Hynes	None	Mar. 28, '03	37,462
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Jackson	None	Aug. 22, '02	36,032
First Episcopal Church of Porterville	Porterville	None	July 24, '02	35,900
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Santa Monica	Santa Monica	None	June 2, '04	40,312
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Upland, California	Upland	None	Jan. 18, '04	39,278
First Methodist Episcopal Church	Visalia	None	June 12, '03	37,983
First Mill Co.	Los Angeles	\$250,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,196
First Presbyterian Church of Alameda	Alameda	None	April 8, '03	37,535
First Presbyterian Church of Anaheim	Anaheim	None	Nov. 16, '03	38,873
First Presbyterian Church of Dos Palos	Dos Palos	None	June 6, '04	40,342
First Presbyterian Church of Richmond	Richmond	None	May 2, '03	37,705
First Presbyterian Church of Sausalito	Sausalito	None	Nov. 7, '02	36,480
First Roumanian Congregation of San Francisco, Cal.	San Francisco	None	Aug. 14, '03	38,325
Fischbeck Soap Co.	San Francisco	200,000	June 15, '04	40,399
Fischer-Rebmann Theater Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 9, '03	37,038
Fischer's Theater Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,613
Fisher & Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Sept. 5, '02	36,119
Fisher-Glassford Hardware Co.	Fresno	15,000	May 19, '03	37,824
Fisher-Merritt Co.	Santa Rosa	50,000	June 19, '03	38,034
Five Pines Mining Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 23, '02	36,061
F. Korbel & Bros.	San Francisco	300,000	Aug. 25, '03	38,372
F. K. Simonds Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,370
Fleissner-Marshall Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,308
Fleming Ditch Co.	Visalia	3,000	Dec. 27, '02	36,772
Fletcher-Doyle Co.	San Diego	25,000	Nov. 28, '03	38,948
Florin Basket Co.	Florin	25,000	Aug. 6, '03	38,292
Florin Supply Co.	Florin	20,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,326
Floyd Dairy Co.	Fresno	60,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,186
Folger Estate Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 4, '04	39,856
Folsom Development Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Mar. 5, '03	37,222
Foo Wing Kwee Club	Sacramento	None	Sept. 23, '02	36,215
Ford Place Improvement Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,212
Forest City Mining Co.	Downieville	500,000	Aug. 31, '03	38,398
Foresters of America Hall Association of Court Soledad No. 153, F. of A.	[Soledad]	15,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,140
Forestville Rochdale Co.	Forestville	Coöper'tive	Dec. 19, '03	39,069
Fortin & Hawkins Employment Co.	Los Angeles	24,000	June 23, '04	40,472
Fort Romie Rochdale Co.	Fort Romie	Coöper'tive	April 16, '04	39,962
Fort Romie Water Co.	Soledad	6,750	Oct. 27, '02	36,430
Fortuna Water Co.	Fortuna	25,000	Dec. 7, '03	39,001
40 Oil Co.	Fresno	300,000	June 22, '04	40,456
Forward Movement	Oakland	Corp. Sole	Nov. 8, '02	36,487
Four States Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 22, '02	35,885
Fowler Odd Fellows' Hall Co.	Fowler	25,000	April 11, '04	39,917
Fox Gravel Mining Co.	Oakland	60,000	June 6, '03	37,947
F. P. Cutting Co., San José	San José	200,000	Mar. 17, '03	37,359
F. P. Nickey Hardware Co.	Santa Ana	25,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,886
Frank Christophel Co.	Sacramento	5,000	May 25, '03	37,869
Frank Mining Co.	Nevada City	50,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,095
Frank Roux Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 20, '03	37,597
Frankenheimer & Lightner	Riverside	75,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,675



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Franklin Roofing Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	\$300,000	Aug. 8, '02	35,982
Franklin Railway Supply Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 18, '04	40,434
Fram Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,437
Franco-American Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 30, '04	40,067
Franco-American Petroleum Co.	San Francisco	185,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,096
Franco-Californian Investment Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Sept. 11, '02	36,144
Fraser Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,423
Fraternal Aid, Building, and Imp. Co.	Pomona	25,000	Sept. 23, '02	36,214
Fraternal Hall Association	Hanford	2,000	June 17, '04	40,424
Fraternal Hall Association	Sacramento	25,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,573
Fraternal Home Redemption Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 19, '02	35,881
Fraternal Order Lions of America	San Francisco	None	June 19, '03	38,040
Fraternal Real Estate Loan and Inv. Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,200
Frazer & Co.	San José	60,000	April 3, '03	37,492
Fred Barman & Brother	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,077
Fred H. Harris	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,189
Fred Junker Co.	San Francisco	150,000	April 5, '04	39,863
Frederick Eckhardt Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 11, '03	37,980
Free Methodist Church of Chico	Chico	None	June 8, '03	37,958
French & Linforth	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 21, '03	38,705
French-American Bank	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 6, '03	36,821
French-American Wine Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,938
Fresno Athletic Association	Fresno	50,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,958
Fresno Bone Fertilizer Co.	Fresno	25,000	June 27, '04	40,493
Fresno Brewing Co.	Fresno	200,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,499
Fresno Building and Investment Co.	Fresno	300,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,406
Fresno Canning Association	Fresno	Coöperative	Feb. 5, '04	39,413
Fresno Consumers' Ice Co.	Fresno	50,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,967
Fresno Co. Carpenters' Protective Union	Fresno	None	Aug. 20, '02	36,043
Fresno Co. Honey Producers' Ass'n	Fresno	None	June 29, '04	40,510
Fresno Diamond Co.	Fresno	25,000	April 7, '03	37,527
Fresno Growers' Dried Fruit Co.	Fresno	None	Sept. 6, '02	36,126
Fresno Meat Co.	Fresno	200,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,559
Fresno Raisin and Dried Fruit Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 3, '03	37,922
Fresno Realty and Agency Co.	Fresno	100,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,977
Fresno Sanitary Plumbing Co.	Fresno	25,000	Mar. 4, '04	39,615
Fresno Sequoia Club	Fresno	None	Mar. 28, '03	37,459
F. R. Harris Shoe Co.	Pasadena	50,000	Sept. 10, '02	36,134
Frick-Fleming Hardware Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 10, '02	36,662
Friday Gulch Gold Mining Co.	Pasadena	750,000	July 26, '02	35,915
Friendship Baptist Church	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 8, '02	35,980
Frost-Kellogg Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,796
Frost Prevention Co., The	Fresno	15,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,362
Fruit and Produce Peddlers' Ass'n of S. F.	San Francisco	None	May 11, '04	40,143
Fruiterie, The	San Francisco	10,000	June 14, '04	40,393
F. Senram & Co.	Oakland	50,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,293
F. S. Jennings Investment and Loan Co.	San Diego	200,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,567
Fuel Oil Utilization Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 7, '03	38,294
Fullerton Hospital Association	Fullerton	10,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,596
Fulton Oil Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,283
Funeral Aid Association	Los Angeles	25,000	April 4, '03	37,512
F. W. Braun Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Nov. 14, '02	36,518
F. W. Foss Co.	Berkeley	75,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,728
F. Wilson Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 8, '03	37,754
Gabilan Ranch Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 24, '04	40,474
G. & B. Gravel Mining Co.	San Francisco	70,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,848
G. A. Chappell & Co.	Gilroy	50,000	Jan. 25, '04	39,317
Gage Electro Chemical Reduction and Refining Construction Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 2, '03	38,577
Gage Reduction and Refining Co. of Cal.	San Francisco	250,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,642
Gage Reduction and Refining Co. of Nev.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 31, '03	38,400
Gaiety Theatre Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,383
Galloway Lithographing Co.	San Francisco	40,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,417
Galt Vineyard and Wine Co.	Galt	100,000	Sept. 17, '02	36,183
Game Transfer Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,026
Gamma Phi	San Francisco	None	Oct. 24, '03	38,734
Gamossi Glove Co., No. 20	San Francisco	25,000	July 22, '02	35,886
Gantner Bros.	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 6, '03	38,604
Garcia Graphite Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,532

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Gardena Baptist Church	Gardena	None	Sept. 18, '03	38,501
Gardena-Moneto Coöperative Ass'n	[Gardena]	None	Oct. 3, '02	36,297
Garden City Brewing Co.	San José	\$25,000	June 22, '03	38,051
Garden City Hardware Co.	San José	25,000	July 7, '02	35,803
Garden City Implement & Vehicle Co.	San José	20,000	June 1, '04	40,306
Garden City Sanitarium	San José	25,000	April 15, '04	39,953
Garden City Transfer Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,271
Gardiner-Mitchell Co.	Oakland	50,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,717
Gardner Estate Co.	San José	50,000	Feb. 10, '04	39,445
Garland Stove Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 13, '03	38,861
Garvanza Improvement Association	Los Angeles	10,000	April 11, '04	39,916
Gaston Gold Mining Co.	Nevada	500,000	May 21, '03	37,834
Gate City Athletic Club	San Bernardino	2,000	April 12, '04	39,927
Gazos Creek Mill and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,204
G. C. Notley Co.	Monterey	36,000	Jan. 13, '03	36,858
Gearhart Favors Co.	Fresno	25,000	June 16, '04	40,414
Geer-Dallas Investment Co.	Merced	500,000	May 12, '04	40,163
Genesee Oil Co.	Fresno	200,000	Oct. 21, '03	38,713
Geneva Lithia Water Co. of California	San Francisco	24,000	April 3, '03	37,498
George Denne Co.	San José	12,000	June 30, '03	38,113
George Goodman Artificial Stone Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,692
George H. Young, Inc.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 11, '03	38,313
George M. Cooley Co.	San Bernardino	50,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,738
George Vestal Co.	Red Bluff	20,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,460
George W. Kingsbury Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 15, '02	36,520
George B. McKee Co.	San José	50,000	July 24, '02	35,905
George E. Rea Co.	San José	25,000	Feb. 16, '04	39,487
George Jessen Co.	Santa Cruz Co.	50,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,466
George W. Schmitt Heating and Ventilating Co.	Oakland	10,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,516
Gerhart-Belcher, Co.	Monrovia	50,000	Feb. 7, '03	37,030
Gericho Co.	San José	10,000	July 2, '03	38,131
German Evangelical Lutheran St. Jakob Congregation	Newman	None	May 12, '04	40,162
German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation	Oakland	None	April 6, '03	37,515
German Evangelical Lutheran St. Andreas Gemeinde	San Francisco	None	Jan. 2, '04	39,170
German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul Congregation	[Chicago Park]	None	Mar. 28, '03	37,460
German Evangelical St. Paul's Church, Los Angeles, Cal.	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 28, '03	37,461
Germania Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,426
Germania Patent Investment Co.	Alameda	75,000	Aug. 19, '02	36,037
Geyser Oil and Quicksilver Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 2, '02	35,779
Giant Gold and Silver Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 18, '02	36,539
Gilbert Fine Art Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 11, '03	37,769
Gill Real Estate Agency	Fresno	25,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,363
Gilman Co., The	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 5, '03	38,595
Gilmartin Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 4, '04	40,326
Gilroy Private Hospital Training School for Nurses	[Gilroy]	None	Jan. 3, '03	36,807
Girard Gold Mining Co.	Jamestown	500,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,515
Glasgow Plating and Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 13, '03	38,174
Glen Blair Redwood Co.	San Francisco	400,000	June 4, '03	37,929
Glen Cove Land and Transportation Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 9, '02	35,985
Glendale Realty Co.	Los Angeles	120,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,388
Glen Holly Dairy Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	June 26, '03	38,087
Glide Gun Club	Sacramento	None	Aug. 4, '03	38,282
Globe Electric Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 9, '04	39,648
Globe Grain and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,250,000	Oct. 31, '02	36,452
Globe Merchandise and Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 27, '04	40,282
Globe Security and Loan Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,432
G. Mata Coffee Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,288
G. Migliavacca Investment Co.	Napa	200,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,104
G. M. Piper Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,564
Goad Mining Co.	Colusa	50,000	May 11, '03	37,768
Godfrey Restaurant Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	April 4, '04	39,857
Goethe Realty Co.	Sacramento	500,000	July 29, '02	35,931
Goewey Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 7, '03	37,523

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Golden City Land and Fruit Co. ....	San José .....	\$25,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,329
Golden Chain Mining Co. ....	San José .....	2,500,000	July 17, '02	35,868
Golden Eagle Distilleries Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Mar. 3, '03	37,181
Golden Gate Acid and Chemical Works .....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Oct. 10, '02	36,339
Golden Gate Brick Co. ....	Fresno .....	200,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,651
Golden Gate Commandery Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,590
Golden Gate Construction Co. ....	San Francisco .....	300,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,300
Golden Gate Foundry .....	San Francisco .....	6,000	Dec. 29, '02	36,777
Golden Gate Investment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,520
Golden Gate Novelty Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	30,000	July 17, '02	35,864
Golden Gate Real Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,198
Golden Gate Social Club .....	San Francisco .....	None	Dec. 19, '02	36,717
Golden Gate Syndicate .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,818
Golden Harvest Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,500,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,367
Golden Horn Tobacco Co. ....	San Francisco .....	60,000	June 10, '03	37,970
Golden Poppy Mining Co. ....	Pasadena .....	1,000,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,935
Golden Scepter Gravel and Q'tz M'ng Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,440
Golden State Athletic Association .....	Redwood City .....	3,000	Aug. 1, '03	38,269
Golden State Bank .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 7, '03	37,277
Golden State Bank .....	San Francisco .....	100,000	May 3, '03	37,213
Golden State Creamery Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	June 6, '03	37,946
Golden State Hotel Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,808
Golden State Investment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Oct. 6, '03	38,599
Golden State Mercantile Co. of Los A. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,442
Golden State Packing Co. ....	San José .....	200,000	June 26, '03	38,081
Golden State Plant and Floral Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	April 10, '03	37,550
Golden State Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000,000	Oct. 13, '02	36,347
Golden State Realty Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,551
Golden West Con. M'ng and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Feb. 9, '03	37,034
Golden West Distilling Co. ....	San José .....	200,000	April 5, '04	39,867
Golden West Hotel .....	San José .....	25,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,755
Golden West Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,101
Golden West Oyster House and Rest'rant .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,709
Golden West Real Estate Co. ....	Visalia .....	75,000	Jan. 12, '04	39,241
Gold Bond Mercantile Company of San Francisco, California. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,172
Gold Bronze Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Sept. 26, '02	36,237
Gold Crown Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,382
Gold Mountain Investment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 4, '03	37,717
Gold Peak Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	May 27, '03	37,883
Gold Pin Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	June 1, '03	37,909
Gold Ridge Mining Co. of Plumas Co., Cal. ....	[Oakland] .....	100,000	July 21, '03	38,219
Gold Standard Mill and Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	July 2, '03	38,127
Gold Zone Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	April 25, '04	40,041
Goldman Hat and Cap Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Dec. 12, '03	39,039
Goodyear's Crude Rubber Plantation Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,400
Gopher Land Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	May 1, '03	37,688
Gotham Club .....	San Francisco .....	None	July 1, '03	38,116
Gould-Sullivan Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	July 7, '02	35,798
Grand Lodge of the Knights of the Royal Arch of the State of California .....	San Francisco .....	None	Oct. 6, '03	38,601
Grand Terrace Water Co. ....	Highgrove .....	5,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,079
Graham-Salisbury-White Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,766
Granite Bank and Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	July 27, '03	38,243
Granite Creek Mining Co. ....	Woodland .....	25,000	May 25, '04	40,268
Grant Brothers Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	125,000	Sept. 23, '03	38,520
Grass Valley Coalinga Oil Co. ....	Grass Valley .....	200,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,695
Grasty & Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Sept. 17, '03	38,484
Graves Estate Co. ....	Pennington .....	72,000	June 10, '03	37,969
Grauman's Theatre Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,281
Great Ironclad Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	250,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,708
Great Ruby Gold Mining and Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	June 19, '03	38,033
Great West Fire Proof Building and Construction Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	May 25, '03	37,860
Greek American Society of Los Angeles .....	San Angeles .....	None	Feb. 24, '04	39,559
Greek Church of the Holy Trinity .....	San Francisco .....	None	Mar. 26, '04	39,794
Green-Marshall Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Aug. 7, '03	38,297
Green Mountain Dairy .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,751
Green Valley Mining Co. ....	Sacramento .....	40,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,549



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Gregory & Co.	Fresno	\$25,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,884
Gregory Fruit Co.	Redlands	50,000	June 5, '03	37,940
Grenada Ranch Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 9, '03	37,758
Greninger Estate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 9, '03	39,016
Greninger Investment Co.	San Francisco	45,000	Dec. 9, '03	39,015
Grey Horse Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,204
Grey Rocks Orchard Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 18, '04	39,734
Griffiths Brothers Milling Co.	Covina	100,000	July 27, '03	38,240
Griffiths-Manson Briquette Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 29, '03	38,554
Grimes Rochdale Co.	Grimes	Coöpr'tive	Dec. 15, '03	39,049
G. Rouse & Co.	Riverside	70,000	July 18, '02	35,870
Grub Stake Mining Co.	Long Beach	1,000,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,797
G. T. Marsh Art Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Aug. 3, '03	38,273
Guadalupe Gold Mining Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,648
Guaranty Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 21, '03	37,399
Guaranty Loan Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 22, '04	40,449
Guava Cream Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 9, '03	37,760
Guerneville Rochdale Co.	Guerneville	Coöpr'tive	May 22, '03	37,839
Guernsey Hall Association	Guernsey	1,000	Oct. 18, '02	36,383
Gunst-Eakin Cigar Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,529
Gurney Cyclic Process Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 16, '04	40,188
Gutte & Frank	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 29, '03	38,393
G. W. Gould Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,704
G. W. Hume Co.	Los Gatos	1,000,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,081
G. W. Price Pump Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,439
G. W. Rowe & Co.	Watsonville	25,000	Aug. 11, '03	38,311
H. A. Bruce Co.	Marysville	25,000	Dec. 14, '03	39,046
Hadley Ranch Co.	Whittier	400,000	April 23, '03	37,616
H. A. Eymann Lumber Co.	Reedley	10,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,631
Haffen-Quinlan Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,923
H. Ahrensberg Co.	Fresno	25,000	April 30, '03	37,682
Hale Bros., Inc.	San Francisco	1,500,000	April 16, '03	37,576
Halfmoon Bay Wharf Co.	San Francisco	50,000	July 24, '03	38,228
Hallet-Taylor Co.	Yosemite	10,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,101
Hall, Schaertzer & Robertson, Inc.	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 24, '04	39,773
Hall Warehouse Co.	Pleasanton	50,000	June 25, '03	38,076
Halsted Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	July 14, '02	35,843
Haman's Pharmacy	San Francisco	20,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,472
Hamilton Methodist Episcopal Church	Los Angeles	None	Sept. 27, '02	36,240
H. & W. Pierce, Inc.	San Francisco	600,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,121
Hanford Athletic Club	Hanford	2,500	Mar. 15, '04	39,709
Hanford Gas and Power Co.	Hanford	100,000	Dec. 12, '02	36,679
Hanford Ice Co.	Hanford	50,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,421
Hanford Lumber Co.	Hanford	100,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,094
Hanlow Mining Co.	Stockton	500,000	Jan. 6, '03	36,823
Hansen Mercantile Co.	Eureka	10,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,499
Happy Thought Oil Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 12, '04	39,923
Harbor Steam Laundry Co.	San Pedro	20,000	May 18, '03	37,812
Harbor View Social Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 5, '03	38,285
Harder-Behlow Furniture Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 6, '03	38,142
Hardison-Carse Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	May 23, '03	37,851
Hardman Drug Co.	Riverside	200,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,731
Hardwick Sideditch Co.	Hanford	2,000	Dec. 5, '03	38,996
Hare & Hill Co.	Redding	10,000	July 12, '02	35,834
H. A. Richardson Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,255
H. Arnold Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,779
Harold Steamship Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 12, '04	39,235
Harris Manufacturing Co.	Stockton	50,000	Feb. 11, '04	39,451
Harris-Newmark Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,582
Harrison Investment Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 1, '03	37,481
Harry James Amusement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 13, '02	36,680
Harry Johnson Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,645
Hart F. Smith Co.	Isleton	80,000	Dec. 9, '03	39,014
Harvey Mackenzie Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,398
Hassell Audit Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,359
Haskell & Pratt Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 7, '03	37,746
Haskell Twentieth Century Pneumatic Pump Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 28, '03	38,749
Haslacher & Kahn Co.	Oakdale	500,000	April 25, '03	37,629



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Hat Creek Land and Lumber Co. ....	Redding .....	\$50,000	Feb. 6, '03	37,023
Hatfield Lumber Co. ....	Watsonville .....	48,000	May 14, '04	40,184
Hathaway Rotary Engine Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Oct. 23, '03	38,724
Haven Hardware Co. ....	Santa Rosa .....	50,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,573
Havilah Development Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,400
Havilah Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	24,000	Mar. 31, '04	39,833
Hawgood Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,824
Hawk, Hawley & Carly Co. ....	Sacramento .....	25,000	June 22, '04	40,451
Hawkes Plumbing and Supply Co. ....	Eureka .....	25,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,500
Haydn Park Land and Vineyard Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,125
Hayes Co. ....	Merced County .....	25,000	April 29, '03	37,669
Hayes Submarine Electric Magnet Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 19, '03	37,820
Hayes Valley Stables .....	San Francisco .....	10,000	April 8, '04	39,896
Haywards Commercial Co. ....	San Francisco .....	30,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,432
Hazard Quicksilver Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,290
Hazen Co. ....	Tehama County .....	5,000	Oct. 11, '02	36,346
H. Buneman Co., Inc. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Dec. 7, '03	39,000
H. C. Gilbert Piano Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Aug. 2, '02	35,956
Headlight Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Mar. 21, '03	37,393
Healdsburg Quicksilver Mining Co. ....	Healdsburg .....	100,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,082
Healy & Gillespie .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 28, '04	40,286
Heber Town Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,712
Hector Mining Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	3,000,000	Nov. 29, '02	36,607
Heights Tract .....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Dec. 3, '03	38,978
Helen Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	April 7, '03	37,528
Hellwig Meat Co. ....	Alvarado .....	50,000	Dec. 29, '02	36,774
Helvetia Printing and Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 12, '04	39,238
Hemet Creamery Co. ....	Hemet .....	5,000	Feb. 25, '04	39,561
Henley Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	June 16, '03	38,012
Henry Hlp Tailoring Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,849
Henry T. Moore Co. ....	Alameda .....	6,000	Jan. 14, '03	36,861
Henry Willey Co. ....	Santa Cruz .....	25,000	May 19, '04	40,219
Herald Publishing Co. ....	Eureka .....	10,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,259
Herbert L. Cornish Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	June 22, '03	38,058
Hercules Boot and Shoe Co. ....	Berkeley .....	50,000	July 16, '03	38,195
Hercules Water Co. ....	Hercules .....	75,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,198
Hermes Land Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	April 27, '03	37,638
Hermitage Cigar Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,634
Hermosa Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,635
Heron-Holcomb Co. ....	Oakland .....	250,000	July 17, '02	35,862
Herrscher-Samuel Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Dec. 8, '03	39,007
Hevener-Mier Co. ....	Sacramento .....	25,000	July 3, '02	35,393
H. E. Yardley Co. ....	Sacramento .....	10,000	Aug. 26, '03	38,376
H. F. Maass Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Dec. 27, '02	36,769
H. F. Suhr & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,950
H. H. B. Ciprico Co. ....	San Francisco .....	15,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,372
Hidalgo Plantation and Commercial Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Mar. 4, '04	39,611
Higginbotham Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 14, '04	40,182
Highland Beach Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,551
Highland Independent Orange Growers' Association .....	[Highland] .....	10,000	Nov. 25, '03	38,932
Highland Park Improvement Ass'n .....	[Los Angeles] .....	20,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,459
Highland Park Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	None	June 2, '04	40,313
Hilbert Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,921
Hill Climber Auto Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	June 8, '04	40,356
Hill Climber Bicycle Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Jan. 3, '03	36,805
Hill Street Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,687
Hillside Ranch Co. ....	Fresno .....	15,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,655
Hinch, Salmon & Walsh Co. ....	Eureka .....	30,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,412
Hind Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,200,000	Feb. 2, '03	36,999
Hip Sin Co. ....	San Francisco .....	None	July 15, '03	38,191
Hiram Tubbs Estate Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	July 9, '02	35,814
Hirshfeld Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,744
Histogenetic Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Aug. 29, '03	38,395
H. K. Miller Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,081
H. K. Wheeler Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,458
H. Miles Shoe Co. ....	Sacramento .....	25,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,279
H. N. Cook Belting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	June 1, '03	37,904
Hoag Rapid Press Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,433

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Hochheimer & Co. ....	San Francisco	\$500,000	July 17, '03	38,208
Hodson Studio .....	San Francisco	10,000	June 27, '03	38,089
Hoffman Club .....	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 28, '03	36,963
Hoffmond Stable Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Dec. 12, '02	36,677
Holcomb, Breed & Bancroft .....	[Oakland]	100,000	June 4, '03	37,931
Holiness Church of San José .....	San José	None	June 22, '03	38,055
Holland Sandstone Brick Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,848
Holland Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	April 2, '03	37,488
Holle Automobile and Manufact'ring Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,360
Hollenbeck Hotel Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,136
Hollenbeck Masonic Temple Ass'n. ....	Los Angeles	35,000	June 25, '03	38,078
Hollister Bee Publishing Co. ....	Hollister	6,000	May 4, '04	40,102
Hollister Packing Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,813
Hollister Land Co. ....	Hollister	48,000	Dec. 10, '02	36,665
Hollywood Board of Trade .....	Hollywood	None	Dec. 5, '03	38,993
Hollywood Terrace Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,250
Hollywood Adjustment Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,271
Hollywood Masonic Temple Association .....	Hollywood	10,000	May 22, '03	37,844
Hollywood Lumber Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 21, '03	37,119
Holmes Eureka Lumber Co. ....	Eureka	100,000	June 24, '03	38,070
Holmes Supply Co. ....	Los Angeles	20,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,249
Holohan Estate Co. ....	Santa Cruz	25,000	Dec. 2, '02	36,621
Holton Power Co. ....	Redlands	500,000	Oct. 2, '03	38,574
Holton Town Co. ....	Redlands	150,000	Oct. 2, '03	38,575
Holtum-Schmidt Co. ....	San Francisco	40,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,716
Holtville Town Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	June 25, '04	40,483
Homes Apartment Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,117
Home Banking Co. ....	Sacramento	25,000	May 5, '03	37,235
Home Building Association .....	Long Beach	50,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,173
Home Construction Co. ....	San Diego	50,000	Aug. 12, '03	38,319
Home Coöperative Laundry Association .....	Los Angeles	Coöptive	Aug. 31, '03	38,399
Home Furnishing Co. of Oakland, Calif. ....	Oakland	50,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,430
Home Ice and Cold Storage Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,166
Home Improvement Co. ....	Los Angeles	60,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,565
Home Industry Manufacturing and Supply Co. ....	Eureka	25,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,770
Home Investment Co. ....	Oakland	25,000	May 20, '03	37,826
Home Mortgage Clearing Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 1, '02	35,954
Home Purchasing Co. ....	Los Angeles	Coöptive	Feb. 11, '04	39,457
Home Real Estate Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,409
Home Savings Bank of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,706
Home Savings Bank of Whittier .....	Whittier	25,000	Oct. 31, '03	38,772
Home Seekers' Land and Building Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	July 2, '02	35,782
Home Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles	3,000,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,458
Hooga Amusement Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 10, '03	37,305
Hooligan Gold Mining Co. ....	Jackson	50,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,366
Hooper-Dombrink Co. ....	Oakland	10,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,644
Hornbrook Water Co. ....	Hornbrook	12,000	Mar. 18, '04	39,737
Horn-Sinclair Co. ....	Petaluma	50,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,351
Hossekus Co. ....	San Francisco	40,000	May 14, '04	40,187
Hotel Auditorium .....	Los Angeles	150,000	April 20, '04	39,998
Hotel Clarendon .....	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,825
Hotel Hatton Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 14, '04	39,945
Hotel Hollywood Co. ....	Hollywood	100,000	April 15, '04	39,957
Hotel Mail Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 21, '02	36,396
Hotel Majestic Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 4, '03	37,503
Hotel Temescal Co. ....	Corona	25,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,093
Houghton Co. ....	San Francisco	607,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,653
Howard American Press .....	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 16, '03	38,482
Howard-Cantfield Co. ....	Santa Barbara	150,000	Oct. 30, '02	36,449
Howard Creek Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 21, '03	38,349
Howard Furniture Co. ....	Fresno	50,000	July 2, '03	38,129
H. O. Wiedero Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	June 13, '04	40,384
Hoyt's Tree Support Co. ....	Watsonville	25,000	May 11, '03	37,770
H. Phillips Co. ....	Ontario	50,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,375
Hubbard-Earl Co. ....	Chico	50,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,558
Hub Clothing Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 10, '03	36,842
Hudson Medical Institute .....	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 5, '03	38,991
Hudson Mutual Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	1,250,000	Oct. 22, '02	36,402
Hudson Tool Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,720

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Hugh Keenan Construction Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$75,000	June 4, '04	40,324
Hugh Skinner Plumbing Co. ....	[San Diego] .....	20,000	May 19, '04	40,216
Hughes Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	250,000	Sept. 24, '03	38,526
Hugo V. Schlam Promotion Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,767
Hugo V. Schlam Music Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,695
Hulse-Bradford Co. ....	San Francisco ..	400,000	Jan. 7, '03	36,827
Humboldt Athletic Club .....	Eureka .....	None	Feb. 3, '04	39,390
Humboldt Bay Lighting and Power Co. ....	[Eureka] .....	1,000,000	Dec. 7, '03	39,003
Humboldt County Mill Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,152
Humboldt County Water and Power Co. ....	Eureka .....	1,000,000	June 25, '04	40,486
Humboldt Contracting Co. ....	Eureka .....	25,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,783
Humboldt Light and Power Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Nov. 29, '02	36,605
Humboldt Power Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	May 29, '03	37,898
Humboldt Sulphur Co. ....	San Francisco ..	12,000	Dec. 19, '03	39,070
Hung On Tong Society .....	San Francisco ..	None	Mar. 25, '04	39,784
Hunter Lumber Co. ....	[Oakland] .....	50,000	Nov. 14, '02	36,523
Hunter's Transfer Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Oct. 21, '03	38,710
Huntington Beach Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	May 4, '03	37,707
Hunt's Steam Bakery .....	San José .....	25,000	April 23, '04	40,027
Huron Mining and Development Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	May 11, '03	37,772
Hutchinson Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	Mar. 10, '03	37,304
H. V. Hoffman-Watson Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,806
Hydraulic Steering Gear Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	April 29, '03	37,660
Hynes Coöperative Creamery Ass'n .....	Hynes .....	Coöpr'tive	May 31, '04	40,298
Ice Cream Supply Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,380
Ideal Credit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Mar. 14, '03	37,345
Ideal Door Check Spring Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	April 9, '04	39,897
Ideal Newspaper Trap Co. ....	Redding .....	10,000	Dec. 19, '02	36,721
Idaho Development Co. ....	Grass Valley .....	200,000	Oct. 14, '02	36,356
Idora Park Amusement Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	June 8, '03	37,953
I. Gutte .....	San Francisco ..	100,000	June 25, '03	38,079
Il Copo Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	15,000	June 2, '04	40,311
Illinois Pacific Glass Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	July 24, '02	35,902
I. M. Dillman Manufacturing Co. ....	Oakland .....	25,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,495
Imperial Café Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Feb. 27, '03	37,161
Imperial Cemetery Association .....	Imperial .....	25,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,273
Imperial Commercial and Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Mar. 22, '04	39,759
Imperial Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,572
Imperial Hotel Co. ....	Imperial .....	25,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,361
Imperial Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Aug. 31, '03	38,402
Imperial Lumber and Commercial Co. ....	Imperial .....	75,000	Nov. 6, '02	36,475
Imperial Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	495,000	Feb. 16, '04	39,493
Imperial Pump Co. ....	San Francisco ..	150,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,261
Imperial Town Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,714
Imperial Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,466
Imperial Valley Realty Co. ....	Heber .....	25,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,510
Imperial Water Co. No. 7 .....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Oct. 11, '02	36,345
Imperial Water Co. No. 8 .....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,573
Importers and Traders' Bank .....	Sacramento .....	50,000	May 4, '03	37,199
Improved Real Estate Co. ....	Vallejo .....	500,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,090
Inca Oil Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,565
Income Guaranty Association .....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,806
Independent Agricultural Labor Union .....	Oxnard .....	25,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,416
Independent Brick Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,289
Independent Butchers' Protective Benevolent and Aid Association of Cal. ....	Oakland .....	None	Feb. 7, '03	37,027
Independent Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 18, '03	38,884
Independent Electrical Construction Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,962
Independent Finnish-American Temperance Association .....	San Francisco ..	None	Jan. 19, '03	36,902
Independent Fruit Co. of San Francisco .....	San Francisco ..	15,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,250
Independent Gas and Electric Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,335
Independent Ice Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Dec. 3, '03	38,982
Independent Laundry .....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,330
Independent Match Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	May 7, '03	37,745
Independent Messenger Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,823
Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Manchester Unity .....	San Francisco ..	None	Dec. 11, '03	39,029



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Independent Placentia Fruit Co.	Fullerton	\$10,000	June 1, '03	37,907
Independent Publishing Co.	San Rafael	25,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,034
Independent Supply Co.	Oakland	75,000	Feb. 25, '03	37,145
Induna Oil Co.	Fresno	100,000	April 30, '03	37,671
Industrial Investment Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,939
Industrial Realty Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,799
Industrial University of America	San Francisco	None	May 26, '04	40,273
Ingersoll Amusement Co.	Sacramento	50,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,794
Ingersoll Century Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,020
Inglewood Domestic Water Co.	Los Angeles	125,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,481
Inglewood Water Co.	Inglewood	250,000	July 23, '02	35,892
Inglis Commercial and Manufact'g Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 2, '03	37,175
Ingram Hardware Co.	Oakland	50,000	July 10, '02	35,823
Ingram Gold Mining Co.	Sacramento	1,000	June 15, '04	40,406
Ing Toy Kwee Club	Sacramento	None	Aug. 6, '02	35,969
Inman Drug Co.	San Rafael	25,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,407
Interfold Paper Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,802
Interlock Paper Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 28, '03	37,889
International Brokerage Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,845
International Credit Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 10, '03	37,306
International Engineering Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,412
International Gold Bond Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,428
International Honey Producers	Pasadena	50,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,075
International Investment Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,737
International Investment Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Feb. 2, '04	39,384
International Mechanical Boiler Scale Cleaner Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 21, '03	38,351
International Mercantile Co., Ltd.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,733
International Society of Human Endeavor	San Francisco	None	June 10, '03	37,973
International Specialty Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 18, '04	39,735
Interstate Dock and Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	3,000,000	Mar. 3, '04	39,606
Invention Promotion Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Feb. 6, '03	37,022
Investor Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,363
Investors' Realty Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,404
I. O. O. F. & W. O. W.	Madera	25,000	May 3, '04	40,095
I. O. O. F. Hall Association of Woodland, California	Woodland	50,000	April 23, '04	40,018
Irmandade de Santo Antonio de Socorro				
Mutuo de Santa Clara, California	Santa Clara	None	Jan. 12, '04	39,239
Iron King Mining and Smelting Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,073
Iron Workers' Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,358
I. Rosenthal & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 20, '02	36,554
Irvine & Muir Lumber Co.	Willits	500,000	April 21, '03	37,601
Irvine Brothers	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,313
Irvine-Stanton Co.	San Francisco	125,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,476
Isaac Springer & Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,637
I. Selig Estate, Inc.	San Francisco	72,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,407
Italian Club	Los Angeles	None	Dec. 26, '02	36,758
Italian Publishing Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	April 22, '04	40,016
Ivanhoe Mining Co.	Hanford	100,000	Oct. 30, '03	38,764
Iyanough Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 31, '04	40,293
J. A. Belloli Co.	San José	50,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,263
J. A. Christen & Sons	San Francisco	20,000	June 29, '03	38,103
Jackson-Granger Dairy Co.	Alvarado	50,000	Aug. 22, '03	38,353
Jackson Hardware Co.	Santa Monica	25,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,649
Jacob Z. Davis Estate Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 13, '04	40,388
Jaffe Wine Co.	Sacramento	15,000	June 27, '03	38,094
J. A. Foster & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 3, '03	38,425
J. A. Hill Contracting and Building Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 21, '04	39,297
J. A. McCarl Co.	Oakland	25,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,761
James A. Clayton & Co.	San José	100,000	May 6, '03	37,738
James Cook	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 12, '03	39,037
James E. Finch Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,381
James Force Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,548
James Graham Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 5, '02	36,122
James J. Stevinson	Merced	200,000	April 9, '03	37,544
James R. Collins Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 3, '03	38,782
Jamison Cheek Commercial Co.	San José	10,000	Dec. 2, '03	38,974



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
J. & R. Wilson, Inc.	San Francisco	\$10,000	May 15, '03	37,796
Japanese-American Industrial Corp.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,405
Japanese-American Mercantile Co.	Oxnard	50,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,109
Japanese Bath House Union of Oakland	Oakland	None	Jan. 11, '04	39,232
Japanese Medical Society of California	San Francisco	None	July 14, '03	38,182
Japanese Presbyterian Mission Ass'n	Watsonville	None	Feb. 27, '03	37,163
Jarvis Crude Oil Burner Co.	San Francisco	100,300	Mar. 18, '03	37,372
Jasper Gold Mining Co.	Oakland	100,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,569
Jas. W. Rea & Co.	San José	50,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,509
J. Barkley Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	April 17, '03	37,582
J. B. DeJarnatt & Son	Colusa	25,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,793
J. B. Knudson Pie Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,752
J. Davis Liquor Co.	Truckee	2,000	Dec. 3, '02	36,627
J. D. Heise & Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,842
Jefferson Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,550
Jepson Saddlery Co.	Los Angeles	100,200	Nov. 8, '02	36,490
Jepson-Sons & Kraft	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 16, '02	36,177
Jersey Creamery Co.	Alameda	25,000	May 2, '03	37,701
Jersey Farm Dairy Co.	Fresno	15,000	Feb. 5, '03	37,019
Jewett Land Co.	San Francisco	250,000	June 20, '03	38,045
J. F. Kingston & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 13, '04	40,172
J. F. Fugazi & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,794
J. F. Pyle & Son	San José	50,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,572
J. F. Plummel & L. Renard Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,079
J. F. Revalk Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 5, '04	40,104
J. G. Grannis & Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,991
J. Hauptli-Guerin Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,822
J. H. Braly Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	April 16, '03	37,575
J. H. Moellering Co.	San José	40,000	June 16, '03	38,015
J. H. Neubauer & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Oct. 24, '02	36,416
J. J. Morris Real Estate Co.	Palo Alto	100,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,167
J. K. C. Hobbs Estate Co.	San Francisco	24,960	Dec. 18, '03	39,059
J. K. Marquis Hair Tonic Manuf'g Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 2, '04	40,310
J. L. Simpson Co.	Berkeley	10,000	July 9, '03	38,158
J. M. Howell Co.	Henleyville	100,000	April 4, '03	37,506
J. M. Newman Co.	Colfax	10,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,817
J. M. Welsh Co.	San José	5,000	May 5, '03	37,727
J. Niederer Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,465
Jockey Club Ball Promotion Ass'n	San Francisco	None	Oct. 16, '03	38,681
Joe Harris Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 4, '04	39,176
Johannesburg Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co., Ltd.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,941
John A. Bunting Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,097
John A. Long Co.	Stockton	5,000	Aug. 4, '03	38,279
John B. Bushnell & Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,918
John Breunler Co.	Stockton	100,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,455
John C. Donnelly Co.	Sacramento	25,000	April 21, '04	40,000
John H. Tietjen Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 18, '02	35,874
John Hoey & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,557
John J. Seson Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 5, '03	37,728
John J. Stevenson Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 14, '04	39,943
John L. Bowen & Son Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 9, '04	40,360
John McArthur Co.	Fall River Mills	500,000	April 25, '04	40,040
John McLure Estate Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,287
John P. Cleese Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,874
John Peter Schmitz Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 13, '04	39,243
John Suter Gold Mining and Milling Co. (Consolidated)	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Nov. 3, '03	38,785
John Tisch Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 3, '02	36,465
John T. Doyle Co.	Stockton	50,000	June 15, '03	38,005
Johnston-Barrett Dry Goods Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,287
Johnson-Bradford Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,146
Johnson Brothers & Crawford	Oakland	100,000	Mar. 3, '04	39,608
Johnson Bros.	San Francisco	100,000	April 4, '03	37,501
Johnson-Jeffery Co.	Oakland	25,000	May 4, '03	37,713
Jolly Fellows' Social Club	San Francisco	None	April 29, '03	37,661
Jones' Book Store	Los Angeles	50,000	April 21, '04	40,005
Jones-Davies Co.	Fresno	25,000	Feb. 10, '04	39,449
Jook Lim Workingman's Union of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Mar. 20, '03	37,391

## STATE CORPORATIONS--Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Jos. Buttgenbach & Co.	San Francisco	\$25,000	Mar. 20, '03	37,390
José Gulch Mining Co.	Stockton	50,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,875
Joseph C. Greene Co.	Fresno	20,000	June 27, '04	40,492
Joseph Fallow's Yacht and Marine Construction Co.	Terminal Island	15,000	Aug. 6, '03	38,291
Joseph Figel Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Aug. 20, '03	38,348
Joseph Levy Bag Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 27, '04	40,491
Joseph Levy Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 1, '04	40,304
Joseph Picotti & Sons Co.	Oakland	10,000	April 27, '04	40,031
Joseph Victor Co.	Sonora	8,000	July 31, '02	35,942
Jotham-Bixby Co.	Los Angeles	750,000	Dec. 29, '02	36,779
Journal of Electricity Publishing Co.	San Francisco	30,000	Sept. 5, '02	36,120
Joyce Island Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Sept. 17, '02	36,182
J. P. Gallagher Co.	San Francisco	75,000	April 12, '04	39,926
J. P. Lacaze Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,707
J Street Co.	Fresno	75,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,917
J. T. Bowers & Son	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,888
Judah-Boas Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,403
Jud. Cramer Mining Co.	Petaluma	100,000	April 9, '03	37,538
"Judge" Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 15, '03	38,333
Judge Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,382
Judson Estate Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,811
Julian McAllister Co.	San Francisco	20,000	June 23, '04	40,461
Julian Reduction Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,571
Julian Social Club	Julian	None	Oct. 2, '03	38,580
Jurupa Heights Water Co.	Riverside	500,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,704
J. W. Armstrong Nursery Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	May 6, '04	40,113
J. W. Chilton & Co.	San José	50,000	May 31, '04	40,292
J. W. Ellsworth Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,803
J. W. Schouten & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 8, '04	39,892
Kahn Bros.	Oakland	250,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,875
Kahn Realty Co.	Oakland	500,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,876
Kailua Sugar Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,381
Kalorama Water Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	April 24, '03	37,625
K. & B. Co.	Fresno	100,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,226
Karl Brauns Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 15, '04	40,403
Karl Quicksilver Mining Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 13, '03	38,176
Karma Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,789
Karolyi Mining Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,065
Kausen & Williams Hardware Co.	Eureka	30,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,378
Kavany Turkish Tobacco Co.	San Francisco	2,000	Feb. 9, '03	37,035
Kaweah River Power Co.	San Francisco	2,500,000	June 4, '03	37,925
Kaye-Maguire Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 27, '03	37,881
Kearney Vineyard Co.	San Francisco	2,000,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,953
Kein-Norton Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 5, '03	37,017
Kelly Real Estate and Market Co.	San Francisco	24,000	May 28, '03	37,886
Kelly's Rheumatic Syrup Co.	Sacramento	25,000	June 25, '04	40,487
Kennard Harness Co.	Redlands	25,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,371
Kent Correspondence School for Credit Men	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,067
Kentucky Cross Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Sept. 10, '02	36,137
Kenyon Land Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 7, '04	40,121
Keran Laundry Co.	Santa Barbara	6,000	June 26, '03	38,080
Kerekhoff Mining Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,821
"Kerem Israel"	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,568
Kern County Realty Co.	Bakersfield	10,000	April 2, '03	37,489
Kern Delta Realty Co.	Bakersfield	150,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,461
Kern Farm and Water Co.	Kern	50,000	April 20, '03	37,592
Kern Trading and Oil Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 22, '03	37,841
Kerr Boiler Compound Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,049
Kessler Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,253
Keynote Investment and Mining Co.	Oakland	50,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,140
Keyston Bros.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 22, '02	36,399
Keystone Investment Co.	San Francisco	500,000	April 16, '04	39,964
Keystone Iron Works	Los Angeles	50,000	June 1, '03	37,906
Keystone Quicksilver Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 28, '03	37,647
Kiely, McNevin & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 20, '04	40,230
Killam Furniture Co.	San José	15,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,406
Kimball-Upson Co.	Sacramento	70,000	May 14, '03	37,789

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
King City Rochdale Co. ....	King City .....	Coöper'tive	Jan. 13, '03	36,856
King Co. ....	Belmont .....	\$25,000	May 20, '04	40,222
King Lumber Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	70,000	Feb. 27, '03	37,166
Kings County Dairy and Live Stock Association .....	Hanford .....	None	May 19, '03	37,822
Kings River Citrus Ass'n .....	Centerville .....	None	July 11, '02	35,833
Kings River Power Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	July 12, '02	35,840
Kingsburg State Bank .....	Kingsburg .....	25,000	June 15, '04	40,407
Kingsley, Moles & Collins Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	June 15, '03	37,995
Kingston Club .....	San Francisco .....	None	June 12, '03	37,982
Kirkwood Rubber Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 2, '03	37,703
Klamath Canal Co. ....	Hollister .....	1,000,000	May 18, '04	40,207
Klamath Mill and Transportation Co. ....	Requa .....	20,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,229
Klamath Redwood Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	June 3, '03	37,923
Klamath River Gold Mining Co. ....	Sims .....	250,000	Oct. 21, '03	38,714
Knights of Pythias Castle Association .....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Nov. 10, '03	38,827
Knox & Rennacker .....	San Francisco .....	20,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,528
Kobuk Development Co. ....	San Francisco .....	270,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,835
Koenigstein Medical Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	June 9, '03	37,961
Kohler Steam Laundry Co. ....	Fresno .....	15,000	Oct. 22, '02	36,400
Kollman-de Troost Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 16, '03	37,802
Kovac's Adjustable Pick Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	June 9, '04	40,364
Korbel Box Factory .....	San Francisco .....	30,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,456
Koyokuk Mining, Trading, and Development Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,550
Kragen's .....	San Francisco .....	60,000	Sept. 26, '03	38,536
Kragen-Bamberger Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Dec. 27, '02	36,770
Kraus Painting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,670
Kruckeberg Press .....	Los Angeles .....	20,000	Aug. 11, '02	35,981
Kryslin Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	April 21, '04	40,002
Kunze-Wygant Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 28, '04	40,034
Kutner & Co. ....	Sanger .....	25,000	Nov. 13, '02	36,515
Kwong Ngr Gue Club .....	Sacramento .....	None	July 12, '02	35,836
La Boheme .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,366
La Bolsa Tile Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	25,000	May 6, '03	37,736
La Bonita Ranch Co. ....	San Diego .....	25,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,412
Laborers' Fraternal Insurance Union .....	San Francisco .....	None	Mar. 1, '04	39,600
La Cañada Valley Club .....	La Cañada .....	None	June 27, '03	38,097
La Casa Grande Hotel Co. ....	Pasadena .....	60,000	Oct. 23, '03	38,726
(The) Lacey .....	San Francisco .....	20,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,983
La Cienega Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,660
Lackawanna Oil Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	50,000	Sept. 21, '03	38,470
La Corrello Cigar Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Dec. 10, '03	39,023
La Crescenta Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	July 3, '02	35,790
La Cruz Cash Store .....	Indian Gulch .....	5,000	Dec. 27, '02	36,767
Lafayette Social Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	July 14, '02	35,848
Lagomarsino-Parma Co. ....	Santa Barbara .....	50,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,126
Laguna Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	40,000	Nov. 3, '03	38,780
La Habra Water Co. ....	La Habra .....	300,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,304
La Habra Valley Land and Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Jan. 22, '03	36,925
Lakeland Canal and Irrigation Co. ....	Hanford .....	50,000	May 25, '03	37,868
Lakenan Investment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Aug. 19, '02	36,035
Lakeside Flats Co. ....	Oakland .....	60,000	June 16, '03	38,010
Lake Baptist Church .....	Prunedale .....	None	Feb. 1, '04	39,378
Lake Spaulding Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	May 4, '03	37,718
Lamb Fruit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	April 12, '04	39,935
La Mesa Fruit Co. ....	San Diego Co. ....	4,000	June 5, '03	37,941
La Meridionale .....	San Francisco .....	None	Nov. 26, '02	36,593
L. A. Nalley Improvement Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	Oct. 28, '03	38,751
Lancaster Chamber of Commerce .....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,553
Land and Log Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 26, '03	37,872
Landry C. Babin Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	May 9, '04	40,124
Lange, Schooley & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,433
Langham Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco .....	30,000	Nov. 13, '02	36,511
La Perla Vineyard Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 6, '03	37,741
La Plata Oil Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	100,000	June 13, '04	40,381
Larkin Cigar Co. ....	Palo Alto .....	25,000	April 9, '04	39,898
Larry O'Gaff Mining Co. ....	Sacramento .....	1,000,000	Sept. 4, '02	36,115
Las Casitas Sanitarium .....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	May 28, '04	40,288



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Las Góteras Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	\$100,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,544
La Sierra Water Co. ....	Riverside	250,000	May 28, '03	37,893
Lassen Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 26, '02	36,075
Lassiat Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	Poker Flat	50,000	July 6, '03	38,143
Last Resort Gold Mining and Development Co. ....	Downieville	50,000	April 7, '04	39,881
Latin Club	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 1, '02	36,277
Laton Lumber Co. ....	Laton	25,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,514
Laton State Bank	Laton	25,000	April 13, '03	37,559
Laughlin-Jensen Co. ....	Easton	15,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,342
Laurelette Cañon Park Co. ....	Pomona	25,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,664
Lauritzen Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	7,000	July 16, '02	35,856
Lauterman Estate	Los Angeles	100,000	April 2, '03	37,491
La Verite Toilet Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 29, '02	36,775
Law Family Association of California	San Francisco	None	Dec. 11, '02	36,671
Lawless Land and Vineyard Co. ....	Martinez	30,000	April 12, '04	39,929
Lawless Stellar Compass Co. ....	San Francisco	5,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,046
Lawrence's Department Store	Sausalito	10,000	June 17, '04	40,426
Lawton Alaskan Tin Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	April 20, '03	37,595
Lawton Gold Mining Co. ....	Quincy	48,000	Jan. 27, '03	36,956
L. B. Valk Architectural Co. ....	Los Angeles	10,000	April 20, '03	37,596
L. D. Costa Orchard Canning Co. ....	San José	100,000	July 27, '03	38,241
Lead Mountain Min'g and Smelt'g Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,128
League of the Cross Hall Association	San Francisco	15,000	Nov. 29, '02	36,604
Leavitt-Bartholomew Co. ....	Los Angeles	15,000	June 18, '03	38,030
Le Compton Mining and Milling Co. ....	Nevada City	200,000	Dec. 13, '02	36,683
Leedham Bulb Co. ....	Santa Cruz	10,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,469
Legal Guaranty Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 19, '03	38,889
Leger & Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 13, '04	40,177
Le Grand Mining Co. ....	Merced	60,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,980
Leighton Hotel Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	July 19, '02	35,880
Lemon Grove Packing Co. ....	Lemon Grove	5,000	June 30, '03	38,109
Lemoore Canal and Irrigation Co. ....	Lemoore	106,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,156
Lemoore Lumber Co. ....	Lemoore	50,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,093
Lemoore Odd Fellows' Hall Ass'n	Lemoore	12,000	June 13, '03	37,992
Le Roy Leonard Co. ....	Pasadena	25,000	Aug. 1, '03	38,268
Letcher Automobile Co. ....	San José	25,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,521
Levenson Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,513
Levin Tanning Co. ....	Santa Rosa	75,000	Nov. 3, '02	36,462
Levi T. Darden Furniture and Carpet Co. ....	Eureka	15,000	May 6, '03	37,732
Levitt Consolidated Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 27, '02	36,426
Levy Estate Co. ....	Oakland	250,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,650
Lewars Refining Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,228
Lewin-Meyer Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 3, '03	38,977
Lewis & Newberry Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	June 13, '04	40,386
L. E. W. Shipping Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	July 10, '02	35,822
L. Goodfriend Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,805
L. H. Birth Co. ....	San Francisco	15,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,969
L. H. Butcher Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 19, '03	38,343
L'Harmonie Moderne	San Francisco	None	Dec. 3, '03	38,979
L. Harris Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,787
L. Hart & Son Co. ....	San José	50,000	Mar. 2, '03	37,176
Liberal Social Club	Los Angeles	None	July 2, '02	35,784
Lickey-Kirby Realty and Loan Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	May 20, '04	40,233
Lightning Liquor Cure Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 16, '04	40,197
Lilienthal Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,159
Lillis Oil Co. ....	Santa Barbara	20,000	Jan. 15, '04	39,257
Lincoln Annuity Union	San Francisco	None	Jan. 2, '04	39,169
Lindley Mercantile Co. ....	Sacramento	200,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,269
Lindsay Building and Improvement Co. ....	Lindsay	10,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,301
Linen Laundry and Supply Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,847
Linoleo-Petroleum Refining and Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles	180,000	July 31, '03	38,266
Lion Rock Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	April 4, '03	37,510
Lions of the World	San Francisco	None	Oct. 21, '03	38,711
Liquor Dealers' Ass'n of Monterey	Monterey	None	Feb. 6, '03	37,025
Little Bully Hill Min'g and Smelting Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,469
Little Edith Free Baptist Mission	Sacramento	None	Jan. 29, '03	36,970
Little Giant Mining, Milling and Development Co. ....	Oakland	500,000	May 11, '03	37,773



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Little Lake Hospital	Willits	\$25,000	July 26, '02	35,913
Little Shasta Power Co.	Hornbrook	3,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,665
Live Oak Hall Association	Live Oak	4,000	April 22, '03	37,605
Live Oak Oil Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Nov. 26, '02	36,590
Livermore Valley Bank	Livermore	50,000	July 29, '03	38,254
Lloyd-Ayers Commercial Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 14, '02	36,009
Lloyd C. Comegys Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,387
Loane Plumbing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,080
Local Savings Bank	Los Angeles	25,000	May 7, '03	37,278
Lockwood Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,327
Lomita Land and Water Co.	Los Angeles	72,000	Oct. 2, '03	38,578
Lone Star Cooperative Packing Ass'n	Lone Star	None	Mar. 12, '03	37,324
Long Beach Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 8, '03	37,956
Long Beach and Alamitos Improvmt. Co.	Long Beach	50,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,393
Long Beach Building Ass'n	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,086
Long Beach Hardware Co.	Long Beach	25,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,853
Long Beach Hospital Ass'n	Long Beach	25,000	Dec. 14, '03	39,044
Long Beach Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 20, '03	38,046
Long Beach Press Publishing Co.	Long Beach	10,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,423
Long Beach Realty Syndicate	Long Beach	75,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,118
Long Beach Water Co.	Los Angeles	750,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,541
Long Mineral Extracting, Mining and Developing Co.	Sacramento	1,000,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,898
Loomis Lumber Co.	Auburn	25,000	Sept. 5, '03	38,427
Loomis Rochdale Co.	Loomis	Coöperative	Nov. 10, '03	38,832
Lord & Westlake	San José	20,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,702
Lorens Fjord Co.	Oakland	100,000	Nov. 6, '02	36,472
Loring & Co.	San Diego	25,000	May 4, '03	37,709
Los Alamos Oil and Development Co.	San Francisco	160,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,434
Los Angeles Art Organ Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,211
Los Angeles Automobile Club	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 4, '03	38,283
Los Angeles Bible Institute	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 3, '03	37,006
Los Angeles Box and Hive Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,300
Los Angeles Car Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 5, '03	38,995
Los Angeles-Centinel Land Corporat'n	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 6, '04	40,336
Los Angeles Chemical Co.	San Francisco	40,000	June 19, '03	38,042
Los Angeles Chemical Water Purifying Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,625
Los Angeles Cherokee Oil Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	April 20, '04	39,966
Los Angeles City Investment Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,163
Los Angeles City Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	Los Angeles	None	May 5, '04	40,110
Los Angeles Colonization Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	May 7, '04	40,125
Los Angeles Creamery Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,473
Los Angeles Discount Agency	Los Angeles	30,000	April 18, '04	39,974
Los Angeles Fire Proof Cement Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Aug. 28, '03	38,391
Los Angeles Flower and Feather Mfg. Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,123
Los Angeles Free Methodist Seminary	Los Angeles	Property	April 23, '03	37,614
Los Angeles Fruit Juice Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 11, '02	35,827
Los Angeles Gas and Electric Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,816
Los Angeles Gymnasium and Athletic Club	Los Angeles	None	Jan. 29, '04	39,353
Los Angeles Hardware Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	May 20, '04	40,238
Los Angeles Independent Gas Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	Nov. 25, '02	36,586
Los Angeles Institute of Suggestive Therapeutics	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,457
Los Angeles Jockey Club	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,449
Los Angeles Lodge No. 99 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 7, '03	37,270
Los Angeles Market Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,262
Los Angeles Marshmallow Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	May 22, '03	37,843
Los Angeles Mattress Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Oct. 5, '03	38,592
Los Angeles Mechanic Institute	Los Angeles	250,000	July 7, '02	35,805
Los Angeles Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association	Los Angeles	None	July 9, '02	35,815
Los Angeles Mercantile Agency	Los Angeles	25,000	July 8, '03	38,154
Los Angeles Miners' Stock Exchange	Los Angeles	10,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,801
Los Angeles Miners' Stock Exch'g Ltd.	Los Angeles	Coöperative	Jan. 29, '03	36,973
Los Angeles National Base Ball Ass'n	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 21, '03	37,397
Los Angeles Percolator Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,663

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Los Angeles Pickle Co. ....	Los Angeles	\$25,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,066
Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,443
Los Angeles Produce Co. ....	Los Angeles	20,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,346
Los Angeles Realty Board	Los Angeles	None	June 9, '03	37,965
Los Angeles Settlement Association	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 9, '02	36,334
Los Angeles Stone Co. ....	Sacramento	100,000	July 31, '03	38,264
Los Angeles Suburban Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,517
Los Angeles Tool and Die Manuf'g Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	May 23, '03	37,854
Los Banos Oil Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	June 17, '04	40,416
Los Berros Land and Water Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 14, '02	36,517
Los Flores Land and Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	July 25, '02	35,906
Los Gatos Fruit-Growers' Union	Los Gatos	Coöpr'tive	Sept. 3, '03	38,418
L. Otzen & Co. ....	San Francisco	15,000	Oct. 26, '03	38,741
Louis L. James Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,529
Lovdal Bros. ....	Sacramento	500,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,961
Loving Service Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons	San Francisco	None	Jan. 5, '04	39,185
Lowe Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,252
Lower Hardwick Sideditch Co. ....	Hanford	1,500	Dec. 10, '03	39,022
Loyal Social Club	San Francisco	None	Dec. 7, '03	39,002
Loyalton Banking and Trust Co. ....	Loyalton	25,000	May 5, '03	37,231
Loyalton Masonic Hall Association	Loyalton	4,500	April 25, '03	37,628
L. Scatena & Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,436
L. Scatena Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,438
L. S. Munson Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Oct. 6, '03	38,600
Luckenbach Oil Atomizer Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	May 16, '03	37,807
Ludlow Bell Mining and Milling Co.	Ontario	1,000,000	Nov. 8, '02	36,489
Luitweiler Pumping Engine Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	June 24, '03	38,074
Lurline Stable Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 24, '02	36,579
Lux Land Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	April 11, '04	39,903
L. W. Godin Co. ....	Los Angeles	20,000	April 25, '04	40,039
Lynn-Lewis Co. ....	Redlands	25,000	Aug. 21, '02	36,049
Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Sept. 25, '02	36,230
Lyon & Hoag	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,764
Lyon-Dimock Storage and Moving Co.	Oakland	25,000	Aug. 20, '03	38,346
L Lyons Implement Co. ....	San Diego	25,000	Dec. 17, '02	36,702
Lytle Creek Power Co. ....	San Bernardino	300,000	Aug. 20, '02	36,042
Lytton Springs Resort and Sanitarium	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,089
M. A. Burns Manufacturing Co. ....	Eureka	40,000	June 29, '04	40,508
Maccabee Hall Association	Sacramento	75,000	July 25, '03	38,237
Maccabee Building Association	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,302
Machinery and Electrical Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,161
Mackie-Fredericks Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 21, '03	38,508
Madison & Bonner	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,924
Magne Silica Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Jan. 19, '04	39,280
Magnet Steam Laundry Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	July 23, '03	38,225
Magney Engine Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	May 28, '04	40,287
Magney Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	June 20, '04	40,438
Magnolia Avenue Christian Church	Los Angeles	None	May 16, '04	40,193
M. A. Graham Mill Co. ....	San Diego	50,000	April 7, '04	39,882
Maguire Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Nov. 19, '03	38,887
M. A. Hebbard Co. ....	Colton	50,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,961
Maier Packing Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,798
Malaga Packing Co. ....	Fresno	50,000	Sept. 15, '03	38,478
Maldonado & Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,796
Malina Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 16, '04	39,965
Maltman Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,011
Manes Gravity Scales Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	April 24, '03	37,627
M. A. Newmark & Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Dec. 6, '02	36,641
Manganese Mines Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	July 18, '03	38,204
Manhattan Furniture Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 19, '03	36,906
Manhattan Savings Bank	Sacramento	25,000	May 5, '03	37,230
Manila Athletic Club	Oxnard	5,000	July 29, '02	35,929
Manila Bank of San Francisco	San Francisco	25,000	May 3, '03	37,212
Manila Hemp and Cordage Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,903
Manley-Burnett Co. ....	Fowler	10,000	Aug. 12, '02	35,997
Manley Lumber Co. ....	Siskiyou County	20,000	Feb. 6, '03	37,021
Mannings	San Francisco	3,000	Dec. 15, '03	39,048
Manoa Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,091

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Mantle & Son	San Francisco	\$10,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,986
Manuel Breslauer Estate	Chico	54,000	June 16, '03	38,011
Margarita Club	San Luis Rey	None	Jan. 19, '03	36,905
Margarita Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Los Angeles	700,000	April 9, '04	39,901
Marin County Enterprise Publishing Co.	Mill Valley	2,500	Sept. 19, '02	36,190
Marin Furniture Co.	San Rafael	25,000	July 8, '03	38,155
Marin Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 13, '03	37,061
Marine Biological Ass'n of San Diego	San Diego	None	May 13, '04	40,171
Marine Construction Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,686
Maritime Club	Los Angeles	None	Nov. 10, '02	36,497
Market Street Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,904
Market Street and Eureka Valley Improvement Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 1, '03	37,903
Markham Lumber Co.	San Francisco	30,000	June 16, '04	40,408
Marks Bros.	San Francisco	200,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,086
Marlborough Hospital Association	San Bernardino	150,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,310
Marlborough Realty Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,478
Marsh Shooting Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 19, '03	38,893
Martens Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,386
Marten's Cash Store	San Rafael	25,000	April 20, '03	37,591
Martinez Winery	San Francisco	50,000	July 23, '02	35,890
Martin M. Samson Meat Co.	Berkeley	25,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,471
Maryland Hotel Co.	Pasadena	500,000	May 20, '03	37,828
Maryland Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 15, '03	38,001
Marymont Jewelry Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,606
Marysville Athletic Club	Marysville	None	Jan. 25, '04	39,345
Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall and Cemetery Association	Rio Vista	5,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,638
Masonic Cemetery Association. (Certificate continuing corporate existence).	San Francisco		Feb. 2, '04	39,382½
Masonic Hall Association	Corona	10,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,156
Masonic Hall Association of Ontario	Ontario	15,000	April 14, '04	39,948
Masonic Hall Association of San José	San José	100,000	Sept. 26, '02	36,231
Masonic Temple Association	Long Beach	50,000	May 4, '03	37,708
Master Builders' Association of Alameda County	Oakland	None	Jan. 11, '04	39,234
Master Painters' Ass'n of San Joaquin County	Stockton	None	June 13, '03	37,990
Mateo Lettunich Co.	Watsonville	100,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,879
Mathie Brewing Co.	Los Angeles	150,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,665
Mata Coffee Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,088
Maturity Commission Corporation	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,740
Mavis Consolidated Gold and Copper Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 28, '03	37,646
Maxwell & Co., Inc.	Los Angeles	20,000	April 30, '04	40,071
Mayday Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,090
Maywood Cash Store	Corning	50,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,706
M. Brady & Co.	Fresno	25,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,085
McBride Ledger Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 20, '03	38,212
McCabe-Duprey Tanning Co.	Eureka	60,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,803
McAbee Brothers Timber Co.	Santa Cruz	65,000	June 27, '04	40,489
McCall Construction Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 11, '02	36,669
McCarley & Smith Mercantile Co.	Shingletown	100,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,349
McCarthy Portable Elevator Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 16, '04	39,969
McCarty Wireless Telephone Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 2, '04	40,092
McClellan Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,128
McCloud River Club	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,286
McCloud Steam Laundry Co.	McCloud	6,000	Nov. 25, '03	38,931
McCloud Valley Bank	McCloud	25,000	April 23, '04	40,017
McClurg Co.	Fresno	50,000	July 15, '03	38,190
M. Cronan Co.	Sacramento	100,000	Dec. 23, '02	36,740
McGlashan Water Co.	Truckee	30,000	Dec. 19, '02	36,719
McGehon Carriage Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,918
McKay Leather Co.	Benicia	150,000	July 7, '02	35,797
McKenney's Apothecary Hall	Los Angeles	10,000	May 18, '04	40,209
McLaughlin Brothers Drayage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,249
McLaughlin Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 19, '03	37,819
McMaster-Pieper Machine Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 16, '02	36,176
McNeil & Co.	Stockton	25,000	June 21, '04	40,447
Mecca Land Co.	Redlands	100,000	April 29, '03	37,670



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Mechanics' Club .....	San Francisco ..	[None]	Jan. 25, '04	39,321
Mechanics' Home Building Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$25,000	Mar. 18, '04	39,739
Mechanics' Investment Co. ....	Oakland .....	75,000	May 5, '03	37,726
Mechanic Institute of Los Angeles ..	Los Angeles .....	350,000	Sept. 23, '02	36,213
Mechanics' Savings Bank .....	San Francisco ..	250,000	Jan. 21, '04	39,293
Meckfessel Realty Co. ....	Sacramento .....	250,000	Aug. 16, '02	39,030
Medical and Surgical Society of the State of California .....	San Francisco ..	None	Dec. 31, '02	36,790
Medical and Surgical Ticket Association ..	San Francisco ..	25,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,206
Meighan Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,064
Melvin, Hillis & Black .....	San José .....	10,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,415
Mendocino Cattle and Land Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,208
Mendocino County Publishing Co. ....	Mendocino City ..	10,000	June 16, '04	40,412
Mendocino Electric Light and Power Co. ....	Mendocino .....	25,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,683
Mendocino Oil Co. ....	Ukiah .....	75,000	July 25, '03	38,234
Menona Oil Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Mar. 17, '03	37,362
Mercantile Box Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,151
Mercantile Draying Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,103
Mercantile Improvement Co. of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	May 23, '04	40,253
Mercantile Loan and Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Oct. 22, '03	38,717
Mercantile Towel Supply and Laundry Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,957
Mercantile Union .....	Lompoc .....	75,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,496
Merced Gold Mining Co. ....	Saticoy .....	100,000	June 18, '03	38,031
Merced River Electric Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,000,000	June 27, '03	38,092
Mercedes Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	April 29, '03	37,657
Mercer-Hodgson Improvement Co. ....	Eureka .....	20,000	Nov. 13, '02	36,512
Merchants' Steamship Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	June 3, '03	37,918
Merchants' Auction Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,713
Merchants' Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	June 23, '03	38,065
Mercur Packing Co. ....	Suisun .....	25,000	Aug. 30, '02	36,101
Meriden Hydro-Carbon Light Co. of Cal. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Nov. 20, '02	36,555
Merritt Mercantile Co. ....	Eureka .....	10,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,292
Mesa Grande Mining Co. ....	San Diego .....	75,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,105
Mesa Land and Water Co. ....	Pomona .....	25,000	July 14, '02	35,844
Meserve's Clothing Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,391
Messing Estate Co. ....	San José .....	30,000	Dec. 15, '03	39,047
Meteor Boat Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Aug. 14, '03	38,329
Methodist Episcopal Church of Del Rosa ..	Del Rosa .....	None	Jan. 3, '03	36,808
Methodist Episcopal Church of Sunnyvale .....	Sunnyvale .....	None	Feb. 28, '03	37,170
Metropolitan Bank .....	Oakland .....	100,000	May 5, '03	37,224
Metropolitan Bath and Shaving Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,798
Metropolitan Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	June 10, '03	37,975
Metropolitan Coöperative Home Building Association .....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,248
Metropolitan Furniture Co. ....	Oakland .....	20,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,405
Metropolitan Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,791
Metropolitan Match Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	April 23, '04	40,022
Metropolitan Mercantile Company of San Francisco .....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 23, '04	40,020
Metropolitan Stock Exchange .....	San Francisco ..	75,000	April 11, '04	39,915
Mexican Extraction Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Dec. 29, '02	36,778
Mexican International Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,719
Mexican Medicine Co., Limited. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	April 30, '03	37,681
Mexican Patent Investment Co. ....	Alameda .....	75,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,130
Meyer Bros., Inc. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	June 8, '03	37,952
Michael Rahilly Co. ....	Merced .....	30,000	May 11, '04	40,152
Micheli Chemical Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	July 12, '02	35,839
Michigan Maple Syrup Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	June 11, '04	40,375
Middlemas Co. ....	Alameda .....	100,000	Jan. 14, '03	36,860
Middle River Navigation and Canal Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,500,000	Aug. 11, '02	35,990
Midland Electric Power Co. ....	Oakland .....	200,000	Sept. 10, '02	36,136
Midnight Sun Mining and Ditch Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	April 20, '03	37,588
Miley Ranch Co. ....	Fresno .....	40,000	April 21, '03	37,603
Milk-Wagon Drivers' Benevolent and Building Association .....	San Francisco ..	None	June 29, '04	40,512
Millbrae California Milk Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	July 29, '02	35,927
Milliken-Giesea Co. ....	Stockton .....	25,000	May 26, '04	40,275



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Mill Valley Masonic Hall Association	Mill Valley	\$25,000	May 28, '03	37,887
Mill Valley Water Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 3, '03	38,132
Mills Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,407
Miller-Chapin-Enwright Co.	Sacramento	250,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,380
Miller Land and Live Stock Co.	Castroville	50,000	June 30, '04	40,517
Miller Linotype Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,165
Miller Syndicate	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,961
Miller-Walker Co.	Berkeley	20,000	April 21, '04	40,004
Milton-Heynemann-Marshall Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 23, '03	38,725
Miners' Club	Los Angeles	None	April 4, '03	37,505
Mineral Mountain Mining Co.	Los Angeles	2,000,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,293
Mines Equipment Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 29, '03	37,902
Minneapolis Promotion Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Jan. 6, '04	39,190
Minor Mill and Lumber Co.	[Arcata]	300,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,594
Miradero Water Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	July 11, '02	35,826
Missionary Committee of the German Baptist Brethren Church for the District of California and Arizona	Covina	None	April 16, '03	37,578
Mission Amusement Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,854
Mission Bank	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 7, '03	37,026
Mission Contracting and Building Co.	[Santa Barbara]	25,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,290
Mission Marble Works	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,116
Missouri Bar Mining Co.	Sacramento	200,000	July 11, '02	35,832
M. L. & D. Marsh Co.	Nevada City	75,000	May 25, '04	40,267
M. Levy Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 16, '03	39,051
M. L. Stahl Co.	S. Buenaventura	20,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,532
M. Marsh & Co.	San Francisco	60,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,295
Mobile Carriage Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,325
Mocker Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,798
Model Creamery Co.	Oakland	25,000	Jan. 13, '03	36,854
Model Grocery Co.	Monterey	25,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,424
Model Grocery Co.	Pasadena	100,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,373
Modern Building and Home Ass'n	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 8, '02	35,981
Modern Grocery Co.	San Francisco	15,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,111
Modern Investment Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,815
Modern Workman Fraternity	Los Angeles	None	June 13, '04	40,391
Modesto Sanitarium	Modesto	25,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,846
Modesto Steam Laundry	Modesto	10,000	April 23, '03	37,621
Modoc Mill and Lumber Co.	Adin	150,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,585
Moffit Creek Lumber Co.	Yreka	200,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,369
Mohave Consolidated Development Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 28, '04	40,504
Mohawk Box and Lumber Co.	Oakland	75,000	April 6, '04	39,875
Mohawk Canal Co.	San Francisco	150,000	April 4, '04	39,854
Mohms-Frese Commercial Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,154
Moise & Davis	San Francisco	10,000	July 7, '02	35,799
Moise-Klinkner Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,106
Mollie Bawn Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,065
Monarch Realty Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 20, '04	40,232
Monday Afternoon Club	Covina	10,000	Feb. 27, '03	37,164
Monetary Trust Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,763
Moneta Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 31, '02	35,944
Moneta Presbyterian Church of Moneta	Moneta	None	Aug. 5, '02	35,966
Mono Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,968
Mono County Athletic Association	Bodie	None	Oct. 5, '03	38,593
Monrovia Saturday Afternoon Club	Monrovia	10,000	April 11, '03	37,556
Auxiliary	Monrovia	10,000	April 11, '03	37,556
Monroe Cider and Vinegar Co.	Ferndale	25,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,302
Monumental Mines Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	April 9, '04	39,900
Montalvo Irrigation Co.	Ventura	12,600	May 21, '04	40,247
Monterey Packing Co.	San Francisco	100,000	June 23, '03	38,060
Monterey Athletic Club	Monterey	None	Dec. 20, '02	36,725
Monterey Lime Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 23, '03	37,849
Monterey Corrals	Monterey	25,000	Mar. 22, '04	39,758
Monterey County Gas and Electric Co.	Los Angeles	750,000	Aug. 3, '03	38,275
Monterey Commission Co.	Monterey	25,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,362
Montezuma Trading Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 15, '03	38,669
Monterey Hotel Co.	Monterey	100,000	Nov. 3, '03	38,783
Montecito Country Club Association	Santa Barbara	75,000	April 23, '03	37,611
Monte Mining and Milling Co.	Sacramento	31,250	Mar. 12, '03	37,323
Montpelier Ditch Co.	Fresno	2,250	Jan. 9, '04	39,221

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Moody Estate Co. ....	San Francisco	\$1,000,000	Nov. 15, '02	36,519
Moore-Doty Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 22, '03	38,715
Moore Land and Investment Co. ....	San Francisco	5,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,082
Moore Mercantile Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	Dec. 20, '02	36,727
Moore Plate Co. ....	Madera	25,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,817
Moore-Steele Co. ....	San Luis Obispo	100,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,031
Morck Elastic Tire Co. ....	Oakland	200,000	Feb. 27, '03	37,165
Morgan-Taylor Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	June 29, '03	38,098
Morley's Billiard Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	April 10, '03	37,549
Morrison & Bevilockway Co. ....	San Francisco	15,000	Oct. 10, '02	36,335
Morrison-Carlock Gold Mining Co. ....	Fort Jones	1,000,000	May 20, '04	40,226
Morrow International Nut Lock Co. ....	Stockton	250,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,466
Morton L. Cook Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,258
Morton Sanatorium	San Francisco	500	June 27, '03	38,096
Mount Lassen Water and Power Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	May 28, '04	40,283
Mount Raymond Lumber and Develop- ment Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Nov. 7, '02	36,476
Mount Solomon Oil Co. ....	San Luis Obispo	150,000	June 12, '03	37,986
Mountain Belle Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 6, '03	37,730
Mountain King Gold Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	July 2, '02	35,781
Mountain Spring Development Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	May 4, '03	37,710
Mountain Summit Lime Manufact'g Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	July 31, '03	38,262
Mountain View Fruit Exchange	Mountain View	75,000	May 18, '03	37,816
Mountain View Rochdale Co. ....	Mountain View	Coöperativ	Mar. 4, '04	39,610
M. Sheftel Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 10, '03	39,017
M. S. S. Oil and Refining Co. ....	Bakersfield	400,000	July 11, '02	35,828
Mt. Boliver Gold Mining and Mill Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	July 7, '02	35,796
Mt. Stanley Mining Co. ....	Bakersfield	500,000	Feb. 6, '04	39,416
Mt. Whitney Fruit Co. of California	Oakland	250,000	May 11, '03	37,765
Muir & Co. ....	Willits	10,000	June 17, '04	40,425
Muir Brothers, Inc. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,413
Muirhead-McCann Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Oct. 14, '02	36,333
Mulholland Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 1, '03	37,687
Murphy Water, Ice, and Light Co. ....	San Bernardino	250,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,538
Murray Cabinet and Showcase Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 30, '03	38,766
Murray Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 9, '03	38,823
Mussel Slough Water Co. ....	San Francisco	60,000	May 22, '03	37,837
Musselman Co. ....	Los Angeles	10,000	July 14, '02	35,850
Must Hatch Incubator Co. ....	Petaluma	25,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,279
Mutual Benefit Coöperative Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	June 7, '04	40,348
Mutual Commercial Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,243
Mutual Gas Regulator Co. ....	San Francisco	3,000,000	April 28, '03	37,650
Mutual Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,183
Mutual Securities Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,411
Mutual Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,779
Mutual Trust Co. of San Francisco	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 10, '03	38,828
Myrtle-Jurgens Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 8, '03	36,828
Myrtle-Wood Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,066
Napa Junction Improvement Co. ....	Vallejo	50,000	Nov. 7, '02	36,477
Napa Navigation Co. ....	Napa	50,000	Nov. 8, '02	36,484
Napa Valley Mineral Water Co. ....	Oakland	25,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,280
Nash Mercantile Co. ....	Redding	25,000	Aug. 5, '02	35,967
Nassau Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 26, '04	40,270
Nathan Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,433
National Audit and Guaranty Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,383
National Automobile and Manufac- turers' Co. ....	San Francisco	30,000	July 25, '02	35,908
National Baseball Club	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,351
National Bowling Alley Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	July 18, '03	38,206
National Bread Company of California	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 5, '02	36,468
National Brick Corp. of San Francisco	San Francisco	250,000	July 10, '02	35,821
National Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles	30,000	Nov. 3, '02	36,463
National Discount Co. ....	Los Angeles	10,000	April 25, '03	37,630
National Economy Club	Los Angeles Co.	25,000	July 9, '03	38,162
National Elaterite Reduction Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	April 23, '04	40,023
National Electric Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,370
National Employes' Record Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	May 5, '03	37,723
National Free Piston Engine Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,942
National Gold Bond Corporation	San Francisco	300,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,786

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
National Industrial Peace Association ..	San Francisco	None	Jan. 15, '04	39,255
National Land Co. ....	San Francisco	\$25,000	April 4, '04	39,853
National Laundry Company of San José ..	San José	5,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,128
National Mill and Lumber Co. ....	Los Angeles	15,000	May 18, '03	37,815
National Oil and Transportation Co. ....	San Francisco	2,000,000	July 10, '02	35,819
National Pharmacy Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	April 5, '04	39,866
National Realty Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,726
National Social Club .....	Orange County	None	Jan. 17, '03	36,895
National Tailors .....	San Francisco	5,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,139
National Typewriting Bureau .....	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,754
National Underwriting and Trust Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 14, '03	37,792
National Voting Machine Co. ....	Pasadena	5,000,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,747
National Watermobile Co. ....	Napa	75,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,369
National Wood Pipe Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	Mar. 2, '03	37,178
Native Son Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	April 14, '04	39,942
Neenach Angora Goat and Stock Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 12, '03	39,040
Neff Ranch Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,371
Neill-Morosco Enterprises .....	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 9, '03	36,836
Nelson Hotel Co. ....	Olema	20,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,286
Ne Plus Ultra Gold Mining Co. ....	Fruitvale	30,000	Aug. 7, '03	38,293
Neptune Remedies Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 9, '04	39,649
Nestor Oil Co. ....	San Diego	50,000	April 23, '03	37,620
Neuchatel Nurseries .....	Burlingame	50,000	Jan. 12, '04	39,237
Neuner Specialty Book Co. ....	Los Angeles	20,000	July 11, '03	38,172
Nevada City Union Building Ass'n .....	Nevada City	20,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,522
Nevada County Daily Morning Miner .....	Nevada City	20,000	Feb. 20, '03	37,113
Nevada County Gold Dredging Co. ....	San Francisco	125,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,927
Nevada Gold Fields Co. ....	San Francisco	30,000	June 30, '03	38,107
Nevada Graphite Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	April 23, '04	40,029½
Nevada Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	July 3, '03	38,134
Nevada Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	June 19, '03	38,037
Nevada Realty Co. ....	San Francisco	30,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,402
Nevada Reduction Works .....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 11, '04	40,150
Nevurspoil Jar Closure Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,207
New Assembly Club .....	San Francisco	None	Mar. 30, '04	39,824
New Avila Co. ....	Fresno	25,000	Aug. 8, '03	38,302
New Calico Mining and Milling Co. ....	Stockton	100,000	May 26, '04	40,271
Newcastle Fruit Co. ....	Newcastle	Coöper'tive	Nov. 23, '03	38,922
Newcastle Improvement Co. ....	Newcastle	25,000	Oct. 6, '03	38,603
New Century Investment Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 16, '02	36,175
New Century Machine Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Feb. 12, '03	37,056
New Cerro Bonito Quicksilver Mining Co. ....	San José	2,000,000	Oct. 7, '02	36,326
New Eureka Gold Mining Co. ....	Nevada City	25,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,457
New Highland Gold & Copper Mining Co. ....	[Oakland]	2,000,000	Sept. 11, '03	38,453
New Index Gold Mining Co. ....	Selma	75,000	Jan. 3, '03	36,810
New Los Angeles Athletic Club .....	Los Angeles	100,000	May 17, '04	40,204
Newman, Myles & Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 30, '03	37,672
Newman Realty Co. ....	Newman	20,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,362
New Mission Club .....	San Francisco	None	July 6, '03	38,140
New Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works (Inc.) .....	San Francisco	40,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,755
Newport Beach Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 14, '03	37,338
New River Ranch Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	May 2, '04	40,083
News Publishing Co. of Monrovia .....	Monrovia	25,000	Feb. 11, '04	39,456
New Western Bowling Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 16, '02	36,691
New York Consolidated Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,500,000	Sept. 19, '03	38,505
Nichols Steam Generator Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 8, '03	38,616
Nieves Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles	5,000	June 15, '04	40,398
Novelty Moving Picture Circuit .....	Oakland	1,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,329
Novelty Pottery Co. ....	Oakland	10,000	April 27, '04	40,052
Novelty Sign Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	April 10, '03	37,547
Novelty Theatre Co. of Oakland, Calif. ....	[Oakland]	55,000	Jan. 21, '04	39,295
Novelty Theatre Co. ....	Redding	5,000	June 1, '04	40,307
Novelty Theatres Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	May 21, '03	37,832
Nonpareil Specialty Company of the Pacific Coast .....	San Francisco	30,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,421
Norton Bay Mining and Development Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 15, '04	39,260
North American Building and Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,554
North America Consolidated Gold Mining Co. ....	San José	500,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,631



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
North American Eagle Oil Co. ....	Fresno .....	\$300,000	Jan. 24,'03	36,935
North American Financing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Dec. 3,'03	38,983
North American Nitrate Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	April 21,'04	40,007
North Coast Commercial Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Aug. 28,'03	38,386
North Coast Water Co. ....	San Francisco .....	600,000	June 3,'04	40,315
Northeastern Oil Co. ....	Fresno .....	200,000	June 8,'04	40,359
North End Review Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Dec. 1,'02	36,611
North Good Hope Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Nov. 23,'03	38,914
North Moneta Garden Lands Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	35,000	Feb. 11,'04	39,455
North Mountain Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Sept. 24,'02	36,219
North Pacific Coast Mining and Development Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Nov. 11,'03	38,840
North Palo Verde Gold Mining Co. ....	Pomona .....	250,000	Nov. 30,'03	38,958
North Shore Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	July 31,'02	35,945
North Shore Railroad Employes' Relief Association .....	Sausalito .....	None	April 10,'03	37,548
North Tonopah Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	300,000	Sept. 17,'02	36,160
Northup Piano House .....	San José .....	75,000	Sept. 19,'03	38,503
Northwestern Construction Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Sept. 15,'03	38,477
Northwestern Vaudeville Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Mar. 31,'03	37,472
Northern California Coöperative Society .....	Chico .....	Coöpr'tive	May 14,'04	40,183
Northern California Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	June 25,'04	40,484
Northern Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	April 11,'04	39,908
Northern Redwood Lumber Co. ....	Eureka .....	2,000,000	Feb. 5,'03	37,020
Northern Warehouse Co. ....	Willows .....	50,000	Aug. 18,'02	36,034
Norwalk Business Men's Club .....	Norwalk .....	None	Dec. 4,'02	36,629
Norwalk Irrigation Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Mar. 25,'04	39,782
Nourse Land and Stock Co. ....	Ripon .....	35,000	Mar. 24,'04	39,777
Noyo Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 12,'04	39,922
Numodel Brush Co. ....	Watsonville .....	75,000	Jan. 26,'04	39,328
Nurses Alumnae S. F. Training School .....	San Francisco .....	None	Feb. 20,'04	39,529
Nutt Investment Co. ....	San Diego .....	50,000	Jan. 31,'03	36,994
Oak Chapel (Congregational) .....	Oakland .....	None	April 6,'03	37,514
Oak Glen Domestic Water Co. ....	Redlands .....	10,000	Oct. 3,'02	36,208
Oak Grove Cemetery Association .....	Laton .....	5,000	May 5,'04	40,108
Oak Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Sept. 16,'02	36,178
Oak Lumber Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Aug. 28,'02	36,084
Oak Park Water Co. ....	Oak Park .....	75,000	Dec. 5,'03	38,997
Oakwood Department Store Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	50,000	Nov. 5,'03	38,791
Oakwood Park Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Dec. 4,'03	38,987
Oakland Association .....	Oakland .....	25,000	Jan. 14,'04	39,247
Oakland Baseball Club .....	Oakland .....	20,000	April 20,'03	37,589
Oakland Burner Co. ....	Oakland .....	64,000	Sept. 26,'02	36,236
Oakland Feed and Fuel Co. ....	Oakland .....	25,000	Oct. 1,'02	36,268
Oakland Herald Publishing Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	Dec. 13,'02	36,682
Oakland Lumber Co. ....	Oakland .....	50,000	April 29,'04	40,060
Oakland Parcel Delivery .....	Oakland .....	10,000	Sept. 24,'02	36,218
Oakland Sanitary Dairy Co. ....	Oakland .....	10,000	June 4,'04	40,332
Oakland Street Fair and Carnival Ass'n .....	Oakland .....	20,000	April 9,'03	37,539
Oakland Street Improvement Co. ....	Oakland .....	50,000	Oct. 30,'03	38,767
Oakland Trust Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	Sept. 5,'03	38,429
Oakland White Star Laundry Co. ....	Oakland .....	50,000	April 20,'03	37,598
Oaxaca Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Aug. 1,'02	35,947
O'Brien Electric Light Letter Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Oct. 10,'02	36,338
O'Brien-Keller Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 11,'04	39,912
O'Brien Reflector and Electric Tube Lamp Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,500,000	June 10,'03	37,972
O'Bryan Electrical Co. ....	Monterey .....	25,000	Jan. 21,'03	36,913
Occidental Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	June 13,'04	40,390
Occidental Coöperative Co. ....	Oakland .....	300,000	Nov. 24,'02	36,578
Occidental Exporting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	60,000	Dec. 16,'02	36,690
Occidental Investment Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	April 8,'03	37,533
Occidental Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	600,000	June 7,'04	40,351
Occidental Shingle Co. ....	San Francisco .....	20,000	Sept. 19,'02	36,194
Ocean Boulevard Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	April 3,'03	37,493
Ocean Park Bath House and Amusement Co. ....	Ocean Park .....	150,000	Feb. 26,'04	39,571
Ocean Park Drug Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	5,000	Sept. 5,'03	38,428
Ocean Park Laundry Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Dec. 17,'02	36,703
Ocean Park Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Mar. 20,'03	37,389



STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Oceanside Improvement Co. ....	Redlands .....	\$50,000	June 4, '03	37,934
Oceanic Commercial Printing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 5, '04	39,864
Oceanus Drug Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	July 29, '02	35,925
Octave Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	April 11, '03	37,557
O. C. Zahn Paint Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,368
Odd Fellows' Hall and Cemetery Association of Galt .....	Galt .....	10,000	Mar. 31, '03	37,473
Odd Fellows' Hall Co. ....	Fresno .....	50,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,575
Odd Fellows' Lawn Cemetery Ass'n .....	Sacramento .....	None	Dec. 4, '02	36,628
Office Building Co. ....	Santa Rosa .....	100,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,618
O. F. Willey Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,671
Ogle-Huffman Live Stock Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,561
Okayama Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Sept. 3, '03	38,421
Ohman Hardware Co. ....	Eureka .....	20,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,408
Oil Co., The .....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	June 23, '04	40,471
Ojai Publishing Co. ....	Nordhoff .....	10,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,193
O. K. Gold Mining Co. ....	San José .....	200,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,374
Old Calaveras Mines Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Sept. 3, '03	38,424
Old Capital Hall Association .....	Monterey .....	10,000	June 3, '03	37,916
Old Oak Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	June 25, '04	40,481
Old Settlers' Water Co. ....	Cucamonga .....	33,840	Aug. 21, '02	36,048
Ole Olsen Aerial Navigation Co. ....	Oakland .....	60,000	Feb. 19, '04	39,514
Olson Brothers, Inc. ....	San Francisco .....	30,000	June 23, '04	40,460
Olsen-Cook Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 10, '04	40,140
Olympia Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,368
Omaha Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	July 1, '03	38,117
O. M. Dunham Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,467
Omega Phi Alpha .....	San Francisco .....	None	April 25, '04	40,043
Omicron Alpha Kappa Fraternity (O. A. K.) .....	San Francisco .....	None	Jan. 21, '04	39,296
Omparisa Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Mar. 1, '04	39,602
Onisbo Improvement Co. ....	Vorden .....	25,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,533
Ontario Colony Mining and Milling Co. ....	[Ontario] .....	200,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,963
Ontario Country Club .....	Ontario .....	20,000	Jan. 3, '03	36,809
Ontario Investment Co. ....	Ontario .....	75,000	April 7, '04	39,879
Onyx Club of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Aug. 12, '03	38,320
Optimus Glove Import Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,633
Orange Avenue Land and Water Co. ....	Irwindale .....	4,500	Sept. 15, '02	36,165
Orange Belt Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,129
Orchard and Farm .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	June 24, '03	38,071
Order of Owls .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Dec. 10, '02	36,659
Oregon Gold Dredging Co. ....	San José .....	500,000	May 23, '03	37,848
Oregon Letter Press Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	May 20, '03	37,831
Orient Automobile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,431
Orient Investment Co. of San Diego .....	San Diego .....	75,000	April 12, '04	39,925
Oriental Bank of San Francisco .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 5, '03	37,248
Oriental Dispensary .....	San Francisco .....	None	Aug. 16, '02	36,025
Oriental Seating Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,648
Oriental Warehouse Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	June 7, '04	40,350
Oriole Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,632
Oro Grande Lime and Stone Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Jan. 25, '04	39,316
Orosi Growers' Dried Fruit Co. ....	Orosi .....	Coöptive	Dec. 27, '02	36,771
Oroville Club .....	Oroville .....	None	Feb. 21, '03	37,117
Oroville Laundry Co. ....	Oroville .....	2,500	June 25, '04	40,480
Oscar Foss Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	2,200	June 17, '03	38,016
Osceola Mining and Development Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	May 2, '04	40,082
Ostera Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,154
O'Sullivan Estate .....	San Francisco .....	600,000	Sept. 24, '02	36,221
Oswego Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	April 17, '03	37,583
Othello Gold and Silver Mining Co. ....	Stockton .....	200,000	Oct. 21, '04	38,709
Ott Hardware Co. ....	Santa Barbara .....	50,000	Aug. 11, '02	35,993
Outomah Gold Mining Co. ....	Nevada City .....	250,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,167
Outlook Printing and Publishing Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	15,000	Aug. 25, '02	36,070
Out West Magazine Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,350
Overland Auto Traction Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	100,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,546
Overland Monthly Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,188
Overton Gold Mines .....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Jan. 13, '04	39,245
Ovideous Belt Dressing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	July 17, '02	35,861
Owens River Water and Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	3,000,000	July 24, '03	38,226
Oxford Athletic Club .....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	July 2, '02	35,783

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Oxnard Columbian Club.....	Oxnard.....	\$30,000	June 13, '04	40,385
Oxnard Development Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	Jan. 14, '03	36,863
Oxnard Implement Co.....	Oxnard.....	25,000	Nov. 1, '02	36,459
Oxnard Light and Water Co.....	Oxnard.....	150,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,684
Pacific Agricultural Works.....	Los Angeles.....	30,000	Aug. 9, '02	35,983
Pacific Aluminum Co.....	Redlands.....	25,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,078
Pacific Artificial Limb and Surgical Supply Co.....	Los Angeles.....	50,000	Mar. 30, '03	37,470
Pacific Carbon Dioxide Co.....	Los Angeles.....	100,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,544
Pacific Carriage Manufacturing Co.....	Los Angeles.....	75,000	May 23, '03	37,856
Pacific Cigar Co.....	San Francisco.....	10,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,367
Pacific Coast Blue Print Co.....	San Francisco.....	10,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,280
Pacific Coast Bottlers' Exchange, Inc.....	San Francisco.....	200,000	July 8, '03	38,153
Pacific Coast Building and Repairing Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,556
Pacific Coast Canning Co.....	Oakland.....	50,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,797
Pacific Coast Casualty Co.....	San Francisco.....	200,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,385
Pacific Coast Coal Co.....	San Diego.....	21,000,000	May 9, '04	40,134
Pacific Coast Chemical Gold Mining Co.....	Watsonville.....	250,000	Jan. 19, '03	36,901
Pacific Coass Coöperative Association.....	Los Angeles.....	None	Aug. 9, '02	35,989
Pacific Coast Federation of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators.....	San Francisco.....	None	Mar. 8, '04	39,642
Pacific Coast Hotel Supply Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	Dec. 3, '03	38,984
Pacific Coast Light, Heat, and Power Co.....	San Luis Obispo.....	500,000	Jan. 13, '03	36,857
Pacific Coast Mahogany and Veneer Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	May 31, '04	40,295
Pacific Coast Match Co.....	Madera.....	25,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,298
Pacific Coast Mercantile and Collection Agency.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	June 18, '04	40,431
Pacific Coast Miner.....	San Francisco.....	150,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,852
Pacific Coast Paper Co.....	San Francisco.....	200,000	May 20, '04	40,237
Pacific Coast Planing Mill Co.....	Los Angeles.....	150,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,965
Pacific Coast Poultry and Produce Co.....	Petaluma.....	50,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,391
Pacific Coast Rattan Co.....	San Francisco.....	20,000	June 18, '03	38,029
Pacific Coast Redwood Co.....	San Francisco.....	2,500,000	Feb. 28, '03	37,173
Pacific Coast Remedy Co.....	Los Angeles.....	2,000,000	April 4, '04	39,860
Pacific Coast Specialty Co.....	San Francisco.....	75,000	April 11, '04	39,914
Pacific Coast Supply Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	July 11, '02	35,825
Pacific Coast Union Overall Co.....	Los Angeles.....	25,000	April 11, '04	39,905
Pacific Coast Vaudeville Co.....	San Francisco.....	250,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,354
Pacific Coconut Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,076
Pacific Coconut Oil Co.....	San Francisco.....	200,000	May 16, '04	40,199
Pacific Collection Co.....	Los Angeles.....	10,000	May 25, '03	37,859
Pacific Copper Works.....	Los Angeles.....	25,000	June 22, '03	38,056
Pacific Credit Co.....	San Francisco.....	75,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,359
Pacific Curtain Fixture Co.....	Eureka.....	30,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,064
Pacific Distilling Co.....	San Francisco.....	250,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,657
Pacific Educational Association.....	[Healdsburg].....	None	Sept. 11, '03	38,454
Pacific Electric Heating Co.....	Ontario.....	25,000	May 19, '04	40,213
Pacific Electric Land Co.....	Los Angeles.....	400,000	June 9, '03	37,964
Pacific Electric Mirror Advertising Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,581
Pacific Forwarding Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,718
Pacific Foundry Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	Nov. 11, '02	36,501
Pacific Fuel Briquette Co.....	Los Angeles.....	200,000	June 18, '04	40,429
Pacific Funding and Security Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	April 30, '04	40,076
Pacific Gear and Tool Works.....	San Francisco.....	20,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,968
Pacific Guarantee and Investment Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	July 18, '03	38,207
Pacific Gypsum and Marble Co.....	San Francisco.....	150,000	Dec. 10, '03	39,019
Pacific Hay Press Co.....	Los Angeles.....	15,000	May 7, '03	37,749
Pacific Heating and Ventilating Co.....	San Francisco.....	50,000	Aug. 1, '03	38,267
Pacific Implement Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,811
Pacific Industrial Co.....	San Francisco.....	75,000	May 13, '04	40,169
Pacific Jupiter Steel Co.....	San Francisco.....	1,000,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,131
Pacific Leaf Tobacco Co.....	Los Angeles.....	25,000	July 16, '02	35,857
Pacific Life Association.....	Los Angeles.....	None	May 11, '04	40,154
Pacific Lime and Plaster Co.....	San Francisco.....	100,000	May 18, '04	40,206
Pacific Liquid Air and Oxygen Co.....	Los Angeles.....	1,000,000	Oct. 8, '02	36,327
Pacific Live Stock Association.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,307
Pacific Lumber Co. of Riverside, Cal.....	Riverside.....	75,000	July 14, '02	35,845
Pacific Mercantile Co.....	Los Angeles.....	60,000	Oct. 26, '03	38,739
Pacific Mill and Moulding Co.....	San Francisco.....	25,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,203

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Pacific Milling Co. ....	San Francisco	\$50,000	Oct. 9, '02	36,331
Pacific Motor Car Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 8, '03	37,752
Pacific Packers' Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	375,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,437
Pacific Photoscope Co. ....	San Francisco	30,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,380
Pacific Plating and Metal Works ..	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,195
Pacific Posting Service .....	Los Angeles	1,000	Feb. 28, '03	37,167
Pacific Press Publishing Association ..	Mountain View	None	June 29, '04	40,509
Pacific Promotion Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	April 1, '04	39,838
Pacific Pure Food Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,992
Pacific Redwood Co. ....	Los Angeles	400,000	April 6, '03	37,519
Pacific Redwood Shingle Co. ....	Eureka	100,000	April 3, '03	37,494
Pacific Removable Threshold Co. ....	[Glendora]	500,000	May 6, '04	40,115
Pacific Sandstone Brick Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	April 20, '03	37,593
Pacific Sanitary Ware Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,122
Pacific Savings Bank .....	San Francisco	25,000	May 3, '03	37,211
Pacific School of Osteopathy .....	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 28, '04	39,347
Pacific Securities Co. ....	San Francisco	30,400	Sept. 23, '03	38,516
Pacific Shade Cloth Co. ....	[Oakland]	100,000	July 25, '02	35,909
Pacific Shoe Polish Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 6, '03	38,289
Pacific Smelting Co. ....	[Bakersfield]	2,000,000	Nov. 26, '02	36,594
Pacific Stamping and Metal Works ..	San Francisco	25,000	May 31, '04	40,299
Pacific States Automobile Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,388
Pacific States Casket Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,958
Pacific States Directory Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 17, '03	38,486
Pacific States Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,307
Pacific States Pipe Works .....	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,801
Pacific States Refineries .....	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 9, '02	36,655
Pacific Steam Economizer Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,414
Pacific Steel Co. ....	San Diego	1,000,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,755
Pacific Stevedoring and Ballasting Co. ....	San Francisco	60,000	Oct. 14, '02	36,355
Pacific Stone Co. ....	San Francisco	120,000	Dec. 23, '02	36,742
Pacific Store and Office Fixture .....	San Francisco	15,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,681
Pacific Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,357
Pacific Surgical Supply Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,294
Pacific Talking Machine Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,096
Pacific Tank Co. ....	Los Angeles	150,000	Jan. 28, '03	36,966
Pacific Transfer Van and Storage Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	May 10, '04	40,142
Pacific Union Medical, Missionary and Benevolent Association .....	San Francisco	None	July 24, '02	35,899
Pacific U. S. Fence Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Oct. 17, '02	36,375
Pacific Valve Co. ....	Los Angeles	75,000	April 15, '04	39,958
Packwood Canal Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,838
Page & Falch's Bakery and Restaurant ..	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,336
Pajaro Gas and Electric Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 13, '02	36,681
Pajaro Valley Water Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 27, '03	36,953
Palace Drug Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 16, '03	37,805
Palace Social Club .....	San Francisco	None	April 27, '04	40,050
Pallas Athena Benevolent Society .....	San Francisco	None	Mar. 9, '04	39,651
Palma Glass and Soda Co. ....	Riverside	300,000	May 29, '03	37,901
Palm Place Co. ....	Los Angeles	150,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,870
Palm Typewriter Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	May 26, '03	37,870
Palo Alto Hardware Co. ....	Palo Alto	25,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,895
Palo Alto Laundry Co. ....	Palo Alto	10,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,813
Palo Alto Masonic Temple Association ..	Palo Alto	50,000	Aug. 22, '02	36,053
Palo Alto Publishing Co. ....	Palo Alto	15,000	July 12, '02	35,841
Palomares Land Co. ....	San Francisco	24,342	Sept. 15, '02	36,174
Paloverde Canal Co. ....	Palo Verde	Coöperative	Mar. 7, '03	37,267
Paloverde Irrigation and Improvem't Co. ....	Los Angeles		Dec. 26, '02	36,754
Panoche Coal Co. ....	Oakland	2,000,000	Feb. 25, '03	37,143
Papago Land and Water Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,900
Paradise Orange Grove Co. ....	San Francisco	350,000	Dec. 3, '02	36,624
Paradox Ice Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,348
Parent Co. ....	San Francisco	80,000	April 14, '04	39,949
Park Amusement Co. ....	Sacramento	25,000	May 26, '04	40,277
Park Investment Co. ....	San Francisco	24,000	Mar. 14, '03	37,341
Park Land Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,911
Park Lumber Co. ....	Berkeley	200,000	April 23, '03	37,622
Parker Co. ....	Siskiyou Co.	150,000	June 1, '04	40,303
Parker-Roth Co. ....	Fresno	50,000	June 20, '03	38,047



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Parlier Hall Association	Parlier	\$5,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,595
Pasadena Garage Co.	Pasadena	25,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,993
Pasadena Lodge, No. 672, B. P. O. E.	Pasadena	None	June 18, '04	40,435
Pasadena Masonic Temple Association	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 17, '03	39,056
Pasadena Oil and Refining Co.	Pasadena	1,000,000	July 29, '02	35,933
Pasadena Syndicate	Pasadena	25,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,145
Pasadena Tournament of Roses Ass'n	Pasadena	None	Mar. 24, '04	39,778
Paso Robles Hot Sulphur Bath Co.	El Paso de Robles	25,000	Aug. 1, '02	35,953
Paso Robles Realty Co.	Paso Robles	25,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,599
Pastime Club of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Dec. 17, '02	36,700
Patent Calf Shoe Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,752
Patten & Davies Lumber and Fuel Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	Dec. 20, '02	36,728
Patterson Ranch Co.	San Francisco	750,000	Jan. 14, '03	36,862
Paul Dried Fruit Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 3, '03	37,917
Paul Elder & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	May 8, '03	37,753
Paul M. Nippert Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,820
Paxton Halfmoon Bay Oil Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,138
P. C. Hansen & Co.	Jarvis Landing	25,000	June 29, '04	40,505
Peat Land Realty Co.	[Smeltzer]	75,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,924
Peck Ranch Water Co.	Los Angeles	15,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,537
Peck's Tourist Bureau Co.	San Francisco	25,000	July 28, '02	35,919
Peerless Coöperative Dye Works	Los Angeles	5,000	Feb. 16, '04	39,492
Peerless Kitchen Boiler Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,424
Peerless Manufacturing Co.	Oakland	200,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,447
Peerless Social Club	San Francisco	None	April 12, '04	39,931
Peninsula Development Co.	Redlands	25,000	Jan. 9, '03	36,833
Peninsula Investment Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,749
Peninsula Securities Co.	San Francisco	200,000	April 29, '04	40,064
Penny Arcade Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,303
Penn'a Mining, Developing and Operating Co.	Oakland	200,000	Oct. 18, '02	36,380
Pentagon Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Dec. 16, '03	39,053
People's Bank of Benicia	Benicia	30,000	June 15, '04	40,404
People's Club	Loyalton	1,000	Oct. 28, '03	38,750
People's Laundry Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,886
People's Savings Bank	Hanford	25,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,666
People's Savings Bank and Trust Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	May 6, '03	37,266
Pepper Hotel Co.	Los Angeles	35,000	Mar. 31, '04	39,834
Percival Estate Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	April 30, '04	40,078
Percy H. Clark Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,365
Perfection Chimney Flue Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,060
Perfection Oil Burner Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Nov. 25, '03	38,930
Perfection Safety Bottle Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Oct. 31, '03	38,770
Perkins Athletic Club	Perkins	None	Sept. 4, '02	36,118
Perrine Warehouse and Land Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,672
Peruvian Patent Investment Co.	San Francisco	160,000	April 9, '04	39,899
Petaluma Coffee Club Association	Petaluma	None	Dec. 29, '02	36,776
Petaluma Machine Works and Foundry	Petaluma	25,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,803
Peterson-Wilson Cigar Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Oct. 29, '02	36,444
Phil Herold Co.	San José	25,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,479
Philharmonic Society of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Oct. 16, '03	38,677
Philippines Agricultural Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 18, '02	35,873
Phillips & Ridgway Co.	Eureka	25,000	Aug. 4, '03	38,280
Phillips Oil Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Oct. 15, '03	38,668
Phoenix Athletic Club	Marysville	1,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,087
Phoenix Investment and Funding Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 28, '04	40,498
Phoenix Quicksilver Mining Co.	San Francisco	3,000,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,289
Phoenix Social Club	Los Angeles	None	Aug. 15, '02	36,023
Phoenix Supply Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 27, '02	36,425
Phonograph Typewriting Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 30, '04	40,516
Physicians' Association	Oakland	75,000	May 16, '04	40,189
Physicians' Building Co.	Sacramento	150,000	Sept. 24, '03	38,527
Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of the Pacific Slope	[Pasadena]	None	June 5, '03	37,936
Pictorial American Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,523
Piedmont Building Association	Oakland	50,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,201
Pierce Brothers & Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	July 25, '02	35,912
Pilones Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,418
Pinaqui Mining Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,705
Pine Cone Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	May 28, '03	37,888



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Pines, "The" .....	Fresno .....	\$12,000	May 2, '04	40,079
Pinole Light and Power Co. ....	Pinole .....	2,000	Sept. 5, '03	38,430
Piñon Consolidated Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Jan. 28, '04	39,346
Piñon Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	April 4, '03	37,513
Pioneer Asphaltum and Artificial Stone Pavement Co. ....	San Francisco .....	20,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,435
Pioneer Automobile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	April 23, '03	37,623
Pioneer Belting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	15,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,377
Pioneer Brick Co. ....	Visalia .....	10,000	April 14, '04	39,947
Pioneer Building Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Oct. 18, '02	36,381
Pioneer Chemical Works .....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	May 7, '03	37,747
Pioneer Fruit Co. ....	Sacramento .....	100,000	Sept. 15, '03	38,479
Pioneer Hardware Store .....	Placerville .....	24,000	July 2, '03	38,124
Pioneer Memorial Hall Ass'n of Santa Clara County .....	San José .....	None	Mar. 3, '03	37,185
Pioneer Realty Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	April 1, '04	39,837
Pioneer Roll Paper Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	150,000	Aug. 22, '02	36,059
Pioneer Savings Bank .....	Sacramento .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,226
Pioneer Van and Storage Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Sept. 15, '03	38,473
Pismo Social Club .....	Pismo .....	5,000	July 30, '02	35,935
Pitter Ostrich Feather Waterproofing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,812
Piute Mining Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	75,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,995
Pixley Hardware Co. ....	Orange .....	25,000	May 7, '04	40,119
P. J. Weniger & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Sept. 1, '03	38,404
Placer County Abstract and Title Co. ....	Auburn .....	10,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,297
Placer Co. Land and Manufacturing Co. ....	[Auburn] .....	10,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,444
Placer County Steam Laundry Co. ....	Auburn .....	10,000	Mar. 20, '03	37,392
Placer Queen Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Mar. 14, '04	39,696
Placerville Fuel and Gas Co. ....	Placerville .....	25,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,690
Placerville Athletic Club .....	Placerville .....	1,000	May 25, '03	37,862
Plant Supply Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Aug. 21, '02	36,046
Planz Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	April 9, '04	39,902
Platt Produce Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	July 18, '02	35,871
Plattduetsche Vereen von Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	None	May 8, '03	37,757
Pleasanton Iron Works .....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,633
Plumas Commercial Co. ....	Beckwith .....	50,000	June 17, '04	40,423
Plumas County Bank .....	Quincy .....	25,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,409
Plumas Mines .....	Santa Cruz .....	200,000	June 9, '03	37,960
Plumas Mining Commercial Co. ....	[San José] .....	500,000	Jan. 6, '04	39,191
Plumas Seneca Gold Mines .....	San Francisco .....	300,000	May 24, '04	40,260
Plymouth Congregational Church of Long Beach .....	Long Beach .....	None	May 21, '04	40,245
Point Loma Invalid Hotel .....	[Point Loma] .....	50,000	Nov. 7, '02	36,481
Point of Timber Landing Co. ....	Byron .....	10,000	Nov. 16, '03	38,868
Pt. Richmond Wharf, Dock & Warehouse .....	Point Richmond .....	25,000	June 4, '03	37,924
Polar Star Quicksilver Co. ....	San Luis Obispo .....	20,000	Nov. 19, '03	38,894
Pomeroy Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	12,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,296
Pomona City Guards .....	Pomona .....	None	April 11, '04	39,919
Pomona Cured Fruit Union .....	Pomona .....	25,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,083
Pomona Lime, Cement and Stone Co. ....	Pomona .....	200,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,411
Pomona Valley Hospital Association .....	Pomona .....	25,000	April 18, '04	39,973
Pomona Valley Telephone and Telegraph Union .....	[Pomona] .....	50,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,150
Pompeli Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,470
Pontiac Mining Co. ....	Healdsburg .....	100,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,889
Pope Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	July 21, '03	38,217
Pope Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,422
Porter's Bar Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Nov. 24, '02	36,580
Porterville Realty Co. ....	Porterville .....	20,000	Jan. 10, '03	36,838
Porterville Water Works .....	San Francisco .....	100,000	June 23, '03	38,063
Port Clarence Exploration Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 23, '03	37,850
Port Rogers Development Co. ....	Watsonville .....	150,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,394
Portuguese Commission Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,065
Posey Consolidated Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	July 15, '02	35,851
Potosi Land and Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	April 1, '04	39,842
Power & Pike Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,310
Pow Wong Whui .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Dec. 12, '03	39,035
Preciosa Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,017
Premier Piano and Player Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	May 23, '04	40,251

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Presbyterian Church of Fair Oaks	Fair Oaks	None	Jan. 28, '04	39,349
Presbyterian Church of San Martin	San Martin	None	May 20, '04	40,235
Presbytery of Benicia	San Anselmo	None	June 23, '04	40,465
Presidio Heights Social Club	San Francisco	None	Aug. 6, '03	38,290
Prettyman & Wolf Co.	Watsonville	\$25,000	Aug. 14, '02	36,008
Price Mining and Milling Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,727
Primo Company	Los Angeles	70,500	May 15, '03	37,799
Probate Bank	San Francisco	25,000	May 5, '03	37,249
Producers and Consumers' Mercantile Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 25, '02	36,583
Producers' Raisin-Packing Co.	Fresno	Coöperative	Mar. 9, '03	37,295
Producers' Supply Co.	Visalia	10,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,817
Progress Café Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,406
Progress Investment Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 26, '03	38,537
Promis Col. Realty Co.	San José	50,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,609
Promontorio Consolidated Mining Co.	Los Angeles	5,000,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,149
Prospect Hill Gold Mining Co.	[Iowa Hill]	50,000	Oct. 26, '03	38,738
Prosper Mill Co.	San Francisco	40,000	Jan. 10, '03	36,841
Providence Hospital of Oakland	Oakland	None	Dec. 5, '03	38,992
Provident Home Co.	Oakland	25,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,090
Prudential Development Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,785
Prudential Investment Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 3, '03	38,581
Prudhomme Gold Mining & Milling Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 8, '03	37,951
Psycho-Religio Church of Revelations	Los Angeles	None	June 27, '03	38,095
Pudding Creek Redwood Co.	San Francisco	400,000	May 16, '03	37,803
Pure Water Co.	Oakland	30,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,505
P. W. Hodges Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 14, '02	36,354
P. W. Morse Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 4, '03	37,927
Pyne Music Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 22, '02	36,211
Pyramid Power Co.	San Francisco	5,000,000	Nov. 1, '02	36,458
Pythian Castle Association	Fresno	50,000	Oct. 3, '02	36,300
Pythian Castle Ass'n of Sacramento	Sacramento	12,500	Nov. 7, '02	36,483
Pythian Chronicle	San Francisco	5,000	Feb. 21, '03	37,115
Quadros, Corriea & Friant	San Francisco	10,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,981
Quadruple Oil Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 3, '03	38,419
Quartz Quarry Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	July 28, '03	38,253
Quincy Calglessier Printing and Rubber Stamp Co.	San José	5,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,099
Quinn Water Pressure Oil Burner Co.	San José	2,500	Feb. 25, '03	37,142
Quizquiz Oil Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,564
Quong On Guey Benevolent Association	Sacramento	None	June 5, '03	37,943
Raake & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	May 14, '03	37,791
Radium Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	July 30, '03	38,259
Radium Oil Co.	San Francisco	250,000	April 29, '04	40,065
R. A. Fowler Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,214
Ragesdale Co.	Madera	25,000	Jan. 31, '03	36,987
Raisin City Bakery Co.	Fresno	10,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,626
Raisin City Investment Co.	Fresno	15,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,494
R. A. Leet & Co.	Oakland	25,000	July 9, '02	35,812
Ralph Rogers Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 6, '04	40,334
Ralston Realty Co.	San Diego	25,000	May 5, '04	40,109
Ramar Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,360
Ramona Candy Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 8, '03	37,531
Ramona Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Riverside	200,000	Sept. 16, '02	36,179
Ramona Ranch Co.	Los Angeles	300,000	July 10, '03	38,163
Randsburg Consolidated Gold Min'g Co.	Randsburg	50,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,294
Ransome Construction Co.	Oakland	50,000	Oct. 31, '03	38,768
R. A. Rowan & Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	May 23, '04	40,254
Rapid Stamp Mill Co.	San Francisco	150,000	Feb. 28, '03	37,169
Raven Publishing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,712
Raynor Copper Mining Co.	San Francisco	130,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,834
Raynor Hotel Co.	Chico	20,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,539
R. Buswell Paint Co.	Oakland	50,000	May 21, '03	37,833
R. D. Bronson Desk Co.	Los Angeles	5,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,296
R. D. Robinson Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,269
Real Estate Security Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,898
Realto Building and Realty Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,365
Realty Auction Co. of California	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,560
Realty Bonds and Finance Co.	Oakland	1,000,000	April 13, '04	39,939

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Realty Development Co.	Newman	\$100,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,429
Realty Improvement Co. of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	300,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,127
Realty Improvement Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,188
Realty Investment Union	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 26, '02	36,074
Realty Title Co. of Alameda County	Oakland	75,000	May 21, '03	37,835
Reclamation Water Co.	Arcata	12,080	Nov. 3, '02	36,464
Record Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 12, '02	35,835
Recruit Oil Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 4, '03	37,714
Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Parish of St. Stephens, at Hollywood, County of Los Angeles	[Hollywood]	None	Oct. 3, '03	38,588
Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Parish of Ocean Park, at Ocean Park, County of Los Angeles	[Ocean Park]	None	April 30, '04	40,066
Red Banks Orchard Co.	Visalia	125,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,795
Redbank Water Co.	Riverside	20,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,095
Red Bluff Drug Store	Red Bluff	75,000	July 1, '02	35,777
Red Cross Drug Co.	Oakland	5,000	Oct. 18, '02	36,382
Redding and Big Bend Lumber Co.	Redding	200,000	April 2, '04	39,847
Redding Brokerage Co.	Redding	75,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,410
Redding Feed Co.	Redding	30,000	April 18, '04	39,979
Redlands Hardware and Stove Co.	Redlands	50,000	May 9, '04	40,132
Redlands Lodge No. 583 of the B. & P. O. Elks of the U. S. of A.	Redlands	None	June 26, '03	38,084
Redlands Realty Co.	Redlands	200,000	April 2, '03	37,482
Redlands Golden Orange Association	Redlands	25,000	May 28, '04	40,289
Redlands Hospital Association	Redlands	25,000	June 6, '04	40,340
Redlands Abstract and Title Co.	Redlands	50,000	May 23, '03	37,855
Redlands White Star Laundry Co.	Redlands	50,000	Oct. 3, '03	38,583
Redlands Heights Orange Association	Redlands	20,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,492
Redlick Bros., Inc.	San Francisco	300,000	Feb. 20, '03	37,110
Red Lion Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,311
Red Men's Hall Ass'n of Vallejo	Vallejo	12,500	Mar. 24, '03	37,415
Redmen's Hall Ass'n of Petaluma	Petaluma	None	April 17, '03	37,581
Red Mountain Hydraulic Gold Min'g Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,581
Redondo Athletic Club	Los Angeles	25,000	Dec. 4, '03	38,989
Red Rock Gravel Mining Co.	Randsburg	500,000	Oct. 8, '02	36,329
Redwood City Water Co.	Redwood City	8,000	July 1, '03	38,121
Reed Filter Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 10, '03	36,840
Reedley Cöoperative Packing Ass'n	Reedley	Coöpr'tive	Feb. 24, '03	37,135
Reedley Growers' Dried Fruit Co.	Reedley	None	Dec. 18, '02	36,715
Reedley Hall and Store Co.	Reedley	7,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,638
Reedley Lumber Co.	Reedley	25,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,515
Reedley State Bank	Reedley	25,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,557
Regal Gold and Copper Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,920
Regal Placer Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,776
Register Investment Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Nov. 28, '03	38,944
Register Publishing Co.	Watsonville	25,000	June 23, '03	38,066
Rehearsal Social Club	San Francisco	None	June 24, '04	40,477
Reis Tract Real Estate Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,227
Reliable Gas Regulating Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,733
Reliable Non-Refillable Bottle Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 15, '03	37,998
Reliance Mutual Building and Loan Association	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,563
Rengstorff Co.	Mountain View	200,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,804
Reno Power, Light and Water Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,729
Renton, Holmes & Co.	San Francisco	100,000	July 30, '03	38,258
Repsold Winery	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,153
Republic Securities Corporation	San Francisco	1,000,000	June 28, '04	40,501
Republican Mining Co.	Whittier	100,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,420
Retail Butchers' Board of Trade of Los Angeles County	Los Angeles	None	July 18, '03	38,209
Retail Fruit Dealers of San Francisco	San Francisco	None	Mar. 14, '03	37,344
Review Publishing Co.	Redlands	20,000	Oct. 10, '02	36,341
Rex Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 27, '03	38,090
Reynolds & Van Nuys Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Aug. 14, '03	38,326
Reynolds Chemical Works	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,504
Reynolds Electrical Supply Co.	[Santa Barbara]	10,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,267
Reynolds Electrical Supply Co.	Santa Barbara	10,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,266
Reynolds Ferry Mining Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 18, '03	38,883



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Reynolds Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco	\$50,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,753
Reynolds Oil Co. ....	Bakersfield	50,000	Jan. 6, '04	39,192
R. F. Morrow Land and Live Stock Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Sept. 5, '03	38,426
Rialto Mining Co. ....	Jackson	200,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,137
Rialto Orange-Lemon Association	Rialto	2,500	Oct. 23, '02	36,408
Rialto Refining and Oil Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,591
Rialto Social and Athletic Club	San Francisco	None	May 10, '04	40,141
Rialto Warehouse Co. ....	Rialto	3,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,409
Rice Ranch Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,694
Richards Pump Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	June 19, '03	38,032
Richardson & Erlin Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,676
Richardson Brothers Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 3, '03	38,277
Richardson-Brunsing Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	May 28, '04	40,284
Richelieu Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 22, '02	36,210
Richter Creek Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	120,000	Nov. 7, '02	36,478
Richmond Building and Realty Co. ....	[Richmond]	10,000	Dec. 16, '03	39,054
Richmond Foundry and Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	April 1, '03	37,479
Richmond Light and Power Co. ....	San Francisco	150,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,495
Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church	San Francisco	None	April 24, '03	37,624
Richmond Promotion Syndicate	Richmond	None	April 21, '04	40,008
Richmond Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Richmond	None	Sept. 3, '02	36,114
Richmond Transfer and Supply Co. ....	Point Richmond	30,000	Aug. 26, '03	38,373
Ricoro Gold Mines Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	June 24, '04	40,476
Ridge Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	April 29, '03	37,658
Rightway Shoe Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	April 8, '04	39,890
Rinaldo Bros. & Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	April 30, '03	37,673
Rincon Foundry Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	May 2, '03	37,697
Ripon Arbor Club	Ripon	None	May 9, '04	40,131
Rio Land and Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	April 20, '04	39,992
Rio Vista Canning and Packing Co. ....	Rio Vista	100,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,578
Rivers Bros. Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	April 25, '04	40,034
Riverside-Artesia Water Co. ....	[Riverside]	200,000	June 4, '03	37,932
Riverside Art Novelty Co. ....	Riverside	25,000	April 4, '03	37,507
Riverside Church of the United Brethren in Christ	Fresno	None	Aug. 7, '03	38,298
Riverside Elks Building Association	[Riverside]	25,000	June 9, '03	37,966
Riverside Foundry and Machine Works	Riverside	50,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,814
Riverside Heights Co. ....	Los Angeles	600,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,104
Riverside Hospital Association	Riverside	25,000	Aug. 22, '02	36,058
Riverside Photo Co. ....	Riverside	15,000	Jan. 7, '03	36,825
Riverside Steam Laundry Co. ....	Riverside	25,000	Oct. 27, '02	36,428
R. N. Nason & Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,061
Roadrunner Automobile and Power Co. ....	Los Angeles	55,000	Mar. 14, '04	39,700
Roblar Mining Co. ....	Petaluma	200,000	Feb. 6, '04	39,419
Rob Roy Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	150,000	Sept. 23, '02	36,217
Robbins Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,915
Robert C. Hansen Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	May 2, '03	37,698
Robert Dalziel Jr. Co. ....	Oakland	75,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,796
Robert Dollar Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 10, '03	39,018
Robert White Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,284
Roberts Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 13, '03	36,833
Roberts Oil Co. ....	Hanford	100,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,414
Rodesino Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Jan. 19, '03	36,904
Rodman-Wise Co. ....	Los Angeles	35,000	Dec. 9, '02	36,657
Roeding Fig-Packing Co. ....	Fresno	100,000	April 15, '03	37,567
Roeding Olive Co. ....	Fresno	50,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,291
Rogers Engineering Co. ....	San Francisco	150,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,265
Rogue River Packing and Navigation Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,553
Romita Gun Club	Los Angeles	None	Oct. 2, '03	38,579
Rose and Harold Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	[Poker Flat]	1,000,000	July 23, '03	38,224
Rose Canning Co. ....	San Francisco	15,000	Sept. 19, '02	36,191
Rosedale Water Co. ....	San Bernardino	5,000	Feb. 13, '03	37,062
Rose Lawn Cemetery Association	Sacramento	None	Mar. 8, '04	39,645
Rosenberg Estate Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 29, '03	38,552
Rosenthal, Feder & Co. ....	San Francisco	150,000	Feb. 13, '03	37,059
Rose Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	July 6, '03	38,145
Roseville Banking and Trust Co. ....	Sacramento	25,000	May 5, '03	37,233



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Rossi & Anderson Co. ....	St. Helena .....	\$50,000	Dec. 16, '03	39,055
Rothschild & Hadenfeldt ..	San Francisco .....	75,000	Oct. 27, '03	38,745
Rothschild-Ehrenpfort Co. ..	San Francisco .....	20,000	Aug. 16, '02	36,026
Rothwoll Gold Mining and Milling Co.	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,315
Rough House Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Dec. 4, '03	38,988
Rountree Home Building Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 12, '04	39,236
Routzahn Seed Co. ....	San Luis Obispo .....	100,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,664
Rowan-Ford Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	July 30, '02	35,940
Rowley Drug Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	25,000	April 27, '03	37,634
Royal Banking Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	May 6, '03	37,260
Royal Commercial Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	April 21, '04	40,010
Royal Hotel Co. ....	Fresno .....	10,000	April 2, '03	37,484
Royal Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,759
Royal Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Oct. 5, '03	38,590
Royal Soda Works .....	San Francisco .....	2,500	Oct. 6, '03	38,597
R. Rosenthal & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	2,000	Oct. 30, '02	36,445
Rubber Vitalizing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 23, '04	40,256
Rubidoux Rancho Pumping Co. ....	Riverside .....	6,000	Jan. 20, '03	36,910
Ruby Creek Exploration Co. ....	San Francisco .....	750,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,616
Ruby Mining Co. ....	Suisun .....	75,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,955
Rudolph-Herman Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	July 22, '02	35,884
Rudolph Wittenbrock Estate Co. ....	[Sacramento] .....	500,000	June 3, '04	40,323
Rugby Land Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,912
Ruhl-Goodell Co. ....	Stockton .....	50,000	Aug. 28, '03	38,385
Russ Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,197
Russell & Kimball Co. ....	Haywards .....	25,000	June 22, '04	40,450
Russell & Rodgers Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 9, '03	37,759
Russian River Heights Land Co. ....	Santa Rosa .....	20,000	Sept. 3, '03	38,420
Russian River Manufacturing Co. ....	Windsor .....	5,000	Aug. 3, '03	38,274
R. W. Baker Co. ....	Oakland .....	20,000	May 20, '04	40,228
Ryan Dry Goods Co. ....	Eureka .....	25,000	Dec. 8, '03	39,006
Ryden Olive Company of California ..	San Francisco .....	200,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,215
Sacaton Springs Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,454
Sacramento and Rescue Mining Co. ....	Sacramento .....	16,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,151
Sacramento Clear Water Bath Co. ....	Sacramento .....	50,000	April 28, '03	37,652
Sacramento Club .....	Sacramento .....	None	May 14, '03	37,790
Sacramento Commercial Club .....	Sacramento .....	None	April 15, '04	39,959
Sacramento Compressed Air Cleaning Co.	Sacramento .....	20,000	April 20, '04	39,993
Sacramento City Cremation Association	Sacramento .....	75,000	Oct. 14, '02	36,351
Sacramento Dredging and Mining Co. ....	Sacramento .....	100,000	April 6, '03	37,518
Sacramento Foundry and Machine Works	Sacramento .....	15,000	Dec. 10, '02	36,666
Sacramento Laundry .....	Sacramento .....	25,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,385
Sacramento Manufacturing and Commercial Co. ....	Sacramento .....	50,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,386
Sacramento River Association .....	Courtland .....	Coöperative	July 2, '03	38,125
Sacramento River District Ferry Co. ....	Sacramento .....	5,000	Oct. 7, '02	36,322
Sacramento Valley Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,322
Saffell-Powers Burner Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Feb. 16, '04	39,486
Safety Cage Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Mar. 2, '03	37,177
Safety Gas Device Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Sept. 17, '03	38,488
Safety Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,869
Safety Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,309
Safety Oil Burner Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,623
Sahuaripa Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	June 22, '03	38,054
Sai Gah Dock Yee Benevolent Ass'n ..	San Francisco .....	None	Mar. 12, '04	39,688
Saint Francis Girl Directory Orphan Asylum	San Francisco .....	None	April 5, '04	39,868
Sake Importing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	April 27, '04	40,053
Salamanca Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	250,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,880
Salerns Church of the Evangelical Association of North America	Los Angeles .....	None	Oct. 10, '03	38,630
Salinas Elks' Hall Association .....	Salinas City .....	20,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,563
Salinas Valley Ice Co. ....	Salinas City .....	15,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,913
Salomon's Milk Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,576
Salt Lake Oil Co. of California .....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Nov. 25, '03	38,933
Salt Marsh Cañon Oil Co. ....	Santa Paula .....	20,000	Sept. 24, '02	36,224
Salvador Coffee Roasting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Aug. 10, '03	38,305

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Sam Bibo & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,669
Samoa Mercantile Co. ....	Samoa .....	50,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,436
Samson Iron Works .....	Stockton .....	50,000	July 8, '02	35,811
San Antonio de Zaragoza Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,244
San Andreas Gold Channel Mining Co. ....	Sacramento .....	25,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,534
San Benito Water, Light and Power Co. ....	San Francisco ..	300,000	June 20, '04	40,441
San Bernardino County Savings Bank ..	San Bernardino ..	55,000	April 27, '03	37,632
San Bernardino Lodge, No. 836, of the B. P. O. E. ....	San Bernardino ..	None	Nov. 21, '03	38,908
San Bernardino Lumber and Box Co. ....	San Bernardino ..	50,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,493
San Bernardino Rochdale Coöperative Association .....	San Bernardino ..	None	Oct. 29, '02	36,443
San Bernardino Theatre Co. ....	San Bernardino ..	75,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,929
San Bernardino Valley Protective Water Co. ....	San Bernardino ..	20,000	Jan. 25, '04	39,320
San Diego Athletic Club .....	San Diego .....	None	Jan. 22, '04	39,304
San Diego Gem Co. ....	San Diego .....	50,000	Oct. 5, '03	38,594
San Diego Imperial Construction Co. ....	San Diego .....	100,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,277
San Diego Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children .....	San Diego .....	None	Nov. 17, '02	36,534
San Diego Railway Promotion Co. ....	San Diego .....	500,000	May 26, '03	37,871
San Diego Rochdale Co. ....	San Diego .....	Coöperative	Sept. 10, '03	38,449
San Diego Stage Co. ....	San Diego .....	10,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,341
San Diego Tourmaline Mining Co. ....	San Diego .....	500,000	July 26, '02	35,914
San Diego Union Labor Temple Ass'n ..	San Diego .....	25,000	Feb. 13, '03	37,060
San Dimas Coöperative Association .....	San Dimas .....	None	Dec. 22, '02	36,732
San Dimas Lumber Co. ....	San Dimas .....	25,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,232
San Fernando Social Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Aug. 23, '02	36,063
San Fernando Valley Bank .....	Fernando .....	25,000	May 21, '04	40,246
San Fernando Valley Walnut-Growers' Association .....	Toluca .....	10,000	Aug. 13, '03	38,322
San Francisco and Eel River Transportation Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,225
San Francisco Bay Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Dec. 30, '03	39,147
San Francisco Compressed Air Cleaning Co. ....	San Francisco ..	180,000	Dec. 30, '02	36,782
San Francisco Coöperative Home Building Association .....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,308
San Francisco Coöperative Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Feb. 16, '04	39,488
San Francisco Cornice Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	May 1, '03	37,694
San Francisco Dental College .....	San Francisco ..	None	Oct. 30, '02	36,446
San Francisco Drilling Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,284
San Francisco Drug Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Dec. 20, '02	36,722
San Francisco Electric Protective Co. ....	San Francisco ..	None	Sept. 29, '02	36,258
San Francisco Ink and Color Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Jan. 28, '04	39,344
San Francisco Lath Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,503
San Francisco Lodge of the Theosophical Society .....	San Francisco ..	None	May 2, '04	40,088
San Francisco Mantel Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	May 20, '04	40,224
San Francisco Medical Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Aug. 15, '03	38,331
San Francisco News Bureau .....	San Francisco ..	30,000	Feb. 3, '03	37,005
San Francisco Oil Lands Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,447
San Francisco Planing Mills .....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,389
San Francisco Police News Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 15, '03	38,185
San Francisco Produce Store .....	Chico .....	25,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,644
San Francisco Supply Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,882
San Francisco Syrup of Prune Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,909
San Francisco Typewriting Bureau .....	San Francisco ..	15,000	May 27, '04	40,281
San Francisco Union Laundry .....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 24, '02	35,897
San Francisco University School Ass'n. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 15, '04	39,961
San Francisco Wool Sorting and Scouring Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 9, '02	35,813
San Gabriel Valley Country Club Ass'n ..	San Gabriel .....	50,000	Mar. 22, '04	39,762
San Gabriel Valley Country Club .....	San Gabriel .....	None	June 9, '04	40,365
San Luis Gas and Electric Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	May 1, '03	37,690
San Luis Implement Co. ....	San Luis Obispo ..	50,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,898½
San Jacinto Packing Co. ....	San Jacinto .....	25,000	May 1, '03	37,693
San Joaquin Asparagus Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Dec. 11, '02	36,670

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
San Joaquin Automobile and Wagon Manufacturing Co. ....	Stockton .....	\$150,000	June 9, '04	40,366
San Joaquin Cattle Co. ....	San Francisco .....	30,000	Nov. 1, '02	36,460
San Joaquin Cigar Co. ....	Fresno .....	25,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,513
San Joaquin Dredging and Reclamation Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	May 12, '04	40,157
San Joaquin Drug Co. ....	Fresno .....	30,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,274
San Joaquin Power Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	800,000	Aug. 11, '02	35,992
San Joaquin Rapid Transit Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	25,000	June 4, '04	40,330
San Joaquin Realty and Investment Co. ....	Fresno .....	5,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,460
San Joaquin Valley Land and Investment Co. ....	Fresno .....	50,000	June 18, '04	40,436
San José Box and Lumber Co. ....	San José .....	100,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,064
San José Cement Block Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	June 11, '04	40,379
San José Implement Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,182
San José Investment Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,945
San José Ostrich Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,640
San José Rochdale Co. ....	San José .....	None	Sept. 15, '02	36,170
San José Social and Athletic Club .....	San José .....	None	Nov. 28, '03	38,949
San Mateo Athletic Club .....	San Mateo .....	None	July 27, '03	38,248
San Mateo County Dairy .....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,379
San Mateo County Savings Bank .....	Redwood City .....	50,000	Dec. 14, '03	39,043
San Mateo Free Kindergarten Ass'n .....	San Mateo .....	None	Sept. 15, '02	36,172
San Mateo Realty and Security Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Jan. 27, '03	36,952
San Miguel Flouring Mill Co. ....	San Miguel .....	25,000	Dec. 29, '03	39,142
San Monte Fruit Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	June 15, '03	37,997
San Pablo and Oakland Artesian Water Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	April 11, '03	37,554
San Pablo Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,537
San Pedro Canning Co. ....	San Pedro .....	50,000	July 26, '02	35,916
San Pedro Commercial Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	10,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,934
San Pedro Electrical Construction and Fixture Manufacturing Co. ....	[San Pedro] .....	20,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,100
San Pedro Morning News Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	5,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,833
San Pedro Pastime Association .....	San Pedro .....	None	Feb. 24, '03	37,131
San Pedro Society of Friends .....	San Pedro .....	None	Feb. 24, '03	37,130
San Pedro Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	250,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,540
San Pedro Wholesale Co. ....	San Pedro .....	25,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,614
San Nicholas Development Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,482
Sanborn, Vail & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,735
Sanders & Co.'s Copper Works .....	San Francisco .....	75,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,202
Sanders & Kirchmann, Inc. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,379
Sanger Odd Fellows' Hall Association .....	Sanger .....	10,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,881
Sanger Wine Association .....	Sanger .....	25,000	June 8, '03	37,950
Sanhedrim Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 12, '03	37,774
Sanitary Compressed Air and Suction Cleaning Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	April 14, '04	39,946
Sanitary Compressed Air and Suction Dust Removing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,750
Sanitary Disinfecting and Cleaning Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,780
Sanitary Fountain Co. ....	Oakland .....	75,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,930
Sanitary Laundry Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	40,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,071
Sanitary Renovating Co. of Alameda Co. ....	Oakland .....	50,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,792
Sanitarium Food Co. ....	Napa County .....	None	Aug. 1, '02	35,952
Santo Nino Mining and Smelting Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,270
Sargent Shoe Co. ....	Pasadena .....	50,000	May 4, '04	40,098
Saticoy Development Co. ....	Saticoy .....	25,000	Aug. 6, '02	35,970
Saturn Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	June 4, '03	37,933
Saugus Water and Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	May 23, '04	40,252
Sausalito Bank .....	Sausalito .....	25,000	May 6, '03	37,252
Sausalito Banking and Trust Co. ....	Sausalito .....	1,000,000	May 5, '03	37,251
Savers and Builders' Association .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 20, '04	39,994
Savings and Trust Co. of San Mateo Co. ....	Redwood City .....	25,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,679
Savings Bank of Mendocino County .....	Ukiah .....	50,000	Nov. 28, '03	38,946
Sawtelle Rotary Motor Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,548
Sawtelle Water Co. ....	Sawtelle .....	50,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,196
Santa Ana Dried Fruit Association .....	Santa Ana .....	10,000	Dec. 27, '02	36,768
Santa Ana Social Club .....	Orange County .....	None	Aug. 31, '03	38,397
Santa Anita Land Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Dec. 18, '02	36,714
Santa Barbara Gypsum Co. ....	Santa Barbara .....	25,000	Aug. 21, '02	36,051



STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Santa Barbara Improvement Co. ....	San Francisco	\$100,000	April 21, '03	37,604
Santa Barbara Master Painters' Ass'n	Santa Barbara	None	June 4, '03	37,935
Santa Barbara Realty and Trust Co. ....	[Santa Barbara]	50,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,510
Santa Barbara Realty Co. ....	Los Angeles Co.	200,000	July 23, '02	35,891
Santa Clara Coffee Club Association	Santa Clara	None	Mar. 7, '03	37,274
Santa Clara Valley Abstract Co. ....	San José	25,000	May 17, '04	40,201
Santa Clara Valley Oil Co. ....	San José	700,000	July 16, '03	38,201
Santa Cruz Beach Cottage and Tent City	Santa Cruz	1,000,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,758
Santa Eulalia Exploration Co. ....	San Francisco	480,000	June 12, '03	37,987
Santa Fé Building Association	San Francisco	30,000	Sept. 3, '02	36,112
Santa Fé Investment Association	Oakland	28,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,846
Santa Fé Laundry Co. ....	Richmond	10,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,272
Santa Fé Manufacturing Co. ....	Alameda Co.	75,000	Sept. 11, '02	36,142
Santa Fé Pacific Development Co. ....	Los Angeles	10,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,316
Santa Fé Springs Land Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 22, '03	38,356
Santa Fé Springs Water Co. ....	Los Angeles	400,000	Aug. 21, '03	38,350
Santa Fé Warehouse Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 7, '04	39,194
Santa Manuella Oil Co. ....	Arroyo Grande	500,000	June 28, '04	40,497
Santa Maria Light and Power Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	May 2, '04	40,080
Santa Maria Oil Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,448
Santa Paula Cemetery Association	Santa Paula	25,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,565
Santa Paula Deciduous Fruit Ass'n	[Santa Paula]	25,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,562
Santa Paula Transportation Co. ....	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,271
Santa Paula Transportation Co. ....	Los Angeles	300,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,880
Santa Paula y Saticoy Oil Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,452
Santa Rita Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,621
Santa Rosa-Vallejo Tanning Co. ....	Santa Rosa	150,000	Sept. 16, '03	38,480
Santa Rosa Wine Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,451
Scenic Theatre Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	June 6, '03	37,945
Scientific Machine-Mixed Mortar Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	July 29, '03	38,256
Schenck-Tatum-Schenck	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,033
Scheppelman & Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 10, '03	39,021
Scheunert Bros. Co. ....	Sacramento	25,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,309
Schirm-Carey Lime Co. ....	Los Angeles	150,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,173
Schmeiser Ranch Co. ....	Davisville	50,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,434
Schmeiser Manufacturing Co. ....	Davisville	25,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,435
Schmidt Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 9, '04	39,647
Schmidt Mercantile Co. ....	St. Helena	25,000	June 8, '03	37,955
Schmiedell Estate	San Francisco	750,000	Mar. 12, '04	39,689
Schooner Borealis Co. ....	San Francisco	51,200	Sept. 13, '02	36,155
Schooner Crescent Co. ....	San Francisco	76,800	June 11, '03	37,979
Schooner Mabel Gale Co. ....	San Francisco	54,400	Nov. 1, '02	36,457
Schooner M. Turner Co. ....	San Francisco	59,000	July 31, '02	35,943
Schooner Virginia Co. ....	San Francisco	48,000	Nov. 1, '02	36,456
Schuetzen Park Associa'n, Los Angeles, California	Los Angeles	50,000	May 25, '03	37,858
Schuler-Knox Co. ....	Sisson	50,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,708
Schultze Scale Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Nov. 15, '02	36,522
Schumacher & Co., Inc. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 4, '03	37,504
Scobie Memorial Sanitarium	San Francisco	100,000	Mar. 30, '04	39,818
Scotch Embrocation Co. ....	Pasadena	1,000,000	May 11, '03	37,767
Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	100,000	June 28, '04	40,503
Scott & Crossley Hardware Co. ....	[Petaluma]	75,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,094
Scott-Rue Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	April 11, '04	39,907
Scott Valley Packing Co. ....	Greenview	25,000	June 16, '04	40,409
Scott, Lyman & Stack	Sacramento	30,000	Sept. 23, '03	38,522
Scudder-Croghan Optical Co. ....	[San Diego]	10,000	Aug. 8, '03	38,300
Seaboard Savings Bank	San Diego	100,000	May 7, '03	37,276
Seal of Gold Mining Co. ....	Riverside	200,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,881
Seal Rocks Bank	San Francisco	1,000,000	May 5, '03	37,241
Searchlight Gas Machine Co. ....	San José	50,000	April 28, '03	37,654
Seaside Park Co. ....	S. Buenaventura	10,000	April 29, '03	37,663
Seaside Park Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	April 26, '04	40,049
Seattle Club	San Francisco	None	Nov. 17, '02	36,536
Second Church of Christ Scientist of Riverside, California	Riverside	None	April 18, '03	37,586
Section Ten Oil Co. ....	Coalinga	300,000	May 12, '04	40,164
Section Twenty-Five Oil Co. ....	[Bakersfield]	40,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,547
Security Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 8, '04	39,893



STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Security Investment Co. ....	Redlands .....	\$50,000	Feb. 12, '03	37,054
Security Loan and Trust Bank ..	San Francisco ..	75,000	May 4, '03	37,205
Security Title Insurance Co. ....	Oakland .....	400,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,877
Security Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	Oct. 3, '03	38,585
S. E. Elliott Jr. Furniture Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	May 4, '03	37,706
Seely & Titlow Co. ....	Arcata .....	25,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,602
Sefton Investment Co. ....	San Diego .....	500,000	July 18, '02	35,877
S. E. Knapp Fruit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Nov. 19, '03	38,890
Select Knights and Ladies of the World	Los Angeles .....	None	May 15, '03	37,797
Selma Coöperative Packing Association	Selma .....	Coöpr'tive	Feb. 24, '03	37,134
Selma Union Ditch Co. ....	Selma .....	2,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,155
Selma Fruit Co. ....	Fresno .....	25,000	Nov. 24, '02	36,576
Sentinel Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	April 25, '04	40,038
Sequoia Athletic Club .....	Oakland .....	None	Aug. 22, '02	36,055
Sequoia Hospital and Sanitarium Ass'n	Eureka .....	50,000	Feb. 2, '03	37,004
Sequoia Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,247
Servian Benevolent Society of Angels				
Camp, California, Lodge No. 1 ..	Angels Camp ..	None	Aug. 28, '03	38,387
Servian United Benevolent Society ..	Los Angeles .....	None	May 26, '03	37,876
Sespe Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	April 18, '04	39,972
Settlement, The .....	Redlands .....	None	Mar. 28, '03	37,463
Seventh Ward Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	July 29, '02	35,930
Seymour R. Church Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,743
Seymour-Rossi Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 27, '03	37,641
S. F. Builders, Inc. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 31, '03	38,263
S. Goldstein Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	April 15, '04	39,954
Shady Run Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,089
Shakespeare Beach Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Aug. 28, '03	38,392
Shakespeare Club House Ass'n ..	Pasadena .....	35,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,119
Shamrock Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Oct. 28, '02	36,434
Shasta Box and Mercantile Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,043
Shasta Power Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	June 3, '04	40,319
Shastrin Mining Co. ....	Oakland .....	75,000	Mar. 9, '04	39,646
Shawmut Oil Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Dec. 30, '03	39,151
Shaw Preserve Co. ....	Ontario .....	25,000	Nov. 8, '02	36,488
Shaw Spring Horseshoe Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,504
Shaw Preserve Co. ....	Ontario .....	50,000	April 27, '03	37,635
Shearer Rotary Pump and Engine Co.	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	July 7, '02	35,795
Shepherd Auto Engine Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	July 23, '03	38,223
Shepherd-Teague Co. ....	Fresno .....	100,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,797
Ship Owners' Ass'n of the Pacific Coast	San Francisco ..	Coöpr'tive	Feb. 18, '04	39,508
Shirley Oil Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	10,000	Jan. 7, '03	36,824
Showers Creek Mining and Man'fac'g Co.	Eureka .....	12,000	Mar. 19, '03	37,377
S. H. Pendleton Lumber and Mill Co. .	Santa Ana .....	50,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,066
Shrewsbury & Smith .....	San Mateo .....	50,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,788½
Shutts, Hyslop & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	30,000	April 28, '03	37,651
Siberian Fur Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Oct. 8, '03	38,614
Sidney M. Smith Estate Co. ....	San Francisco ..	300,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,328
Siebs Bros. & Plagemann .....	San Francisco ..	500,000	July 1, '02	35,776
Sierra Club .....	Loyalton .....	1,000	July 30, '03	38,261
Sierra Glass Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,425
Sierra Havilah Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Nov. 24, '02	36,582
Sierra Madre Marble Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,896
Sierra Photo Engraving Co. ....	San Francisco ..	5,000	April 11, '04	39,913
Sierra Reina Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	June 6, '03	37,948
Sierra Vista Water Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Oct. 17, '02	36,373
Sigma Chi Hall .....	San Francisco ..	20,000	July 28, '03	38,250
Signal Mountain Iron Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	200,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,612
Silsbee Town Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,711
Silverado Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles Co. .	350,000	Dec. 10, '02	36,663
Silver Knight Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	July 17, '02	35,860
Silver Tip Fur Co. ....	Healdsburg .....	50,000	April 2, '04	39,846
Sing Fat & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	70,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,334
Sinslaw Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	Feb. 2, '03	36,996
Simi Land Co. ....	Healdsburg .....	50,000	April 13, '04	39,937
Simon-Levi Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	June 8, '03	37,959
Simpson & Fisher .....	San Francisco ..	5,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,807
Sims Mining and Development Co. ....	[Sims] .....	500,000	Nov. 15, '02	36,524
Siskiyou Abstract Co. ....	Yreka .....	10,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,224
Siskiyou Electric Power Co. ....	Yreka .....	200,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,012

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Sisson Development Co.	Sisson	\$25,000	Jan. 20, '04	39,288
Sites Cemetery Association	Sites	None	April 1, '04	39,840
Six Per Cent Investment Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,561
S. Jacob Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 14, '03	37,342
S. J. Sill Co.	Berkeley	25,000	June 17, '03	38,025
S. J. Smith Machinery Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,133
Skinner-Duprey Drug Co.	[Eureka]	50,000	Jan. 19, '03	36,900
S. K. Mining Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,673
Sky High Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Dec. 4, '03	38,986
Slavonian Catholic Benevolent Society				
St. Joseph's, of Crockett, California	Crockett	None	Feb. 4, '03	37,012
S. L. Leszynsky & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 2, '03	38,976
Slone Furniture Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,253
Small-Brown Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Sept. 29, '02	36,251
Smalls Bros.	Cedarville	50,000	Mar. 27, '03	37,442
S. M. Bernard Co.	Los Angeles	259,050	Dec. 22, '02	36,730
Smead Drug Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,265 <sup>1</sup>
Smith & Young Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,171
Smith, Donohue & Co.	Ukiah	25,000	June 29, '03	38,104
Smith Meat and Grocery Co.	San José	50,000	Dec. 29, '02	36,773
Smith, Purcell & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,612
Smith-Rice Co.	San Francisco	25,000	May 12, '04	40,166
Snipsic Co.	Alameda	10,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,593
Snow Church Co. of California	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,137
Snow Lakes Water Co.	San Francisco	600,000	Feb. 20, '03	37,111
Soboba Water Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Jan. 19, '03	36,899
Society for Original Medical Research	San Francisco	None	Jan. 28, '03	36,959
Society of Savings	Los Angeles	500,000	May 5, '03	37,250
Society Practical Psychology of San Francisco, California	San Francisco	75,000	June 3, '03	37,921
Socrates Consolidated Mining Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Sept. 15, '03	38,472
Socrates Huff Estate Co.	Oakland	25,000	May 1, '03	37,692
Solano Brewing Co.	Vallejo	60,000	June 21, '04	40,444
Solano Club	San Francisco	None	July 17, '02	35,866
Solano County Bank	Suisun	100,000	May 3, '04	40,096
Solano Prospecting and Developing Co.	Suisun	25,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,494
Soldan Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,156
Solinas Club	San Francisco	None	July 3, '03	38,132
Solway Land Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Dec. 23, '02	36,742
Somis Presbyterian Church of Somis, California	[Somis]	None	Nov. 23, '03	38,922
Sonapa Compressed Air House Cleaning Co.	Vallejo	10,000	Aug. 17, '03	38,334
Sonntag Brothers	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 12, '03	38,311
Sonoma Brick Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,807
Sonoma County Coöperative Poultry Association	Santa Rosa	Coöptive	Oct. 24, '03	38,732
Sonora Abstract and Trust Co.	Sonora	25,000	April 9, '03	37,541
Sonora Lumber Co.	Sonora	200,000	May 11, '03	37,777
Sotoyome Bank	Healdsburg	50,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,411
South Bay Yacht Club Association	San José	5,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,600
South End Rowing Club	San Francisco	None	Sept. 26, '03	38,532
South, Fentem & Trautwein	Fresno	20,000	June 17, '03	38,02
South Los Angeles Water Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	April 27, '03	37,63
South Pasadena Bank	South Pasadena	25,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,545
South Pasadena Coöperative Ass'n	South Pasadena	None	Aug. 26, '02	36,07
South Pasadena Realty and Improvement Co.	Pasadena	200,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,91
South Pasadena Woman's Improvement Association	South Pasadena	None	Jan. 16, '04	39,26
South San Francisco Quarry Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 14, '03	37,56
South Santa Clara Fruit Drying and Packing Co.	[Gilroy]	25,000	July 24, '02	35,90
Southwest Electrical Co.	San Bernardino	25,000	April 8, '03	37,53
Southwest Warehouse Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 15, '03	38,00
Southwestern Glass Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,64
Southwestern Lumber Co.	Los Angeles	350,000	Sept. 10, '02	36,14
Southwestern Metallurgical Works	Los Angeles	50,000	May 15, '03	37,79
Southwestern Publishing Co.	Los Angeles	75,000	Sept. 5, '02	36,12
Southwestern Securities Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Feb. 2, '04	39,38

STATE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Southwestern Smelting Co. ....	Los Angeles	\$300,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,417
Southwestern Trading Co. ....	Los Angeles	5,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,316
South Yuba Mining and Development Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	Aug. 18, '02	36,032
Southern California Academy of Sciences	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 25, '03	37,141
Southern California and Arizona Christian Missionary Society of the Christian Church	Los Angeles	None	Feb. 5, '04	39,415
Southern California Barber Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	May 6, '03	37,735
Southern California Bill Posting Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Oct. 25, '02	36,422
Southern California Commercial School Co. ....	Riverside	50,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,314
Southern California Construction and Development Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	Aug. 1, '03	38,270
Southern California Coöperative Store Co. ....	Los Angeles	4,500	Sept. 29, '03	38,555
Southern California Drilling and Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Dec. 7, '03	38,999
Southern California Electric Mirror Advertising Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	May 21, '04	40,240
Southern California Hardwood and Lumber Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,689
Southern California Homes Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	July 3, '03	38,133
Southern California Hotel Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	April 27, '03	37,637
Southern California News Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	July 26, '02	35,918
Southern California Printing Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,288
Southern California Sanitarium for Nervous Diseases	Pasadena	30,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,374
Southern California Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Oct. 22, '02	36,404
Southern Coast Transportation Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Oct. 26, '03	38,740
Southern Cross Tonopah Group	San Francisco	1,000,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,962
Southern Humboldt Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	Nov. 6, '02	36,471
Southern Mines Development Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	June 16, '03	38,009
Southern Refining Co. ....	Los Angeles	150,000	April 25, '03	37,631
Sovereign Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,643
ovinto Society No. 1	Eureka	None	May 27, '04	40,279
oyopa Mining Co. ....	Bakersfield	700,000	July 16, '03	38,192
panish-American Food Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	May 24, '04	40,262
panish Ridge Mining Co. ....	Sacramento	200,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,509
peich Packing Co. ....	Riverside	5,000	July 30, '03	38,257
piritual Order of the Star and Crescent	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 17, '03	37,358
pitzel & Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,425
pooney Gun Club	San Francisco	None	Oct. 18, '02	36,379
porting News Co. ....	Los Angeles	15,000	July 9, '03	38,160
pring Mountain Vineyard Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,919
pring Street Co. ....	Los Angeles	200,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,334
pring Valley Water Co. ....	San Francisco	28,000,000	April 24, '03	37,626
. Rosenstein & Co. ....	Sacramento	40,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,133
. Sternheim & Son	San Francisco	150,000	Feb. 5, '03	37,015
.t. Anthony's Hospital	Oakland	250,000	June 6, '04	40,338
.t. Cecilia Club of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	None	Dec. 11, '03	39,028
.t. Clair Estate Co. ....	Bakersfield	24,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,285
.t. Elmo Cigar Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,126
.t. Francis Hospital Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	June 3, '04	40,318
.t. Helena Gas and Electric Co. ....	St. Helena	50,000	July 24, '03	38,232
.t. Helena Meat Co. ....	St. Helena	20,000	April 22, '04	40,012
.t. Louis Café	Los Angeles	15,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,897
.t. Luke's Sanitarium	San José	25,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,436
.t. Mark's Accident and Illness Mutual Protective Association	Oakland	25,000	June 9, '04	40,363
.t. Nicholas Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	June 4, '04	40,329
.t. Paul's English Evangelical Lutheran Church	[Oakland]	None	Sept. 18, '03	38,495
.t. Roque Homeopathic Poliklinik	San Francisco	None	Nov. 10, '02	36,498
.t. Thomas Hospital Association	San Francisco	10,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,691
.t. Winifred Pharmacy Co. ....	San Francisco	2,500	Oct. 8, '03	38,615
.ta Bueno Mining, Milling and Dev. Co.	Riverside	1,000,000	Aug. 18, '03	38,342
andard Amusement Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,575
andard Borax Mining Co. ....	Bakersfield	100,000	June 24, '04	40,478
andard Bottle Closure Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,246
andard Bottling Co. ....	Fort Bragg	5,000	Oct. 27, '03	38,744



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Standard Box Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$50,000	Nov. 6,'03	38,799
Standard Briquette Co. ....	Oakland ..	200,000	June 3,'04	40,321
Standard Ditch Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	Nov. 19,'02	36,552
Standard Fuel Burner Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	200,000	July 6,'03	38,144
Standard Gas Engine Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Dec. 18,'02	36,711
Standard Ham and Meat Jacket Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	June 4,'04	40,327
Standard Homeopathic Pharmacy ..	Los Angeles ..	25,000	July 18,'03	38,210
Standard Lime Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	Jan. 14,'03	36,867
Standard Loan Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	Dec. 11,'02	36,675
Standard Loan and Trust Co. ....	San Francisco ..	200,000	Jan. 31,'03	36,988
Standard Outfitting Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	July 18,'02	35,875
Standard Perfecting and Developing Co. ....	Bakersfield ..	1,000,000	June 7,'04	40,352
Standard Publishing Co. ....	Oakland ..	20,000	Mar. 14,'03	37,340
Standard Realty and Development Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Mar. 3,'03	37,180
Standard Savings Bank ..	Sacramento ..	25,000	May 4,'03	37,196
Standard Soap Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	June 29,'03	38,105
Standard Social Athletic Club ..	Los Angeles ..	None	July 14,'02	35,847
Standish Harvesting Co. ....	Standish ..	1,500	Oct. 7,'02	36,325
Stanislaus Board of Trade ..	Stanislaus Co. ..	None	Jan. 30,'03	36,985
Stanislaus Land and Abstract Co. ....	[Modesto] ..	100,000	July 31,'02	35,946
Stanislaus Quicksilver Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,000,000	Oct. 3,'02	36,291
Stanley Contracting Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Mar. 12,'04	39,682
Stanley Dollar Steamship Co. ....	San Francisco ..	85,000	Jan. 6,'03	36,819
Stanley H. Head & Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	June 15,'03	38,002
Stanton Estate Co. ....	San Francisco ..	400,000	Feb. 8,'04	39,422
Star Mill and Lumber Co. ....	Long Beach ..	30,000	Jan. 13,'04	39,244
Star Soda Works ..	Kern City ..	5,000	Mar. 14,'04	39,697
Starrett Compressed Air Pump Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	June 23,'03	38,061
Staten Asparagus Farm ..	Sacramento Co. ..	50,000	Feb. 7,'03	37,031
State Bank of Dunsmuir ..	Dunsmuir ..	25,000	April 2,'04	39,855
State Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	50,000	Nov. 30,'03	38,955
State Mutual Savings Bank of Los Angeles ..	Los Angeles ..	200,000	May 7,'03	37,279
Steamer Point Firmin Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	125,000	June 10,'04	40,371
Stearns Brothers Spraying Machine Co. ....	Oakland ..	15,000	Mar. 31,'03	37,475
Steele Produce Commission Co. ....	Eureka ..	25,000	Oct. 19,'03	38,699
Steger Electrical Emporium ..	Fresno ..	10,000	May 4,'03	37,712
Stevinson Colony Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	July 9,'03	38,151
Stewart Fruit Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	100,000	May 17,'04	40,202
Stewart Horse and Live Stock Co. ....	San Francisco ..	10,000	April 4,'04	39,853
Stewart Hospital Training School ..	Los Angeles ..	None	July 14,'03	38,182
Stimson Motor Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Nov. 5,'03	38,787
Stirling City Bank ..	Stirling City ..	25,000	Oct. 16,'03	38,672
Stirling City and Prattville Stage Co. ....	[Stirling City] ..	15,000	April 19,'04	39,968
Stirling Mercantile Co. ....	Chico ..	35,000	April 22,'03	37,600
Stockton Arbor Club ..	Stockton ..	None	Jan. 9,'03	36,831
Stockton Automobile Co. ....	Stockton ..	25,000	July 27,'03	38,242
Stockton Builders' Exchange ..	Stockton ..	None	May 13,'03	37,777
Stockton City Laundry ..	Stockton ..	15,000	Nov. 28,'03	38,994
Stockton Novelty Theatre ..	San Francisco ..	15,000	Nov. 27,'03	38,993
Stockton Transfer Co. ....	Stockton ..	25,000	Mar. 9,'04	39,665
Stockton Trust Co. ....	Stockton ..	25,000	Nov. 18,'02	36,544
Stockton Unique Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Feb. 12,'04	39,466
Stoddard Motor Car Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Dec. 24,'03	39,111
S. Tokio Co. ....	Bodie ..	20,000	Jan. 11,'04	39,222
Stony Point Oil, Coal, and Development Co. ....	[Petaluma] ..	500,000	Oct. 28,'03	38,744
Stop Fire Co. ....	San Francisco ..	1,000,000	Mar. 15,'04	39,707
Stott Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	May 12,'04	40,155
Straight Draft Buckle Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	500,000	June 15,'04	40,404
Strathmore Land Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Sept. 15,'03	38,477
Strawberry Park Land Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	100,000	Aug. 3,'03	38,277
Strawberry Park Water Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	20,250	Aug. 3,'03	38,277
Street Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Sept. 15,'03	38,477
Stringer Storage Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Sept. 23,'03	38,511
Suaqui Gravel Mines ..	San Francisco ..	10,000	Aug. 15,'02	36,051
Suburban Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles ..	25,000	Oct. 6,'02	36,311
Sudden & Christenson ..	San Francisco ..	100,000	Jan. 12,'03	36,855
Suey Sing Mutual Benevolent Ass'n ..	San Francisco ..	None	Dec. 31,'02	36,799
Suihiro Club ..	San Francisco ..	None	May 12,'03	37,777



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Suisun Implement Co. ....	Suisun .....	\$50,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,809
Sullivan Shoe Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Feb. 28, '03	37,168
Sultana Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Nov. 16, '03	38,872
Summit Placer Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 28, '03	37,891
Sunbright's California Food Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	Feb. 21, '03	37,118
Sunlight Water Heater Co. ....	Oakland .....	75,000	Aug. 12, '02	36,000
Sun Milling Co. ....	Oakland .....	25,000	June 6, '03	37,944
Sunnyvale Coöperative Fruit Co. ....	Sunnyvale .....	Coöpr'tive	July 11, '03	38,169
Sunrise Press .....	San José .....	10,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,129
Sunset Beach Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	150,000	July 31, '03	38,265
Sunset Boulevard Land Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	120,000	Feb. 13, '04	39,471
Sunset Brick and Tile Manuf'g Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	June 22, '03	38,049
Sunset Carriage Factory .....	Stockton .....	40,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,773
Sunset Cigar Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	July 24, '02	35,898
Sunset Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,315
Sunset Hat and Cap Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	June 1, '03	37,905
Sunset Land and Water Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	150,000	June 8, '04	40,358
Sunset Lumber Co. ....	Oakland .....	100,000	June 4, '04	40,328
Sunset Realty Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 10, '03	37,546
Sunset Security Co. ....	Redlands .....	25,000	Nov. 13, '03	38,862
Superior Foundry .....	Monterey .....	15,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,912
Superior Heating Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,662
Superior Office and Store Fixture Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 14, '03	38,863
Supreme Council of Fraternal Guards of America .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Sept. 26, '03	38,539
Supreme Lodge of the Anteros Clubs of California .....	Stockton .....	None	Dec. 13, '02	36,684
Surf Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Dec. 19, '02	36,718
Susanville Creamery Co. ....	Susanville .....	10,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,281
Suter-Hevener Mill and Manuf'g Co. ....	Sacramento .....	100,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,725
Sutter Hall Association .....	Sutter City .....	1,000	Sept. 17, '02	36,181
Sutter Independent Publishing Co. ....	Yuba City .....	3,500	Dec. 14, '03	39,042
Sutter Mining Co. ....	Sacramento .....	100,000	Nov. 29, '02	36,608
Sutter Preserving Co. ....	Yuba City .....	50,000	Feb. 12, '03	37,057
Sutter Savings Bank .....	Sacramento .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,229
Svea Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,044
Svenska Evangeliska Missionsförsam- lingen at Turlock .....	Turlock .....	None	Dec. 20, '02	36,726
Svenska Evangeliska Missionsförsam- lingen, Hilmar .....	[Merced Co'ty] .....	None	Feb. 4, '03	37,013
Swain & Hudson Co. ....	Marysville .....	25,000	Jan. 22, '04	39,301
Swansea Placer Mining Co. ....	Plumbago .....	150,000	July 27, '03	38,245
S. W. & B. Oil Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	400,000	Mar. 23, '04	39,768
Swedish Christian Evangelical Mission Church of San José .....	San José .....	None	July 17, '02	35,863
Sweeney Surgical Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	July 24, '03	38,230
Sweetser Co. ....	San Francisco .....	300,000	May 19, '03	37,818
Swett Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,598
Swezea-Sager Co. ....	San Jacinto .....	25,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,597
Swiftsure Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco .....	75,000	June 15, '04	40,400
Swiss Publishing Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,191
Sydney Copper Co. ....	Fresno .....	200,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,276
Symposium Social Recreation and Whist Club .....	[Vallejo] .....	None	Dec. 21, '03	39,085
Syndicate Amusement Co. of Oakland .....	Oakland .....	10,000	Sept. 29, '03	38,550
Syndicate Bank .....	Emeryville .....	100,000	July 16, '03	38,199
Tagus Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,368
Tagus Water Co. ....	San Francisco .....	3,200	Feb. 1, '04	39,379
Tahoe Land Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Oct. 24, '02	36,414
"Taits" .....	San Francisco .....	250,000	May 5, '03	37,721
Talbert-Whitmore Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,358
Tallerday Manufacturing Co. ....	Dolgeville .....	30,000	Jan. 6, '04	39,193
Tamalpais Sanitarium .....	Kentfield .....	400,000	June 5, '03	37,938
Tampico Sugar Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	300,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,629
Tansan Mineral Water Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,589
Taylor & Co. ....	Oakland .....	150,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,786
Taylor Cattle Co. ....	Chico .....	25,000	May 27, '03	37,879
Taylorville Creamery Co. ....	Taylorville .....	5,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,655
Taylor Estate Co. ....	Oakland .....	250,000	June 29, '03	38,101

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Taylor-Lamar Lumber Co. ....	Richmond .....	\$25,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,501
Taylor Woolen Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	June 22, '03	38,050
T. Brilliant Furniture Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,815
T. C. Oil Co. ....	Visalia .....	100,000	May 3, '04	40,097
Teck Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	250,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,462
Teele Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	April 29, '03	37,664
Tehama County Fruit Co. ....	Red Bluff .....	25,000	Oct. 16, '03	38,678
Tehama County Power and Transportation Co. ....	[Red Bluff] .....	250,000	Sept. 30, '03	38,562
Tekla Mining Co. ....	Kern .....	50,000	April 28, '03	37,653
Temove Press .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 25, '03	37,864
Temple Baptist Church of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Aug. 26, '03	38,375
Temple Home Association .....	Oceano .....	Coöpr'tive	Sept. 3, '03	38,422
Tenants' Coöperative Association of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Dec. 26, '02	36,766
Teotepac Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	June 19, '03	38,038
Teresa Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,180
Theatrical Press Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,459
Thetis Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	June 23, '03	38,062
Thirty-four Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 2, '04	40,089
Thomas Downing, Inc. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	June 4, '03	37,926
Thompson, Ferguson & Co. ....	Eureka .....	20,000	Dec. 31, '03	39,155
Thompson-Haws Co. ....	Berkeley .....	25,000	April 4, '04	39,858
Thorpe-Fischer Etching Machine Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 2, '03	38,774
Three Counties Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	June 27, '03	38,093
Three-Day Liquor Cure Institute .....	San Francisco .....	75,000	May 25, '03	37,861
Three Sisters Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	300,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,114
T. H. Speddy & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	15,000	May 23, '04	40,248
Tiaffay-Menasco Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000	May 28, '04	40,285
Tiger Tug Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,500	Sept. 20, '02	36,205
Tillman Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,619
Times Publishing Co. ....	Palo Alto .....	50,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,639
Tivoli Amusement Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	April 25, '04	40,035
Tivoli Theatre Co. ....	San Francisco .....	300,000	May 9, '03	37,761
T. J. Kelly Co. ....	Santa Cruz .....	15,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,048
T. Jones Co. ....	Hornbrook .....	40,000	April 30, '04	40,068
Tognazzini Land and Cattle Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,741
Tohna Consolidated Mexican Mining Co. ....	San Rafael .....	150,000	Mar. 29, '04	39,815
To Kalon Vineyard Co. ....	Napa .....	150,000	July 1, '03	38,120
Toledo Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	July 16, '02	35,858
Toltec Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Jan. 12, '03	36,843
Tom Smith Mining Co. ....	Stockton .....	300,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,601
Tongue Point Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco .....	150,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,812
T. O'Neil Co. ....	San José .....	25,000	Mar. 17, '04	39,731
Tonner-Duehrsen Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Aug. 1, '02	35,949
Tonopah and California Exploitation Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,327
Tonopah and San Francisco Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,083
Tonopah and Silver Peak Development Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,282
Tonopah Brokerage Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 18, '03	37,817
Tonopah Eclipse Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Aug. 14, '02	36,007
Tonopah Fraction Extension Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Sept. 15, '02	36,164
Tonopah Light and Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Aug. 19, '02	36,040
Tonopah Monarch Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	May 8, '03	37,751
Tonopah South Gold Mountain Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	400,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,458
Tonopah Water Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	April 18, '03	37,585
Towle Estate Co. ....	Sacramento .....	200,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,919
Townsend Robinson Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	July 30, '02	35,941
Toyah Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	400,000	June 7, '04	40,349
Traders' Bank of California .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,220
Traders' Union Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,528
The Transcript Co. ....	San Bernardino .....	30,000	Oct. 11, '02	36,344
Transport Oil Co. ....	San Francisco .....	72,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,896
Transportation Club of San Francisco .....	San Francisco .....	None	Mar. 31, '04	39,832
Traver Coöperative Creamery Ass'n .....	[Traver] .....	Coöpr'tive	May 26, '04	40,274
Treadwell & Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	May 14, '04	40,186
Treasure Mountain Tonopah Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,317

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Treble Clef Club of Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Nov. 21, '03	38,907
Trinity County Hydraulic Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	[Eureka] .....	\$75,000	Dec. 5, '03	38,998
Trinity Congregational Church .....	Weaverville .....	None	Nov. 26, '02	36,592
Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church of San Francisco .....	San Francisco .....	None	Oct. 22, '02	36,401
Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran Church .....	San Francisco .....	None	May 8, '03	37,756
Trinity Gold Dredging Co. ....	San Francisco .....	200,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,528
Trio Copper Co. ....	Pasadena .....	500,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,484
Triple P Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,936
Triumvirate Water Co. ....	Burbank .....	3,000	June 16, '04	40,415
Tropic Agricultural Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	April 6, '04	39,874
Trout Creek Ice Co. ....	Truckee .....	50,000	Nov. 21, '03	38,906
Truckee Semi-Weekly Republican .....	Truckee .....	6,000	July 7, '03	38,149
True Life Church of San José .....	San José .....	None	Nov. 28, '03	38,950
Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church .....	Geyserville .....	None	June 3, '03	37,920
Tryon Brain Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Nov. 22, '02	36,574
T. T. Jones Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,511
Tucker Book and Stationery Co. ....	Redlands .....	25,000	May 23, '04	40,255
Tucker Farming Co. ....	Salinas .....	60,000	Aug. 13, '02	36,004
Tuesday Club House Association .....	Sacramento .....	25,000	April 7, '03	37,529
Tulare Coöperative Creamery Ass'n. ....	[Tulare] .....	None	Oct. 8, '03	38,618
Tulare Rochdale Co. ....	Tulare .....	None	Sept. 4, '02	36,117
Tulare Title Abstract Co. ....	Visalia .....	20,000	Sept. 21, '03	38,507
Tunnel Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Mar. 11, '03	37,315
Tuolumne Chief Consolidated Gold Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,636
Tuolumne County Development Co. ....	Tuolumne .....	500,000	Aug. 11, '03	38,315
Tuolumne Electric Co. ....	San José .....	200,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,373
Tuolumne Imperial Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	Jan. 8, '03	36,830
Turf Club .....	San Francisco .....	None	Oct. 31, '03	38,769
Turkey Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Co. ....	[Sacramento] .....	50,000	April 23, '04	40,026
Turlock Brethren Church .....	Turlock .....	None	Nov. 10, '03	38,829
Turlock Rochdale Co. ....	Turlock .....	None	Nov. 26, '02	36,587
Turner Box and Lumber Co. ....	Loyalton .....	75,000	April 28, '03	37,656
Twentieth Century Banking Co. ....	Sacramento .....	50,000	May 5, '03	37,236
Twentieth Century Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	500,000	June 1, '04	40,308
Twenty Association .....	Los Angeles .....	Coöptive	May 31, '04	40,297
26 Oil Co. ....	Fresno .....	200,000	April 21, '04	40,009
Twin Brothers Mining Co. ....	Folsom .....	100,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,371
Typewriter and Office Supply Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 14, '03	38,867
Ukiah Guarantee Abstract and Title Co. ....	Ukiah .....	25,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,264
Ukiah Redwood Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000	Dec. 30, '03	39,146
Union Annex Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,123
Union Bank .....	San Francisco .....	25,000	May 3, '03	37,209
Union Bank and Trust Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	May 7, '03	37,273
Union Bank of Commerce .....	Sacramento .....	25,000	May 5, '03	37,234
Union Benefit Association .....	Los Angeles .....	None	April 5, '04	39,869
Union Brewing Co. of Anaheim .....	Anaheim .....	50,000	June 24, '04	40,473
Union Brewing and Malting Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Oct. 29, '02	36,441
Union Brick Co. ....	San Diego .....	25,000	April 13, '04	39,936
Union Congregational Church of Angels Camp .....	Angels Camp .....	None	Dec. 24, '02	36746½
Union Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co. ....	Nevada City .....	100,000	June 30, '04	40,514
Union Eagle and Clinton Creeks Mining Co. of Alaska .....	San Francisco .....	50,000	May 20, '03	37,827
Union Estate Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Nov. 20, '02	36,559
Union Hall Association .....	Oakland .....	50,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,674
Union Labor Association of Pasadena .....	Pasadena .....	50,000	Jan. 23, '03	36,926
Union Labor News Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	5,000	April 16, '04	39,970
Union Labor Temple Association .....	Los Angeles .....	75,000	April 9, '03	37,542
Union League Building Association .....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	April 12, '04	39,934
Union Lime Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	Dec. 11, '02	36,676
Union Liquor Co. ....	San Francisco .....	25,000	June 13, '04	40,387
Union Machine Works .....	Oakland .....	50,000	Jan. 24, '03	36,940



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Union Manufacturing and Supply Co. . . . .	Sacramento . . . . .	\$25,000	April 6, '04	39,877
Union Mercantile Co. of Downey . . . . .	Downey . . . . .	50,000	June 18, '04	40,430
Union Park Enterprise and Promotion Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,756
Union Pioneer Mining and Trading Co. . . . .	Santa Cruz . . . . .	100,000	Mar. 11, '03	37,311
Union Power Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,531
Union Printing Co. of San José . . . . .	San José . . . . .	25,000	April 20, '04	39,990
Union Protection Stock Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	25,000	May 13, '03	37,779
Union Publishing Co. . . . .	Stockton . . . . .	1,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,088
United Realty Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	500,000	June 8, '03	37,957
United Savings Bank of Redlands . . . . .	Redlands . . . . .	25,000	April 7, '04	39,880
United Savings Bank . . . . .	Riverside . . . . .	50,000	Feb. 9, '03	37,037
United Securities Corporation . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	100,000	Oct. 21, '02	36,395
United Seltzer Water Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	500,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,367
United Square Companies . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	10,000	June 17, '04	40,418
United Stores Corporation of America . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	100,000	Oct. 29, '02	36,440
United Title and Trust Co. . . . .	San Diego . . . . .	100,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,530
United Transportation Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	3,000,000	Oct. 31, '02	36,453
United Trust Co. . . . .	San Diego . . . . .	200,000	Mar. 20, '03	37,388
United Warehouse Co. . . . .	Woodland . . . . .	10,000	Sept. 11, '02	36,141
United Water and Ditch Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	50,000	Oct. 27, '03	38,747
Union Wine Association . . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	50,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,652
Unique Club . . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	None	April 22, '04	40,014
Unique Social Club . . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	None	Aug. 15, '02	36,022
Unique Stone Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	75,000	April 6, '04	39,876
United American Oil Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	600,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,661
United Crafts and Arts of California . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,452
United Gold Mines . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	1,000,000	Feb. 10, '04	39,443
United Home Builders Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,435
United Iron Works . . . . .	Oakland . . . . .	500,000	July 6, '03	38,141
United Loan and Trust Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	350,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,377
United Manufacturing Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	50,000	April 11, '04	39,910
United Manufacturing Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	10,000	Nov. 24, '02	36,581
United Mining Co. . . . .	Danville . . . . .	25,000	July 8, '02	35,807
United Mining and Investment Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	1,000,000	Aug. 15, '02	36,019
United Mining and Smelting Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	1,000,000	Jan. 4, '04	39,174
United Pacific Power Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	100,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,530
United Refining Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	500,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,960
United Securities Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	300,000	April 29, '03	37,662
United Steel Casting Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	50,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,976
United Water Co. . . . .	Santa Paula . . . . .	1,000,000	April 6, '04	39,872
United States Automatic Loom Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	75,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,649
United States Bread Co. of California . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	200,000	Nov. 5, '02	36,469
United States Burglar Alarm Lock Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	Mar. 17, '03	37,361
United States Building, Realty and Investment Society . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	500,000	June 17, '04	40,417
United States Cafaigre Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,309
United States Chemical Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	100,000	May 2, '04	40,091
United States Faucet Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	10,000	May 14, '04	40,180
United States Gas Regulator Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	Oct. 26, '03	38,737
United States Investment and Trust Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	June 26, '03	38,085
United States Interior Advertising Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	25,000	June 1, '03	37,910
United States Laundry Co. . . . .	San José . . . . .	30,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,492
United States Liquid Air and Oxygen Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	100,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,545
United States Pencil Vending Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	600,000	Feb. 1, '04	39,371
United States Power Process Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	50,000	June 25, '04	40,471
United States Tin Mining Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	50,000	Nov. 30, '03	38,951
United States Trade Association . . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	25,000	April 20, '04	39,991
United States Trust Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	5,000,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,531
United States Wrecking and Salvage Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	500,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,151
Unity Club . . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	None	May 25, '04	40,261
Universal Aërial Navigation and Enterprise Promotion Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	25,000	April 26, '04	40,041
Universal Construction Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	200,000	Nov. 28, '03	38,941
Universal Nut-Lock Co. . . . .	Stockton . . . . .	200,000	May 27, '03	37,871
University Club of Los Angeles, Cal. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	None	Mar. 13, '03	37,331
University Drug Co. . . . .	Palo Alto . . . . .	10,000	Nov. 24, '03	38,921
University Land Improvement Co. . . . .	San Francisco . . . . .	65,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,121
University Lumber Co. . . . .	Los Angeles . . . . .	35,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,661



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
University Union of California .....	Los Angeles	None	Mar. 17, '04	39,732
Upper Salinas Valley Park Association .....	El Paso de Robles	\$25,000	Oct. 4, '02	36,306
Urban Realty Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,407
U. S. and Mexico Mining Syndicate .....	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,446
Utah-California Consolidated Oil Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,789
Uvas Stock Co. ....	San José	50,000	April 16, '04	39,963
Vacaville Mercantile Co. ....	Vacaville	50,000	Mar. 14, '04	39,699
Vacinda Mining Co. ....	Vacaville	50,000	Sept. 1, '03	38,406
Vader Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	July 14, '02	35,846
Valhalla Colonization and Imp. Co. ....	San Francisco	1,500,000	July 8, '03	38,152
Vallejo and Napa Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles	100,000	Sept. 26, '03	38,541
Valley Cattle Co. ....	Los Angeles	150,000	May 12, '03	37,776
Valley Foundry and Machine Works .....	Fresno	25,000	Feb. 2, '03	36,998
Van Nuys Hotel Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,367
Van Nuys Broadway Hotel Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	April 4, '04	39,862
Van Schmidt's .....	San Francisco	24,000	April 29, '04	40,062
Vanatta-Hammersley Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	June 10, '04	40,368
Varney & Green .....	San Francisco	1,000,000	Mar. 26, '04	39,790
Varney Estate Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	June 13, '04	40,389
Vendome Farm .....	San José	50,000	Dec. 1, '02	36,615
Venice Island Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	April 22, '03	37,609
Ventura County Club House Ass'n .....	S. Buenaventura	None	April 3, '03	37,495
Ventura Improvement Co. ....	S. Buenaventura	20,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,527
Ventura Mfg. and Implement Co. ....	S. Buenaventura	25,000	Mar. 2, '03	37,174
Ventura Mill and Lumber Co. ....	Ventura	50,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,093
Ventura Title and Abstract Co. ....	Ventura	10,000	June 1, '03	37,911
Verein Eintracht .....	San Francisco	None	July 18, '03	38,205
Vernon Lumber Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,264
V. H. C. Oil Co. ....	Visalia	500,000	Jan. 4, '04	39,175
Vibrochord Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,802
Victoria Avenue Citrus Association .....	Riverside	None	Sept. 13, '02	36,161
Victoria Avenue Warehouse Co. ....	Riverside	10,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,736
Victoria Club .....	Riverside	25,000	Oct. 17, '03	38,685
Victoria Heights Co. ....	Riverside	50,000	April 13, '03	37,558
Victoria Teaming Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 12, '03	37,318
Victorine French Toilet Goods Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	April 22, '04	40,015
Vienna Café of Oakland .....	Oakland	10,000	May 12, '04	40,161
Vienna Gravel Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	April 8, '04	39,891
Vienna Model Bakery .....	San Francisco	50,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,982
Vindex Mining and Trading Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	May 6, '04	40,112
Vineyard Ditch Co. ....	Ventura	6,320	June 3, '03	37,919
Vineyard Proprietors' Wine Co. ....	Geyserville	100,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,729
Vincent Photo Co. ....	Los Angeles	15,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,628
Virginia Dale Mining Co. ....	Riverside Co.	50,000	May 16, '04	40,191
Visalia Light and Fuel Co. ....	Visalia	100,000	May 2, '03	37,636
Visalia Orchard Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 26, '03	36,944
Visalia Soda Works .....	Visalia	10,000	Dec. 6, '02	36,642
Visalia Realty Co. ....	Visalia	50,000	May 16, '03	37,810
Vogel Cream and Confection Co. ....	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,085
Voigt & Veyhle Mill Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,450
Vogue Cloak and Fur Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 23, '02	36,410
Von Serkey Self-Starting Gas Engine Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	May 14, '04	40,185
Voss & Rich .....	Oakland	25,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,289
Wabash Oil Co. ....	Fresno	300,000	April 14, '03	37,566
W. A. Bradford Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,837
Wage-Earners' Investment and Loan Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	Oct. 10, '02	36,337
Wage-Earners' Savings Bank .....	San Francisco	25,000	May 5, '03	37,237
Waggoner Extension Ladder Co. ....	Stockton	50,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,577
W. A. Hiester Printing Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Jan. 6, '04	39,189
Wakefield Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,620
Wakelee's .....	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 29, '03	39,144
Waldo Auto Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,596
Wales-Cortner Co. ....	Redlands	20,000	May 7, '04	40,123
Walker Creamery Co. ....	Yreka	50,000	Jan. 19, '04	39,282
Walsh & Keena Co. ....	Auburn	6,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,611
Walsh Paint Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000	Nov. 8, '02	36,485
W. & H. Hohn, Inc. ....	San Francisco	10,000	June 11, '04	40,374
Wanks Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Aug. 8, '03	38,299

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Wapiti Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	\$250,000	Mar. 23, '03	37,402
Warlock Mining Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	April 11, '04	39,904
Washington Electric, Gas, and Fuel Co. ....	Washington .....	20,000	April 16, '03	37,572
Washington Tonopah Mining Co. ....	San Francisco ..	400,000	June 15, '03	38,006
Water and Power Co. of California .....	San Francisco ..	4,000,000	Feb. 20, '03	37,112
Water Lily Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco ..	6,000	June 30, '04	40,515
Water Proof Brick Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	April 30, '04	40,070
Waterhouse & Price Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	April 1, '03	37,476
Watsonville Light and Power Co. ....	San Francisco ..	250,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,579
Watsonville News Co. ....	Watsonville .....	15,000	May 9, '04	40,126
Waukena Water Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,526
Waxable Rubber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	July 30, '02	35,936
W. B. Hund Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 15, '04	39,955
W. B. Parker Co. ....	Vacaville .....	50,000	Aug. 19, '02	36,039
W. C. Baker & Son. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	Nov. 11, '03	38,839
W. Clifford Smith Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	June 15, '04	40,402
W. C. Price Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	60,000	Jan. 2, '03	36,800
Weber Showcase and Fixture Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,499
Web's Cooperative Chemical Co. ....	Sacramento .....	2,000,000	Jan. 30, '04	39,364
W. E. Cummings Shoe Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	1,000,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,335
Weed Lumber Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,000,000	Feb. 24, '03	37,120
We Hope Mining Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	100,000	July 15, '02	35,854
Wehrmann & Meilike. ....	Madera .....	25,000	May 16, '03	37,809
Weinlander & Hexter, Inc. ....	Marysville .....	75,000	Mar. 31, '03	37,475
Welch-Fischer Co. ....	San Francisco ..	350,000	Oct. 17, '03	38,682
Welton Realty Co. ....	San Francisco ..	300,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,560
W. E. Reading Co. ....	Bodie .....	30,000	May 5, '03	37,720
Werner Manufacturing Co. ....	Sacramento .....	100,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,361
Wesley Young Compressed Air Pruning Co. ....	San Francisco ..	500,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,352
West Adams District Association .....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,855
West Adams Methodist Episcopal Church .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Jan. 18, '04	39,273
West Coast Amusement Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	34,000	Dec. 21, '03	39,078
West Coast Banking and Trust Co. ....	Sacramento .....	50,000	May 5, '03	37,225
West Coast Chemical Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 26, '04	40,046
West Coast Conserving and Packing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	60,000	April 14, '03	37,565
West Coast Construction Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,756
West Coast Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco ..	25,000	April 30, '03	37,674
West Coast Motor Car Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Mar. 22, '04	39,761
West Coast Planing Mill Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Mar. 19, '04	39,745
West Coast Stock Food Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,920
West End Building Association .....	Alameda .....	50,000	April 23, '03	37,615
West End Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	Dec. 26, '02	36,757
West End Odd Fellows' Hall Association .....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	June 19, '03	38,039
West Highlands Citrus Association .....	West Highlands ..	10,000	June 23, '04	40,459
Westlake Stables Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	July 24, '02	35,884
Westland Construction Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	30,000	Mar. 13, '03	37,336
Westminster Gun Club .....	Los Angeles .....	None	June 22, '04	40,454
Westminster Land, Water, and Improvement Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	June 22, '04	40,455
West Real Estate and Investment Co. ....	San Francisco ..	100,000	May 7, '04	40,122
West Richmond Co. ....	San Francisco ..	2,500	Sept. 10, '03	38,445
West Riverside Granite Co. ....	Riverside .....	50,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,856
West Shore Transportation Co. ....	San Francisco ..	50,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,654
West Side Congregational Church .....	Pasadena .....	None	Dec. 21, '03	39,084
West Side Ditch Co. ....	Visalia .....	5,000	Jan. 16, '03	36,887
West Side Irrigation Co. ....	Hollister .....	25,000	April 23, '04	40,025
West State Mutual Bond Co. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,443
Western Addition Masonic Hall Ass'n. ....	San Francisco ..	75,000	Jan. 27, '03	36,955
Western Art Tile Works .....	Los Angeles .....	200,000	June 6, '04	40,337
Western Automatic Piano Co. ....	San Francisco ..	20,000	Sept. 19, '03	38,502
Western Brass Works .....	San Francisco ..	100,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,783
Western Building Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,158
Western Burner and Fuel Co. ....	Bakersfield .....	100,000	Feb. 11, '04	39,453
Western Coal Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	100,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,187
Western Coast Development Co. ....	[Monterey] .....	75,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,455
Western College of Barbers .....	Los Angeles .....	25,000	Dec. 28, '03	39,134
Western Correspondence University .....	San Francisco ..	300,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,363
Western Credit Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	5,000	April 13, '03	37,560

## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Western Dental Instrument Mnf'g. Co.	San Francisco	\$75,000	Jan. 16, '04	39,261
Western Development and Smelting Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 13, '03	37,784
Western Door and Sash Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 30, '03	37,679
Western Drug Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 24, '03	38,075
Western Electric Machinery Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	Aug. 21, '02	36,047
Western Exploitation Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 28, '03	37,453
Western Fire Appliance Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Jan. 29, '03	36,974
Western Fire Extinguisher Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Mar. 17, '03	37,364
Western Fuel Co.	San Francisco	1,500,000	Dec. 15, '02	36,687
Western Graphite Co.	San Francisco	250,000	April 4, '04	39,855
Western Home Treatment and Hospital Association	San Francisco	100,000	Feb. 15, '04	39,477
Western Hospital Association	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,631
Western Inventors' Association	Corona	100,000	June 27, '04	40,490
Western Land Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 3, '04	39,609
Western Loan Co.	Sacramento	25,000	Aug. 22, '02	36,056
Western Lumber Co. of San Diego	San Diego	10,000	April 26, '04	40,044
Western Machine W'ks of San Francisco	San Francisco	20,000	June 5, '03	37,937
Western Metal Supply Co.	San Diego	500,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,651
Western Mill Co.	San Francisco	5,000	July 3, '02	35,786
Western Motor Car Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,754
Western National Safe Deposit Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Aug. 12, '03	38,318
Western Oil Refining and Manf'g. Co.	San Francisco	350,000	June 1, '04	40,305
Western Pacific Bank	Sacramento	25,000	Mar. 4, '03	37,193
Western Pacific Lumber Co.	San Francisco	500,000	June 23, '04	40,466
Western Pacific Mines Development Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 10, '03	38,442
Western Planing Mill Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Feb. 2, '03	36,997
Western Publishing Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,092
Western Real Estate and Investment Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Dec. 4, '02	36,630
Western Realty Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 11, '03	38,312
Western Reclamation Co.	Oakland	25,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,563
Western Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	Sacramento	25,000	May 4, '03	37,195
Western Savings Bank of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	25,000	May 5, '03	37,218
Western School of Commerce	Stockton	25,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,497
Western School Supply Co.	San Francisco	10,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,656
Western State Bank	Sacramento	25,000	May 5, '03	37,240
Western Stone Co.	San Francisco	100,000	April 11, '04	39,911
Western Theatrical Association	San Francisco	100,000	Sept. 16, '02	36,180
Western Transportation Co.	San Francisco	500,000	July 1, '02	35,774
Western Trust Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	May 12, '04	40,167
Western Warehouse Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 20, '04	39,988
Western Well Supply Co.	San Francisco	30,000	April 15, '03	37,569
Western Wool and Leather Co.	San Francisco	75,000	June 19, '03	38,036
Weston Basket and Barrel Co.	San Francisco	50,000	June 10, '04	40,371
Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 12, '04	40,156
Wetmore Drayage Co.	San Francisco	10,000	April 30, '04	40,073
W. F. Barnes Box and Lumber Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,025
W. G. Bohannon Co.	San José	50,000	June 22, '04	40,457
W. G. Leale Co.	San Francisco	500,000	May 31, '04	40,296
Wheatland Excelsior, Pulp, and Milling Co.	Wheatland	20,000	May 7, '03	37,743
White King and Goldbar Mining Co.	[Visalia]	75,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,545
White Mercantile Co.	Oroville	10,000	July 13, '03	38,175
White's Modern School of Business and Correspondence	[San José]	20,000	Dec. 4, '03	38,985
White Pine Copper Co.	San Francisco	500,000	Jan. 20, '03	36,908
White Star Creamery Co.	Loleta	3,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,941
White Star of Cariboo Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	300,000	April 29, '04	40,061
White Star Pier and Amusement Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	May 19, '04	40,214
White Sulphur Springs Co.	St. Helena	75,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,753
Whiting Lumber and Supply Co.	Los Angeles	250,000	Sept. 28, '03	38,542
Whitlock File and Binder Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 17, '03	38,022
Whitney-Woodling Trunk Co.	Los Angeles	30,000	Dec. 15, '02	36,689
Whitson & Wheeler Co.	Redlands	25,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,127
Whittier Gas, Fuel and Power Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	July 29, '02	35,932
Whittier Hardware Co.	Whittier	40,000	April 30, '04	40,072
Whittier Light and Fuel Co.	Los Angeles Co.	100,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,372
Whittier Masonic Temple Association	Whittier	50,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,500
Whittier Milling Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	June 12, '03	37,985
Whittier Natural Gas Co.	Whittier	500,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,199



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Whittier Savings Bank	Whittier	\$25,000	Aug. 14, '03	38,324
W. H. Orr Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 6, '03	37,265
W. H. Orr Mining Co.	San Francisco	40,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,607
W. H. Taylor Co.	Livermore	50,000	Oct. 23, '03	38,721
Wichman, Lutgen & Co.	San Francisco	250,000	Jan. 13, '04	39,242
Wickersham, Wrenn & Staples	Bakersfield	25,000	June 6, '04	40,344
Widgemoola Gold Mining Co.	San Francisco	200,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,592
Widows and Orphans' Aid Association of San Francisco Fire Department.	San Francisco	None	Oct. 2, '03	38,576
Wieland Bros.	San Francisco	100,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,566
Wigmore Brothers Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Aug. 29, '03	38,396
W. I. Hull Furniture Co.	Santa Monica	25,000	Jan. 30, '03	36,975
Wilcox-Rose Construction Co.	Riverside	100,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,588
Wilcox-Rose Mercantile Co.	Colton	50,000	Aug. 7, '02	35,976
Wildman Consolidated Mines	San Francisco	1,500,000	Oct. 15, '03	38,673
Wild Rose Mining Co.	Los Angeles	350,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,574
Wildwood Lumber Co.	Wildwood	25,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,630
Wildwood Mining Co.	San Francisco	75,000	Aug. 18, '03	38,340
Wilkinson-Dorn Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	Nov. 7, '02	36,479
Williams & Young Co.	Porterville	50,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,149
William Ash Co.	Williams	100,000	May 19, '03	37,823
Williams Asphalt Mastic Co.	San Francisco	100,000	Nov. 8, '02	36,486
Williams Creek Water Co.	Ferndale	10,000	April 14, '04	39,950
William G. Lee Co.	Auburn	20,000	July 1, '03	38,122
William S. Snook & Son	San Francisco	50,000	Mar. 22, '04	39,757
William Willis Co.	Stockton	15,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,555
Williams Rubber Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	April 22, '03	37,607
Williamson Piano Co.	Los Angeles	100,000	Mar. 1, '04	39,601
Willits Wood Co.	San Francisco	50,000	April 30, '04	40,075
Willits Mercantile Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Dec. 3, '02	36,625
Willowbrook Co.	Los Angeles	50,000	June 23, '04	40,462
Willow Land Co.	Los Angeles	20,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,438
Wilson Land Co.	Los Angeles	200,000	Dec. 14, '03	39,045
Wilson, Lyon & Co.	San Francisco	50,000	Aug. 6, '02	35,973
Wilson-Lyon Construction Co.	San Francisco	750,000	Feb. 2, '04	39,382
Wilson Tea and Coffee Co.	Sacramento	25,000	June 20, '04	40,443
Winter's Bakery	San Diego	10,000	Aug. 7, '02	35,975
Winter Co.	Tancred	50,000	Nov. 26, '02	36,591
Wishart Manufacturing Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,707
Wishart Placer Mining Machinery Co.	Pasadena	50,000	April 30, '04	40,077
Wisconsin Oil and Pipe Line Co.	San Francisco	1,000,000	Jan. 23, '04	39,313
Wisnom Co.	San Mateo	100,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,748
W. J. Andrews Co.	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 19, '03	39,068
W. J. Wood Sillmaking Co.	San Francisco	5,000	Sept. 5, '02	36,121
Wm. Brown Engraving Co.	San Francisco	25,000	June 13, '03	37,989
W. M. Club	San Francisco	None	Mar. 12, '04	39,691
W. M. Jenks Nursery Co.	Sacramento	5,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,739
Wm. Knapp & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	April 2, '04	39,844
W. N. Anderson Provision Co.	San Rafael	12,000	Feb. 4, '04	39,401
W. N. Best International Calorific Co.	Los Angeles	1,000,000	Aug. 18, '03	38,338
W. N. Best Oil Burning System Co.	Los Angeles	25,000	July 17, '02	35,867
W. Neumann & Co.	San Francisco	25,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,426
Wolfe & Hawley	San Francisco	75,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,748
Wolverine Fruit Co.	Los Angeles	10,000	Nov. 20, '03	38,901
Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chico	Chico	20,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,160
Woman's Club of Palo Alto	Palo Alto	None	Mar. 30, '04	39,828
Wonder Engine Co.	San Francisco	40,000	Sept. 29, '03	38,551
Wonderscope Co.	San Francisco	75,000	May 9, '04	40,133
Wood and Iron Preserving Co.	Los Angeles	500,000	July 24, '03	38,231
Woodland Grain and Milling Co.	Woodland	100,000	May 19, '04	40,210
Woodland Rochdale Co.	Woodland	Coöpr'tive	Nov. 23, '03	38,921
Woodland Sultana Raisin Growers' Ass'n	[Woodland]	None	May 15, '03	37,800
Woodmen of the World Hall Ass'n of Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa	15,000	April 3, '03	37,499
Workingman's Club of Saticoy	Saticoy	None	April 13, '03	37,563
Wormser Furniture Co.	Fresno	100,000	Oct. 30, '03	38,765
Worthley & Strong Fruit Co.	Riverside	100,000	Mar. 28, '04	39,810
W. O. W. Hall Association	Bakersfield	20,000	Nov. 24, '02	36,577
W. P. Lamb & Co.	Oakland	75,000	June 17, '03	38,018



## STATE CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
W. P. Mills Co. ....	San Francisco	\$100,000	Oct. 21, '02	36,394
Wrenn Commercial Co., Ltd. ....	San Francisco	100,000	May 20, '03	37,829
Wright & Kimbrough .....	Sacramento	75,000	June 2, '03	37,915
Wright & Kimbrough Colony Co. ....	Sacramento	75,000	Feb. 6, '03	37,024
Wright & West .....	Stockton	20,000	Oct. 3, '03	38,582
W. R. Rowland Land Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Oct. 3, '03	38,587
W. R. Webster Co. ....	Oakland	5,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,643
W. S. Haslam & Co. ....	Santa Maria	25,000	Feb. 17, '04	39,494
W. T. Boardman Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	Jan. 21, '03	36,914
W. T. Brush Mercantile Co. ....	Cloverdale	40,000	June 29, '04	40,506
Wullweber Furniture Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Aug. 20, '02	36,045
W. W. Adam & Co. ....	San Francisco	10,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,957
Wyandotte Mining and Milling Co. ....	San Francisco	150,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,432
Xlo Grease Co. ....	San Francisco	50,000	Feb. 6, '04	39,418
X-oluth Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco	20,000	Dec. 24, '03	39,108
X Ray Acetylene Generator Co. ....	San Francisco	100,000	July 29, '03	38,255
Yeager Mining Co. ....	Auburn	100,000	Dec. 8, '02	36,654
Yellow Metal Smelting Co. ....	Alameda Co.	500,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,275
Yellow Rose Gold Mines .....	Carrville	350,000	July 28, '03	38,252
Yerba Buena Drug and Chemical Co. ....	San Francisco	75,000	July 1, '03	38,114
Yerba Santa Bitters Co. ....	San Francisco	200,000	June 3, '04	40,317
Yeso Manufacturing Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,800
Yolo County Consolidated Water Co. ....	Woodland	1,000,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,091
Yolo-Solano Irrigation Co. ....	Woodland	500,000	July 15, '03	38,186
Young & Swain Baking Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	July 22, '02	35,883
Young Casselman Drug Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	June 14, '04	40,394
Young Co. ....	San Francisco	25,000	Jan. 2, '04	39,157
Young Men's Christian Association of Watsonville .....	Watsonville	None	Aug. 3, '03	38,278
Young Men's Investment Co. ....	Los Angeles	250,000	Oct. 12, '03	38,647
Young Women's Christian Ass'n .....	Fresno	None	June 17, '04	40,427
Yuba Drift Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	1,000	Jan. 29, '03	36,972
Zahn, Baldwin & Co. ....	San Francisco	500,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,266
Zane Chemical Manufacturing Co. ....	Los Angeles	25,000	Oct. 14, '03	38,667
Zeba Humane Society .....	Eureka	None	Jan. 30, '03	36,978
Zeibright Mining Co. ....	Nevada City	100,000	June 26, '03	38,086
Zeile Investment Co. ....	San Francisco	300,000	Feb. 29, '04	39,587
Zelner Pharmacy Co. ....	San Francisco	3,000	Sept. 25, '02	36,228
Zemansky Loan and Trust Co. ....	Sacramento	75,000	May 5, '03	37,219
Zenda Mining and Milling Co. ....	Los Angeles	500,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,332
Zenith Mill and Lumber Co. ....	Oakland	25,000	May 16, '04	40,198
Zinn Medical Co. ....	Sacramento	25,000	Oct. 13, '03	38,658
Zox Gold Mining Co. ....	San Francisco	250,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,963
Zwisler-Bilkey Co. ....	Chico	20,000	Mar. 11, '04	39,667

## RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE CORPORATIONS.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Bakersfield and Ventura Railway Co.	Los Angeles ----	\$5,000,000	Feb. 12, '03	1037
Bay Shore Terminal Railroad Co.	San Diego ----	50,000	Jan. 11, '04	1087
Butte and Plumas Railway	Butte County ----	1,000,000	Oct. 30, '02	1026
Caspar, South Fork, and Eastern Railroad Co.	San Francisco --	500,000	July 8, '03	1069
Chico and Northern Railroad Co.	San Francisco --	1,000,000	Nov. 11, '03	1080
Chiles Valley Improvement Co.	Napa County ----	25,000	May 26, '03	1058
Clear Lake Railroad and Electric Power Co.	Lakeport ----	1,000,000	Mar. 10, '03	1046
Compton Home Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Compton ----	25,000	April 29, '03	1052
Dale Telephone Co.	San Bernardino --	10,000	Jan. 5, '04	1086
Del Norte and Humboldt Railroad Co.	Eureka ----	2,500,000	Mar. 2, '03	1041
Diamond and Caldor Railway	San Francisco --	240,000	Feb. 9, '04	10884
East Shore and Suburban Railway	Richmond ----	250,000	Feb. 17, '04	1090
Fort Bragg and Southeastern Railroad Co.	San Francisco --	2,000,000	Mar. 25, '03	1048
Fresno Intermountain Railroad Co.	Fresno ----	500,000	Sept. 22, '02	1024
Fresno Traction Co.	Fresno ----	5,000,000	Sept. 22, '03	1076
Griffith Park Railway and Incline Co.	Los Angeles ----	150,000	Dec. 23, '03	1084
Holton Interurban Railway Co.	Redlands ----	200,000	Dec. 31, '03	1085
Home Telephone Company of Covina	Covina ----	50,000	Aug. 21, '02	1021
Home Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Los Angeles ----	3,000,000	Sept. 22, '02	1025
Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Pasadena	Pasadena ----	500,000	June 29, '03	1066
Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara --	200,000	Oct. 2, '03	1078
Home Telephone and Telegraph Company of San Diego	San Diego ----	500,000	Mar. 26, '04	1093
Hueneme, Malibu, and Port Los Angeles Railway	Los Angeles ----	75,000	Oct. 13, '03	1079
Humboldt County Railroad	Eureka ----	2,000,000	Jan. 21, '03	1035
Humboldt Transit Co.	Eureka ----	300,000	July 31, '03	1073
Independent Telephone Co.	Lemoore ----	25,000	Feb. 29, '04	1091
Indian Valley Railway	Butte County --	1,000,000	Dec. 15, '02	1030
Imperial Telephone Co.	Imperial ----	25,000	Feb. 25, '03	1040
Inter-California Railway Co.	San Francisco --	4,320,000	June 15, '04	1103
Ione and Eastern Railroad Co.	San Francisco --	1,000,000	April 13, '04	1096
Lincoln, San Francisco, and Eastern Railway Co.	San Francisco --	500,000	Mar. 6, '03	1042
Long Beach Home Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Long Beach ----	50,000	Mar. 23, '04	1047
Los Angeles and Glendale Railway Co.	Los Angeles ----	1,000,000	May 7, '03	1054
Los Angeles, Hermosa Beach, and Redondo Railway Co.	Los Angeles ----	1,000,000	July 28, '02	1017
Los Angeles Interurban Railway Co.	Los Angeles ----	10,000,000	June 9, '03	1061
Los Angeles, Ocean Park, and Santa Monica Railway Co.	Los Angeles ----	1,000,000	Dec. 8, '02	1029
Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California	Los Angeles ----	5,000,000	June 16, '03	1062
Los Angeles and Santa Monica Railroad Co.	Los Angeles ----	2,000,000	Dec. 2, '02	1028
Ludlow and Southern Railway Co.	Los Angeles ----	25,000	July 30, '02	1018
Madera Railway Co.	San Francisco --	50,000	June 8, '03	1060
Marin Shore Railway Co.	Petaluma ----	200,000	June 20, '04	1104
Mark West Creek and Santa Rosa Creek Telephone Co.	Santa Rosa ----	2,500	June 20, '04	1105
Marysville and Susanville Railway Co.	San Francisco --	7,000,000	April 8, '04	1094
Midland Pacific Railway Co.	San Francisco --	5,000,000	Jan. 17, '03	1033
Monrovia Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Monrovia ----	50,000	Sept. 18, '03	1075
Northern Trinity Telephone and Telegraph Co.	San Francisco --	5,000	May 28, '04	1100
Oakdale Western Railway Co.	Tuolumne ----	100,000	June 24, '04	1106
Oakland Home Telephone Co.	Oakland ----	200,000	Jan. 19, '03	1034
Pacific Coast Telephone Construction Co.	Los Angeles ----	25,000	June 3, '04	1102
Palo Alto and Suburban Railway Co.	Palo Alto ----	100,000	Dec. 8, '03	1082

RAILROAD, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Pasadena Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Pasadena .....	\$500,000	May 18, '03	1057
Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,000,000	June 20, '03	1063
Placer County Telephone Co. ....	Newcastle .....	25,000	Mar. 5, '04	1092
Placerville and Lake Tahoe Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	2,000,000	April 11, '04	1095
Power, Transit and Light Co. ....	San Francisco .....	2,500,000	Dec. 24, '02	1032
Redding, Ingot, and Wengler Telephone Co. ....	Redding .....	10,000	May 26, '04	1099
Redlands Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Redlands .....	100,000	April 4, '03	1051
Redlands Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Redlands .....	100,000	June 27, '03	1065
Richmond Belt Railway .....	San Francisco .....	500,000	Aug. 19, '02	1020
Sacramento Southern Railroad Co. ....	San Francisco .....	3,000,000	July 8, '03	1068
Sacramento and Oakland Railway Co. ....	Oakland .....	5,000,000	Feb. 3, '03	1036
San Bernardino and Highlands Electric Railway Co. ....	San Bernardino .....	150,000	Feb. 18, '03	1039
San Bernardino Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	San Bernardino .....	100,000	June 27, '03	1064
San Bernardino Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	San Bernardino .....	100,000	April 4, '03	1050
San Bernardino Valley Traction Co. ....	San Bernardino .....	1,500,000	June 6, '03	1059
San Diego Eastern Railway Co. ....	San Diego .....	1,000,000	Jan. 14, '04	1088
San Fernando Valley Home Telephone Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	50,000	June 2, '04	1101
San Francisco and Eureka Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	10,000,000	May 15, '03	1056
San Francisco and Napa Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,500,000	Nov. 27, '04	1081
San Francisco and Northwestern Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	15,000,000	May 12, '03	1055
San Francisco and Southern Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	5,000,000	Sept. 28, '03	1077
San Francisco Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	1,500,000	June 28, '04	1107
San Francisco Terminal Railway and Ferry Co. ....	San Francisco .....	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02	1019
San José and Los Gatos Interurban Railway Co. ....	San José .....	2,000,000	May 6, '03	1053
San Pedro Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	San Pedro .....	100,000	July 18, '03	1071
Santa Ana Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	100,000	June 29, '03	1067
Santa Ana Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Santa Ana .....	100,000	Mar. 31, '03	1049
Santa Clara Valley Transit Co. ....	San José .....	1,000,000	Feb. 11, '04	1089
Santa Cruz, Capitola, and Watsonville Railway Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	350,000	Sept. 16, '02	1023
South San Francisco Railroad and Power Co. ....	San Francisco .....	100,000	Mar. 9, '03	1045
Stockton and Beckwith Pass Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '02	1027
Sugar Pine Railway Co. ....	Jamestown .....	1,000,000	Mar. 6, '03	1043
Suisun and Green Valley Telephone Co. ....	[Suisun] .....	10,000	July 14, '03	1070
Tulare Telephone Co. ....	Tulare .....	10,000	Dec. 16, '03	1083
United States Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Los Angeles .....	3,000,000	Sept. 5, '02	1022
Ventura Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	S. Buenaventura .....	100,000	July 22, '03	1072
Visalia Electric Railroad Co. ....	Visalia .....	1,000,000	April 22, '04	1097
Watsonville Transportation Co. ....	Watsonville .....	1,000,000	Feb. 16, '03	1038
Western Pacific Railway Co. ....	San Francisco .....	50,000,000	Mar. 6, '03	1044
Whittier Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	Whittier .....	100,000	Aug. 15, '03	1074
Yosemite Telephone Co. ....	Jerseydale .....	25,000	May 12, '04	1098
Yosemite Valley Railroad Co. ....	San Francisco .....	5,000,000	Dec. 19, '02	1031

## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Acme Gold Mining Co. ....	[West Virginia] ..	\$25,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,051
Acme Lumber Co. ....	Nevada ..	400,000	Sept. 23, '03	38,519
Aereodh Navigation Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	200,000	Oct. 9, '03	38,623
Ætna Indemnity Co. ....	Connecticut ..	100,000	Dec. 16, '02	36,692
Ætna Life Insurance Co. ....	[Connecticut] ..	2,000,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,220
Alameda-Beaumont Oil and Storage Co. ....	[Texas] ..	50,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,278
Alameda County Compressed Air Cleaning Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	72,000	Feb. 17, '03	37,084
Alameda Oil Co. ....	[England] ..	300,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,760
A. Leschen & Sons Rope Co. ....	St. Louis, Mo. ....	50,000	July 18, '02	35,869
Alhambra Gold Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	100,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,389
Alta Sierra Ranch Co. ....	[Minnesota] ..	30,000	May 2, '04	40,085
American Audit Co. ....	[New York] ..	50,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,303
American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York ..	[New York] ..	1,000,000	May 11, '04	40,153
American District Telegraph Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	300,000	Mar. 10, '03	37,307
American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd. ....	[Hawaii] ..	10,000	July 3, '03	38,139
American Lithia and Chemical Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	500,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,851
Ames Mercantile Co. ....	New Jersey ..	2,000,000	Nov. 20, '02	36,556
American Finance and Securities Co. ....	Delaware ..	1,000,000	May 29, '03	37,900
American Soda Fountain Co. ....	New Jersey ..	3,750,000	April 23, '03	37,617
American Vineyard Co. ....	[Maine] ..	250,000	April 29, '03	37,667
American Writing Machine Co. ....	New York ..	50,000	Oct. 16, '02	36,366
Argentine Oil Co. ....	[Missouri] ..	250,000	Aug. 7, '03	38,295
Argonaut Tea and Spice Co. ....	[Nevada] ..	250,000	Jan. 14, '03	36,865
Associated Mines Developing Co. ....	Arizona ..	10,000,000	July 18, '02	35,876
Australian Alliance Assurance Co. ....	[Australia] ..	£100,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,570
Balaklala Consolidated Copper Co. ....	[Nevada] ..	10,000,000	Oct. 17, '03	38,683
Bald Mountain Mining Co. ....	Oklahoma ..	1,000,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,463
Bagdad-Chase Gold Mining Co. ....	New York ..	20,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,251
Bagdad Exploration and Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	500,000	May 25, '03	37,867
Bangor Consolidated Gravel Co. ....	[Arizona] ..	500,000	May 6, '04	40,118
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. ....	West Virginia ..	320,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,107
Bear Creek Mining Co. ....	Arizona ..	1,000,000	May 18, '03	37,813
Bear River Mining Co. ....	[Maine] ..	1,500,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,762
Belle of Tonopah Mining Co. ....	[Nevada] ..	500,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,339
Bellingham Bay Brewery ..	[Washington] ..	250,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,877
Benson Investment Co. ....	Denver, Colo. ....	150,000	July 14, '02	35,849
Big Butte Drift Placer Mining Co. ....	[South Dakota] ..	1,000,000	Mar. 14, '04	39,698
Black Canyon Copper Co., Ltd. ....	Arizona ..	1,000,000	July 10, '03	38,168
Black Cat Oil and Mining Co. ....	[South Dakota] ..	1,000,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,081
Black Oak Mining Co. ....	[Wyoming] ..	500,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,543
Blaskower-Alloggi Co. ....	Nevada ..	60,000	May 29, '03	37,899
Blaskower-Maio Co. ....	[Nevada] ..	15,000	Dec. 10, '03	39,020
Blocklinger Lumber Co. ....	Iowa ..	50,000	June 21, '04	40,446
Blue Gravel Mining Co. ....	Arizona ..	1,500,000	April 21, '04	40,011
Bluff City Mining, Milling and Development Co. ....	[New York] ..	200,000	June 23, '04	40,463
Board of Church Extension of the United Presbyterian Church of North America ..	[Pennsylvania] ..	None	Oct. 6, '03	38,602
Board of Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South ..	[Tennessee] ..	None	Nov. 30, '03	38,956
Boca White Pine Co. ....	[Nevada] ..	45,000	Nov. 10, '03	38,831
Bohn-Bristol Diamond Co. ....	Colorado ..	50,000	Feb. 10, '04	39,446
Boston and Kern River Mining Co. ....	Maine ..	2,000,000	July 3, '02	35,789



## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Boston Hill Mining Co. ....	Arizona	\$400,000	May 26, '04	40,272
Boston Machine Shop Co. ....	[Maine]	30,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,697
Bostonia Fruit-Growers and Pack- ers' Co. ....	[Maine]	200,000	April 7, '04	39,887
Bowring & Co. ....	New York	250,000	Aug. 29, '02	36,098
Bray & Choate Land Co. ....	Wisconsin	100,000	June 9, '03	37,967
British-American Insurance Co. ....	[New York]	200,000	June 30, '04	40,518
Brock & Feagans ....	[Illinois]	50,000	Oct. 30, '03	38,762
Bryan Elevator Co. ....	[Nevada]	300,000	Sept. 18, '03	38,490
Bull's Head Oil Co. ....	Arizona	1,000,000	April 19, '04	39,981
Bully Choop Mining Co. ....	New Jersey	30,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,788
Butte County Railroad Co. ....	[New Jersey]	1,000,000	Mar. 9, '03	37,303½
Cal-Ameca Mining Co. ....	Arizona	300,000	Sept. 20, '02	36,207
Caledonian Oil Co. ....	Arizona	750,000	May 13, '03	37,783
California and New York Oil Co.'s, Consolidated ....	[Arizona]	2,000,000	April 29, '04	40,059
California and Oregon Coast Rail- road Co. ....	[Nevada]	1,000,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,810
California Baking Co. ....	[Arizona]	200,000	Aug. 27, '03	38,378
California Cattle and Land Co. ....	[Arizona]	150,000	Aug. 21, '03	38,352
California Cereal Food Co. ....	Arizona	500,000	April 28, '03	37,655
California Consolidated Mines Co. ....	Maine	250,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,635
California Consolidated Oil Fields Co. ....	Maine	4,500,000	Feb. 18, '03	37,097
Californian Copper Syndicate ....	England	£30,000	Aug. 8, '02	35,979
California Eastern Railway Co. ....	[Colorado]	1,500,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,436
California Farm and Fruit Co., Ltd. ....	[England]	£10,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,147
California Graphite Co. ....	Arizona	5,000	Aug. 9, '02	35,986
California Hydraulic Engineering and Supply Co. ....	[Arizona]	100,000	Aug. 22, '02	36,054
California Prospecting and Mining Co. ....	South Dakota	50,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,392
California State Mines Co. ....	[Colorado]	1,500,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,159
California Vineyards Co. ....	[Maine]	100,000	May 23, '04	40,259
California Wheat Starch Factory ....	South Dakota	100,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,337
Carbonic Dioxide Corporation ....	[Nebraska]	2,250,000	Dec. 12, '03	39,036
Caribou Gold Mining and Power Co. ....	[Arizona]	1,000,000	Aug. 31, '03	38,403
Carpenter-Harber Co. ....	[Arizona]	50,000	Feb. 8, '04	39,431
Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Co. ....	[Nevada]	260,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,638
Cascade Oil Co. ....	[Arizona]	1,000,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,562
Cataract Gold Mining and Power Co. ....	South Dakota	2,000,000	Sept. 11, '02	36,144½
Cawdor Development Co. ....	[Dist. Columbia]	500,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,583
Caxton Co. ....	Illinois	30,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,636
Central Colony of the Beavers Re- serve Fund Fraternity ....	[Wisconsin]	None	Aug. 11, '03	38,316
Ch. H. Brown Banking Co. ....	Missouri	50,000	April 19, '04	39,985
Chambers Estate ....	[Missouri]	100,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,696
Champion Hill Mining Co. ....	[Arizona]	500,000	Aug. 22, '03	38,358
Charles Graef & Co. ....	[New York]	500,000	Feb. 16, '03	37,080
Charles W. Pike Mercantile Co. ....	[New Jersey]	125,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,068
Chiapas Rubber Plantation Co. ....	Arizona	5,000,000	Mar. 15, '04	39,704
Chico Nursery Co. ....	Oregon	50,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,238
China Commere'l Steamship Co., Ltd. ....	[China]	1,000,000	May 15, '03	37,798
Choix Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd. ....	Arizona	5,000,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,318
Cleveland Investment Co. ....	Wisconsin	5,000	May 12, '04	40,160
Cleveland Faucet Co. ....	[Ohio]	75,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,106
Coast Manufacturing and Supply Co. ....	[Delaware]	1,000,000	Dec. 3, '03	38,981
C. O. D. Grocery Co. ....	South Dakota	50,000	June 16, '03	38,013
Colestin Lumber Co. ....	Arizona	20,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,506
Colonial Mining Co. ....	Arizona	1,500,000	Mar. 21, '04	39,756
Colorado Iron Works Co. ....	Colorado	240,000	July 3, '03	38,138
Concordia Fire Insurance Co. ....	Wisconsin	50,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,567
Connecticut and California Oil Co. ....	Maine	200,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,547
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. ....	[Connecticut]	None	April 6, '04	39,871
Consolidated Copper Oil Co. ....	South Dakota	5,000,000	Sept. 30, '02	36,260

## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	New Jersey .....	\$100,000	May 23, '03	37,857
Consolidated White Rock Oil Co. ....	[Maine] .....	400,000	June 13, '04	40,392
Coöperative Brotherhood .....	[Washington] .....	5,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,123
Corbin-Chittenden Realty Co. ....	[Colorado] .....	25,000	Dec. 19, '03	39,071
Crescent Loan Co. ....	Wyoming .....	10,000	April 23, '04	40,029
Crown Gold Milling Co. ....	[West Virginia] .....	1,000,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,534
Cupertino Fruit Co. ....	South Dakota .....	30,000	June 22, '03	38,057
Curtz-Evans Mining and Milling Co. ....	Arizona .....	1,000,000	July 30, '02	35,939
Delaware Insurance Co. of Philadelphia .....	[Pennsylvania] .....	1,000,000	Mar. 1, '04	39,599
Delta Consolidated Gold Mines Co. ....	South Dakota .....	2,000,000	Oct. 23, '03	38,723
Desert Mining and Reduction Co. ....	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Oct. 31, '02	36,454
Desert Redwood Co. ....	[Wisconsin] .....	400,000	Oct. 17, '02	36,377
Diamond Match Co. ....	Illinois .....	6,000,000	Oct. 31, '02	36,451
Diamond Rubber Co. ....	West Virginia .....	1,500,000	May 2, '04	40,087
Dragoon Mountain Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	300,000	Feb. 3, '04	39,392
Dr. Neumeister's Family Medicine Co. ....	[Missouri] .....	2,000	Oct. 7, '02	36,321
Eagle Bar Placer Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	350,000	Mar. 8, '04	39,641
Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. ....	Maine .....	5,000,000	Dec. 10, '02	36,661
Echo Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Dec. 31, '02	36,792
Eclipse Gold Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	3,000,000	Aug. 4, '02	35,964
Edison Electric Co. ....	Wyoming .....	10,000,000	Aug. 16, '02	36,029
El Dorado Copper Mining Co. ....	Colorado .....	2,000,000	Dec. 16, '02	36,695
Elkhorn Mining Co. ....	[Washington] .....	1,000,000	Dec. 8, '03	39,008
Elk Horn Consolidated Oil Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	2,500,000	Sept. 23, '03	38,517
Ella Copper Mining and Development Co. ....	[South Dakota] .....	250,000	Feb. 7, '03	37,028
El Oro Dredging Co. ....	Arizona .....	600,000	Oct. 2, '02	36,283
E. J. Shattuck Co. ....	[Maine] .....	54,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,700
Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Co. ....	New Jersey .....	5,000,000	Nov. 28, '02	36,600
Empire Dredging Co., (a Corporation) .....	[Nevada] .....	50,000	July 21, '03	38,221
Empire Gold Mines, Ltd. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,100,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,610
Enterprise Realty Co. ....	Oregon .....	150,000	May 10, '04	40,137
Esperanza Mining and Milling Co. ....	Arizona .....	300,000	Oct. 13, '02	36,349
Etna Gold Mines and Tunnel Co. ....	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Nov. 18, '03	38,886
Eureka Crown Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	200,000	Dec. 5, '02	36,634
Excelsior Investment Co., Inc. ....	[Nevada] .....	1,500,000	Mar. 31, '04	39,830
Exchequer Gold Mining Co. ....	[Spokane] .....	1,500,000	Mar. 10, '04	39,659
Fairplay Placer Mining Co. ....	Wyoming .....	50,000	Sept. 8, '02	36,133
Feather River Consolidated Mining Co. ....	South Dakota .....	1,500,000	Mar. 7, '03	37,268
Federal Insurance Co. ....	[New Jersey] .....	500,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,439
Federal Investment Co. ....	Missouri .....	10,000	April 19, '04	39,987
Federal Lumber Co. ....	[Michigan] .....	25,000	Jan. 14, '03	36,864
Fireman's Ins. Co. of Baltimore .....	[Maryland] .....	387,000	Nov. 12, '02	36,507
Five Bears Mining Co. ....	South Dakota .....	2,500,000	Nov. 6, '03	38,805
Florodora Tag Co. ....	New Jersey .....	10,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,548
49 Gold Placer Mining Co. ....	Utah .....	500,000	Nov. 25, '02	36,585
Four Hundred Oil Co. ....	Arizona .....	200,000	Aug. 6, '02	35,972
Franklin Consolidated Mining Co. ....	Indiana .....	100,000	July 10, '03	38,164
Frederick Improved Paint and Paving Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	200,000	Aug. 5, '03	38,287
Freshwater Lumber Co. ....	New Jersey .....	1,500,000	July 27, '03	38,249
Fresno Copper Co., Ltd. ....	England .....	£175,000	Aug. 8, '02	35,978
Gaston Ridge Gold Mines Consol. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,331
German Deposit Trust and Ins. Co. ....	[Pennsylvania] .....	500,000	Mar. 2, '04	39,604
German Fire Insurance Co. ....	Illinois .....	300,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,338
German Insurance Co. of Freeport .....	Illinois .....	None shown	Oct. 30, '02	36,447
Germania Fire Insurance Co. ....	New York .....	500,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,428
Germania Realty and Loan Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	75,000	June 23, '04	40,464
Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ....	[Pennsylvania] .....	100,000	June 3, '04	40,322
Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. ....	New York .....	400,000	Mar. 1, '04	39,598
Goat Lymph Sanitarium Ass'n .....	[Illinois] .....	25,000	July 11, '03	38,173

## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Gold Bluff Mining and Lumber Corp.	[Connecticut] -----	\$120,000	April 30, '03	37,677
Gold Road Mining and Explorations Co.	[Arizona] -----	1,000,000	Oct. 10, '03	38,639
Goldy Machine Co.	New Jersey -----	1,000,000	Sept. 22, '03	38,512
Golden Erie Mining Co.	Arizona -----	3,000,000	June 15, '03	38,004
Golden Gate Oil and Refining Co.	[Pierre, S. D.] -----	1,000,000	May 2, '03	37,702
Golden Key Mining Co.	[West Virginia] -----	100,000	May 5, '03	37,729
Golden West Consolidated Min'g Co.	Arizona -----	1,000,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,732
Golden West Tunnel, Mining and Milling Co.	[Arizona] -----	500,000	Sept. 16, '03	38,483
Goodhart-Hartman Co.	Illinois -----	40,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,707
Grass Valley Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	[Arizona] -----	1,000,000	Sept. 12, '03	38,461
Great Northern Oil Co.	[Nevada] -----	600,000	June 18, '04	40,432
Halcyon Health Co.	[Arizona] -----	75,000	Sept. 1, '03	38,405
Hallidie-Painter Tramway Co.	[Oregon] -----	50,000	May 16, '03	37,806
H. A. Metz & Co.	[New York] -----	200,000	Jan. 18, '04	39,274
Hamilton Land and Lumber Co.	[Wisconsin] -----	45,000	Jan. 4, '04	39,179
Hamilton Fruit Co.	[Wisconsin] -----	30,000	Jan. 9, '04	39,219
Hammond Packing Co.	Colorado -----	5,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,354
Hartford Life and Annuity Ins. Co.	[Connecticut] -----	300,000	Dec. 22, '03	39,061
Haslett Warehouse Co.	[Nevada] -----	1,500,000	May 18, '04	40,208
Headlight Development Co.	[Nevada] -----	1,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,757
Head Water Gold Mining and Milling Co.	[New Jersey] -----	500,000	Mar. 5, '04	39,620
Hecla Iron Works	New York -----	225,000	May 11, '04	40,144
Hercules Horseshoe Mining Co.	South Dakota -----	1,000,000	April 19, '04	39,980
Hercules Mining, Milling, and Power Co.	[Nevada] -----	1,000,000	Mar. 25, '04	39,781
Hibbie Gold and Copper Mining Co.	[Utah] -----	75,000	April 29, '03	37,666
Hinz & Landt, Inc.	[Nevada] -----	150,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,569
Horseshoe Bend Gold Mining Co.	[Maine] -----	1,500,000	Jan. 17, '03	36,891
Howard Manufacturing Co.	[Arizona] -----	66,250	May 9, '04	40,128
Humboldt Door and Sash Co.	Oregon -----	50,000	Aug. 25, '03	38,370
Illinois and Missouri Lumber Co.	Illinois -----	5,000	June 25, '03	38,077
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	New York -----	200,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,545
Inman-Poulsen Lumber Co.	[Oregon] -----	80,000	Mar. 22, '04	39,760
International Bank and Trust Co. of America	Delaware -----	5,000,000	July 15, '03	38,184
International Banking Corporation	Connecticut -----	500,000	Aug. 16, '02	36,028
International Harvester Co. of America	[Wisconsin] -----	1,000,000	Oct. 20, '02	36,390
Interstate Brokerage Association	Arizona -----	50,000	June 11, '04	40,377
Interstate Mercantile Co.	Arizona -----	25,000	June 10, '03	37,976
James Smith & Co.	[New York] -----	20,000	Mar. 24, '03	37,420
Jerome Oil Co.	[Arizona] -----	200,000	Nov. 24, '03	36,397
John Royal Mining Co.	[Arizona] -----	100,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,157
Josephine Mining Co. of California	[Washington] -----	500,000	Dec. 11, '03	39,030
J. S. Johnson Co.	[New Jersey] -----	400,000	June 18, '03	38,028
K. & C. Oil Co.	[Maine] -----	50,000	July 25, '03	38,233
Kane Lumber Co.	Arizona -----	500,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,103
Kelly-Clarke Co.	[Washington] -----	100,000	Dec. 30, '02	36,781
Kenosha Gold Mining Co.	[Arizona] -----	60,000	May 6, '04	40,117
Kenosha Mining and Milling Co.	Arizona -----	900,000	May 7, '03	37,748
Kenross Free Gold Mining Co.	Washington -----	2,000,000	June 15, '03	38,003
Kentucky Ridge Mining Co.	South Carolina -----	25,000	Dec. 2, '03	38,975
Kenwood Heights Co.	[Delaware] -----	200,000	Dec. 5, '03	38,994
Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	New York -----	200,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,582
Kutroff, Pickhardt & Co.	New Jersey -----	100,000	Mar. 18, '03	37,365
La Fonciere Co. of Assurance	[France] -----	fr. 25,000,000	Mar. 1, '04	39,597
Laguna Lands, Ltd.	England -----	£60,000	Dec. 9, '02	36,658
Lake County Hot Springs Co.	[Nevada] -----	250,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,122
Larkin Mining Co.	[Arizona] -----	750,000	Nov. 6, '02	36,473
Las Hermanas Min'g and Mill'g Co.	[Arizona] -----	2,000,000	April 18, '03	37,587
Lava Beds Mining and Milling Co.	Missouri -----	250,000	June 29, '04	40,513



## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
L. D. Stone Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	\$300,000	Oct. 17, '03	38,684
Leidy Mining Co. ....	Delaware .....	50,000	May 25, '03	37,866
Libby, McNeill & Libby .....	Maine .....	10,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,462
Libertad Quicksilver Mining Co. ....	South Dakota .....	1,000,000	Oct. 29, '02	36,442
Libra Mining Co. ....	New Jersey .....	100,000	Nov. 5, '02	36,470
Life Association of America .....	[New York] .....	500,000	April 18, '04	39,978
Little Emily Min'g and Mill'g Co. ....	[Illinois] .....	40,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,813
Live Stock and Dairy Journal Publishing Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	25,000	April 19, '04	39,986
Los Alamos Mining and Milling Co. ....	Arizona .....	2,000,000	July 22, '02	35,887
Los Angeles Transportation and Terminal Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	300,000	Jan. 20, '03	36,911
Lyden & Co. ....	New Jersey .....	125,000	Aug. 11, '02	35,994
M. Blaskower Co. ....	Nevada .....	500,000	May 27, '03	37,880
McCosh Con. Min'g and Mill'g Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	12,000	Jan. 15, '03	36,871
McKinley Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Jan. 14, '04	39,252
Melezer Brothers Co. ....	Arizona .....	250,000	Dec. 2, '02	36,622
Memphis Trust Co. ....	Tennessee .....	300,000	Oct. 6, '02	36,317
Mendoza Con. Copper Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	5,000,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,355
Merrill & Ring Lumber Co. ....	[Washington] .....	200,000	April 3, '03	37,496
Metropolitan Laundry Co. ....	Nevada .....	2,000,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,965
Mexican Anthracite Coal Min'g. Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,500,000	Jan. 15, '04	39,254
Michigan Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ....	[Michigan] .....	100,000	June 2, '04	40,314
Middle Creek Gold Mining Co. ....	South Dakota .....	100,000	Nov. 17, '03	38,878
Mike Corcoran Placer Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	April 1, '04	39,835
Milton Bradley Co. ....	Massachusetts] ..	40,000	Nov. 5, '03	38,793
Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. ....	Minnesota] .....	500,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,131
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co. ....	Minnesota] .....	[Mutual]	Jan. 5, '04	39,186
Model Gas Engine Co. ....	Indiana] .....	37,500	Dec. 1, '02	36,618
Monte Rio Mining Co. ....	Colorado] .....	300,000	June 16, '03	38,014
Monterey Gold Mining Co. ....	South Dakota] ..	50,000	Jan. 5, '04	39,184
Morris & Co. ....	[New Jersey] .....	100,000	Aug. 14, '03	38,327
Mount Jefferson Mines Consolidated	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Feb. 2, '03	37,000
Mount Vernon Gold Mining Co. ....	Washington .....	750,000	June 29, '04	40,511
Mountaineer Gold Mines .....	Arizona .....	1,200,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,438
Mountain King Mining Co. ....	[New York] .....	36,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,039
Mountain Copper Co., Ltd. ....	[England] .....	£1,000,000	July 8, '02	35,809
Munger's Laundry Co. ....	[Illinois] .....	300,000	Dec. 7, '03	39,005
Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Mar. 16, '03	37,356
Mutual Investment Co. of Lexington, Kentucky .....	[Kentucky] .....	12,500	Oct. 4, '02	36,301
National Bond Co. ....	Colorado .....	50,000	Oct. 20, '03	38,708
National Cash Register Co. ....	[New Jersey] .....	5,000,000	Sept. 3, '02	36,113
National Fertilizer Co. ....	[Colorado] .....	500,000	Nov. 12, '03	38,849
National Supply Co. ....	West Virginia .....	150,000	May 2, '04	40,086
National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh .....	[Pennsylvania] ..	1,000,000	May 12, '04	40,159
National Union .....	[Ohio] .....	None	Mar. 3, '03	37,184
Nelson Contracting Co. ....	Arizona .....	500,000	Dec. 22, '02	36,736
New Bodie Mining Co. ....	[Utah] .....	200,000	Jan. 11, '04	39,233
New Clements Syndicate, Ltd. ....	[England] .....	£15,000	Nov. 23, '03	38,926
New England and California Oil Co. ....	South Dakota .....	300,000	July 16, '03	38,193
New England and Coalinga Oil Co. ....	[Maine] .....	500,000	May 3, '04	40,094
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. ....	New Hampshire ..	500,000	Feb. 24, '04	39,556
New York Grass Valley Gold Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	2,000,000	Feb. 12, '04	39,464
Niagara Fire Insurance Co. ....	[New York] .....	500,000	Dec. 31, '03	39,153
Nicoll the Tailor .....	[New Jersey] .....	250,000	Mar. 14, '03	37,343
Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha .....	Japan .....	yen 22,000,000	Aug. 16, '02	36,027
Nonotuck Silk Co. ....	[Massachusetts] ..	360,000	May 13, '03	37,780
North American Accident Ins. Co. ....	[Illinois] .....	100,000	Feb. 5, '04	39,409
North American Dredging Co. ....	New Jersey .....	1,500,000	July 1, '03	38,115
North American Union .....	[Illinois] .....	None	Mar. 7, '04	39,636
North California Mining Co. ....	New Jersey .....	500,000	Aug. 20, '02	36,044
Northeastern Security Co. ....	New Jersey .....	300,000	Sept. 10, '02	36,139
Northwest Lumber Co. ....	Arizona .....	500,000	Jan. 6, '03	36,818
Northwestern Benefit Association ..	Washington .....	10,000	Sept. 12, '02	36,148
Norwegian Consolidated Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	1,000,000	Aug. 26, '02	36,073



## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Oakland Gold Mine and Milling Co.	South Dakota	\$300,000	Oct. 1, '03	38,570
Oberrheinischen Versicherungs	[Germany]	1,500,000	Feb. 23, '04	39,544
Ocean Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	[England]	5,000,000	Feb. 27, '04	39,580
Old Horseshoe Nugget Mining Co.	[Arizona]	1,000,000	May 23, '04	40,258
Old Kentucky Distillery	[Kentucky]	300,000	Feb. 19, '03	37,107
Omega Placer Mining Co.	[Arizona]	1,000,000	Jan. 21, '04	39,298
Oregon and Eureka Railroad Co.	[Oregon]	125,000	Aug. 25, '03	38,371
Oro Copia Mining and Milling Co.	Arizona	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '02	36,276
Oshkosh Land and Timber Co.	Wisconsin	200,000	June 9, '03	37,968
Otsego Gold Mining Co.	Utah	4,000	Dec. 9, '02	36,656
Ozark Gravel Gold Mining Co.	[Utah]	600,000	June 2, '03	37,913
Pacific Art Tile Co.	Arizona	200,000	Dec. 11, '02	36,667
Pacific Cereal Association	Nevada	750,000	Dec. 23, '03	39,102
Pacific Coast Interior Advertising Co.	[South Dakota]	25,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,971
Pacific Coast Lumber and Furniture Manufacturing Co.	South Dakota	1,000,000	July 3, '02	35,792
Pacific Fireproofing Co.	Colorado	20,000	April 20, '04	39,999
Pacific Fishing and Exploration Co.	[Nevada]	360,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,041
Pacific Incinerating Co.	[Nevada]	70,000	Nov. 14, '03	38,866
Pacific Incinerating Co.	[Arizona]	35,000	April 9, '03	37,537
Pacific Investment Co.	[Nevada]	100,000	May 23, '04	40,257
Pacific Lumber Co.	New Jersey	2,500,000	June 17, '03	38,020
Pacific Manifolding Book Co.	[Nevada]	200,000	April 7, '04	39,884
Pacific Refining Co.	Arizona	350,000	April 12, '04	39,933
Pacific Steel and Wire Co.	Maine	250,000	Nov. 17, '02	36,531
Pacific Vacuum Ice Co.	Arizona	1,200,000	Nov. 21, '02	36,566
Palace Laundry Co.	[Arizona]	40,000	Aug. 28, '03	38,389
Pauly Jail Building Co.	[Missouri]	150,000	Sept. 14, '03	38,468
Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Co.	[Missouri]	300,000	Aug. 7, '02	35,974
Pennsylvania Casualty Co.	[Pennsylvania]	200,000	May 12, '04	40,158
Petroleum Oil Fields of Kern County, Ltd.	[England]	30,000	Dec. 26, '02	36,759
Phœnix Gold Quartz Mining Co.	Pierre, S. D.]	1,000,000	May 8, '03	37,755
Physicians' Defense Co.	Indiana	None	Sept. 2, '02	36,108
Pine Grove Mining Co.	[South Dakota]	1,000,000	April 1, '03	37,478
Pintocho Compressing Co.	New Jersey	500,000	Dec. 20, '02	36,729
Pioneer Gold Mining Company of Redlands, California	[Arizona]	1,000,000	Nov. 10, '03	38,830
Pioneer Investment and Trust Co.	[Arizona]	100,000	Feb. 7, '03	37,032
Pittsburg and Mt. Shasta Gold Mining and Milling Co.	West Virginia	500,000	Jan. 25, '04	39,323
Placer Gravel Gold Mining Co.	[South Dakota]	500,000	Feb. 26, '03	37,147
Plumas Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	Arizona	5,000,000	June 30, '03	38,110
Polkinghorn Mining Co.	[Nevada]	25,000	Nov. 7, '03	38,808
Porter Brothers in Liquidation	[Illinois]	5,500	Oct. 27, '03	38,746
Prohibition Trust Fund Association	New York	None	Aug. 24, '03	38,366
Provident Life and Trust Co.	[Philadelphia]	15,000	Dec. 26, '03	39,130
Puritan Mining Co.	[Arizona]	100,000	Sept. 2, '03	38,413
Queen Esther Mining and Milling Co.	Arizona	1,000,000	May 20, '04	40,223
Racine Sattley Co.	[Wisconsin]	50,000	Oct. 29, '03	38,756
Rainier Brewing Co.	Washington	500,000	Sept. 8, '03	38,433
Raymond Oil Burner Co.	[New Jersey]	1,000,000	May 10, '04	40,136
Read Lumber Co.	[Canada]	500,000	Aug. 30, '02	36,099
Red Cross Gold Min'g and Mill'g Co.	Utah	500,000	Aug. 1, '02	35,951
Redding Gold and Copper Mining Co.	South Dakota	1,000,000	Oct. 7, '02	36,324
Redwood Manufacturers' Co.	Nevada	1,000,000	Oct. 24, '03	38,733
Regal Shoe Co., Inc.	[New York]	500,000	Nov. 19, '03	38,888
Remington Standard Typewriter Co.	New York	30,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,053
Reno Mill and Lumber Co.	[Nevada]	30,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,050
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	Illinois	None	Oct. 4, '02	36,302
Rescue Mining Co.	[Arizona]	100,000	July 10, '03	38,167
Rhein & Mosel	[Germany]	1,500,000	Feb. 20, '04	39,530
Rhode Island and California Oil Co.	Maine	2,000,000	July 15, '02	35,853
Rickey Land and Cattle Co.	Nevada	1,500,000	July 28, '02	35,923

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
Roberts Island Improvement Co. ....	Nevada .....	\$400,000	Aug. 13, '03	38,323
Rochester German Insurance Co. ....	[New York] .....	200,000	Nov. 27, '03	38,940
Rokeby Realty Co. ....	Delaware .....	10,000	Jan. 19, '04	39,283
Ruddock-Trench Co. ....	Illinois .....	100,000	Nov. 3, '02	36,467
Russo-Chinese Bank .....	[Russia] .....	7,500,000	April 5, '04	39,865
Railroad and Min'g Membership Co. ....	[Colorado] .....	615,000	May 20, '04	40,231
Santa Barbara Consolidated Rail- road Co. ....	New Jersey .....	250,000	June 17, '04	40,422
San Bernardino Packing Co. ....	Arizona .....	24,000	July 10, '03	38,170
San Francisco Milling Co. ....	South Dakota .....	500,000	Oct. 8, '03	38,617
San José, Saratoga, and Los Gatos Railway Co. ....	[Washington] .....	1,000,000	Oct. 15, '02	36,364
San Juan Quicksilver Co. ....	[Maine] .....	500,000	May 26, '04	40,276
Santa Ysabel Mining and Milling Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	2,000,000	May 14, '04	40,181
Scott-Graff Lumber Co. ....	[Minnesota] .....	200,000	Jan. 5, '03	36,816
Security Mutual Life Insurance Co. ....	[New York] .....	None	June 11, '04	40,378
Security Warehousing Co. ....	New York .....	250,000	July 21, '03	38,222
Sequin Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,500,000	May 4, '04	40,101
Seropian Brothers Co. ....	Nevada .....	400,000	April 12, '04	39,921
Shasta Electric Golden Copper Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	5,000,000	Oct. 19, '03	38,692
Sierra Nevada Water and Power Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	5,000,000	Jan. 29, '04	39,359
Smith Oyster Co. ....	Nevada .....	100,000	June 11, '03	37,978
Smith Premier Typewriter Co. ....	New York .....	100,000	Jan. 27, '04	39,340
Socrates Investment Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	25,000	Feb. 9, '04	39,437
Socrates Quicksilver Mines .....	Nevada .....	25,000	Dec. 11, '02	36,668
Solar Motor Co. ....	New Jersey .....	350,000	July 1, '03	38,118
Sons and Daughters of Protection .....	[Nebraska] .....	None	Nov. 7, '03	38,814
Soulsby Mining Co. ....	Maine .....	1,000,000	April 12, '04	39,930
South Sea Island Drug Co., Ltd. ....	[Arizona] .....	25,000	May 17, '04	40,200
Southwestern Oil Refining Co. ....	Arizona .....	2,000,000	Feb. 2, '03	37,003
South Yuba Mining and Smelting Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	Nov. 3, '03	38,784
Southern California Mining and Ex- ploration Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	500,000	Dec. 31, '03	39,154
Southern Cotton Oil Trading Co. ....	[New Jersey] .....	10,000	April 5, '04	39,870
Southern Mutual Benefit Ass'n .....	Texas .....	None	June 29, '03	38,106
Spring Garden Fire Insurance Co. ....	[Philadelphia] .....	200,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,568
Springville Construction Co. ....	Utah .....	50,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,966
Standard Wall Paper Co. ....	[New York] .....	1,250,000	Dec. 8, '03	39,009
Star Loan Co. ....	Wyoming .....	10,000	Sept. 2, '02	36,110
Starr Estate Co. ....	[Washington] .....	200,000	Oct. 10, '02	36,340
State Life Insurance Co. ....	Indiana .....	None	Mar. 9, '04	39,654
Sterling Gold and Copper Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	Mar. 26, '03	37,430
Sterling Gold Mining and Milling Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	July 16, '03	38,197
St. Paul Fresno Oil Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	250,000	June 5, '03	37,939
Sultana Mining Co. ....	New Jersey .....	2,000,000	Sept. 13, '02	36,159
Summit View Mining Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	120,000	May 5, '04	40,111
Sundown Mining and Milling Co. ....	South Dakota .....	1,000,000	Jan. 8, '04	39,210
Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World .....	[Michigan] .....	None	Jan. 19, '04	39,284
Sunset Asphalt Refining Co. ....	Wyoming .....	170,000	Feb. 10, '03	37,040
Sutter Creek Gold Co. ....	[Washington] .....	500,000	June 6, '04	40,343
Sweetwater Mining Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	140,000	Feb. 18, '04	39,509
Syndicate Loan Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	35,000	Aug. 11, '03	38,314
Tandy-Wheeler Publishing Co. ....	[Colorado] .....	55,000	April 3, '03	37,497
Telluride Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	100,000	Nov. 19, '02	36,546
Texas Flat Mines Co. ....	Wyoming .....	750,000	Feb. 26, '04	39,569
The Mines Exploration and Develop- ment Co. ....	Arizona .....	500,000	Oct. 13, '02	36,348
Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. ....	[Honolulu] .....	900,000	April 19, '04	39,982
Thomas Brothers & Metcalf .....	[Arizona] .....	500,000	June 9, '03	37,962
Thread Agency .....	New Jersey .....	50,000	May 13, '03	37,781
Three Peaks Gold Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	Feb. 14, '03	37,069
Title, Guaranty, and Trust Co. ....	[Pennsylvania] .....	750,000	May 16, '04	40,196
Tonopah Geodetic Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	Aug. 24, '03	38,369
Tonopah Gold Ledge Mining Co. ....	Nevada .....	1,000,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,500
Transcontinental Freight Co. ....	[Illinois] .....	50,000	May 14, '03	37,788
Tu-Junga Co. ....	Iowa .....	300,000	May 27, '03	37,440
Tuscan Mineral Springs Corporat'n .....	[Oregon] .....	1,000,000	Oct. 7, '03	38,609

## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Name.	Place of Business.	Capital Stock.	Filed.	No.
United Café Co. ....	Nevada .....	\$500,000	Mar. 16, '04	39,723
United Can Co. ....	San Francisco .....	240,000	Feb. 4, '03	37,010
United Milk Co. ....	[New Jersey] .....	2,000,000	Feb. 9, '03	37,033
United States Bond Corporation .....	District Columbia .....	125,000	April 26, '04	40,047
United States Health and Accident Insurance Co. ....	Michigan .....	200,000	Feb. 16, '04	39,491
U. S. Oil and Land Co. ....	Arizona .....	25,000	Sept. 27, '02	36,239
U. S. Standard Voting Machine Co. ....	[New York] .....	1,000,000	Oct. 23, '03	38,722
Utah Mexican Rubber Co. ....	Utah .....	100,000	Dec. 1, '03	38,964
Valley Oil Refining Co. ....	Nevada .....	6,000	June 4, '03	37,930
Valvoline Oil Co. ....	New Jersey .....	1,500,000	June 21, '04	40,445
Van Allen Mining Co. ....	South Dakota .....	500,000	April 7, '04	39,883
Versicherungs-Gesellschaft Oesterreichischer Phönix .....	[Austria] .....	fl. 2,000,000	Jan. 15, '04	39,259
Ventura Development Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	May 27, '03	37,882
Viloro Syndicate, Limited .....	England .....	£5,000	April 18, '04	39,971
Virginia-California Gold Mining Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	\$1,000,000	Dec. 18, '03	39,067
Virginia Timber and Lumber Co. ....	[West Virginia] .....	200,000	Sept. 25, '03	38,533
Voinich Mining Co. ....	Arizona .....	300,000	Jan. 26, '04	39,333
Von Tromp Mining Co. ....	New York .....	600	Sept. 26, '02	36,235
Walnut Creek Oil Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	1,000,000	April 11, '03	37,552
Warren Timber Co. ....	West Virginia .....	150,000	Dec. 3, '02	36,626
Webber Oil Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	375,000	May 4, '03	37,716
West Coast Fishing Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	100,000	Nov. 29, '02	36,606
Western Hardwood Lumber Co. ....	[Missouri] .....	25,000	April 16, '04	39,968
Western Pneumatic Horse Collar Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	1,000,000	Mar. 7, '04	39,634
Western Water and Power Co. ....	Illinois .....	100,000	June 16, '04	40,413
Weston Basket and Manufacturing Co. ....	[Nevada] .....	100,000	April 21, '04	40,006
Western Underwriters' Ass'n, Inc. ....	Illinois .....	200,000	Dec. 7, '03	39,004
White & Friant Lumber Co. ....	Illinois .....	250,000	Aug. 28, '02	36,086
White Rock Oil Co. ....	[Maine] .....	200,000	Nov. 10, '02	36,496
Wilson Distilling Co. of Baltimore City .....	[Maryland] .....	1,000,000	Mar. 3, '03	37,183
Woman's Home Mission Society .....	[Mississippi] .....	None	Aug. 31, '03	38,401
Word Manufacturing Co. ....	[Arizona] .....	150,000	Feb. 11, '03	37,052
World Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	[England] .....	£250,000	April 26, '04	40,048
Wrought Iron Range Co. ....	Missouri .....	\$30,000	May 24, '04	40,263
Yosemite Gold Mining Co. ....	[New Jersey] .....	125,000	May 20, '04	40,221
Yost Writing Machine Co. ....	[New York] .....	50,000	June 7, '04	40,346
Zenith Oil Co. ....	Maine .....	500,000	Mar. 25, '03	37,427



## LICENSED ARCHITECTS OF CALIFORNIA.

---

- Aiken, W. C.; Napa.  
 Allen, William H.; Los Angeles.  
 Anderson, W. J. A.; San Francisco.  
 Armitage, W. H.; San Francisco.  
 Arnold, Samuel; Oakland.  
 Ashby, G. H.; Los Angeles.  
 Austin, J. C. W.; Los Angeles.  
  
 Babson, Seth; San Francisco.  
 Bagley, J. W.; Santa Barbara.  
 Bakewell, J., Jr.; Oakland.  
 Banks, W. O.; San Francisco.  
 Barber, P. J.; Santa Barbara.  
 Barnett, A. J.; San Francisco.  
 Barrett, C. H.; Redding.  
 Barth, H.; San Francisco.  
 Beasley, Charles; Stockton.  
 Beasley, W.; Stockton.  
 Behrnd, G. A.; San Francisco.  
 Benton, A. B.; Los Angeles.  
 Bermingham, T. W.; Fresno.  
 Berger, G. A.; San Francisco.  
 Binder, William; San José.  
 Bither, A. S.; Santa Ana.  
 Bixby, B. B.; Los Angeles.  
 Blackmann, C. H. E.; Los Angeles.  
 Blaisdell, Nath.; San Francisco.  
 Blick, Joseph J.; Pasadena.  
 Bliesner, W. J.; Los Angeles.  
 Bliss, W. D.; San Francisco.  
 Boese, Fred D.; San Francisco.  
 Boggs, A. W.; Riverside.  
 Bolles, Ed. G.; San Francisco.  
 Bradbeer, J. H.; Los Angeles.  
 Bradshaw, C. B.; Orange.  
 Brinkoff, C. H.; Los Angeles.  
 Brown, C. H.; Los Angeles.  
 Buchanan, C. W.; Pasadena.  
 Bugbee, M. G.; San Francisco.  
 Burnham, F. P.; Los Angeles.  
 Burton, J. L.; Los Angeles.  
  
 Cahill, B. J. S.; San Francisco.  
 Campbell, A. W.; Sacramento.  
 Cantin, A. A.; San Francisco.  
 Cebrian, J. C.; San Francisco.  
 Chidson, C. R.; San Francisco.  
 Childs, E. E.; Oakland.  
 Clark, J. J.; San Francisco.  
  
 Clinch, B. J.; San Francisco.  
 Coffey, A. I.; San Francisco.  
 Coleman, D. C.; San Francisco.  
 Colley, C. J.; San Francisco.  
 Collischonn, Otto; San Francisco.  
 Colmesnil, G. T. de; Napa.  
 Conant, John; Oakland.  
 Cook, C. M.; Oakland.  
 Copeland, W. G.; San Francisco.  
 Coplin, A. D.; Oakland.  
 Costerisan, George T.; Los Angeles.  
 Coxhead, A.; San Francisco.  
 Coxhead, E.; San Francisco.  
 Corlett, W. H.; Napa.  
 Cunningham, H. L.; San Francisco.  
 Curlett, William; San Francisco.  
 Curtis, J. M.; San Francisco.  
 Cuthbertson, W. J.; San Francisco.  
 Cutter, W. H.; Los Gatos.  
  
 Darscheid, L.; Los Angeles.  
 Davis, F.; Pomona.  
 Day, Clinton; San Francisco.  
 Deane, L.; San Francisco.  
 De Lin, Mathias; Eureka.  
 Dennis, O. P.; Los Angeles.  
 Depierre, Emile; San Francisco.  
 Devlin, C. J. I.; San Francisco.  
 Dobson, W. K.; San José.  
 Dodge, G. A.; San Francisco.  
 Dolliver, J. W.; San Francisco.  
 Dorn, F. R.; Los Angeles.  
 Driscoll, C. F.; Pasadena.  
 Dudley, A.; Los Angeles.  
 Dunn, J. F.; San Francisco.  
  
 Eager, A. W.; Los Angeles.  
 Edelman, A. M.; Los Angeles.  
 Edwards, T. M.; San Francisco.  
 Edwards, W. B.; Los Angeles.  
 Ehlers, Peter W.; Los Angeles.  
 Ehrenpfort, A. T.; San Francisco.  
 Eisen, T. A.; Los Angeles.  
 Elder, C. A.; Los Angeles.  
 Evans, Knowles; Eureka.  
 Everett, O.; San Francisco.  
  
 Farr, Albert; San Francisco.  
 Farwell, Lyman; Los Angeles.



LICENSED ARCHITECTS OF CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

Faville, W. B.; San Francisco.	Kidd, J. T.; San Francisco.
Fellows, A. D.; Auburn.	King, Walter; Stockton.
Fitzhugh, Thornton; Los Angeles.	Klinkert, W.; San José.
Forsyth, J. H.; Bakersfield.	Koenig, William; San Francisco.
Frasier, E. M.; San Francisco.	Kohlberg, Herman; San Francisco.
Freeman, J. E.; San Francisco.	Kollofrath, Edmund; San Francisco.
	Knowles, W. A., Jr.; San Francisco.
Garin, E. A.; San Francisco.	Krafft, J. E.; San Francisco.
Garrett, W. S.; Los Angeles.	Krause, J. W.; Los Angeles.
Geddes, Charles; San Francisco.	Krempel, J. P.; Los Angeles.
Geilfuss, Carl; San Francisco.	Kroonen, Leo; Corona.
Geilfuss, Henry; San Francisco.	Kuhl, Henry; San Francisco.
Gill, I. J.; San Diego.	
Godart, Jules; San Francisco.	Larsen, E. A.; San Francisco.
Goff, T. H.; San Bernardino.	Lemme, E. S.; San Francisco.
Goodale, O. E.; Los Angeles.	Lenzen, J.; San José.
Greene, H. M.; Pasadena.	Lenzen, L. T.; San José.
Greene, C. S.; Pasadena.	Lenzen, Theo.; San José.
Griffith, T. R.; Los Angeles.	Lenzen, T. W.; San Francisco.
	Levy, L. T.; San Francisco.
Haley, A. L.; Los Angeles.	Littlefield, J. H.; San Francisco.
Hall, I. S.; Santa Paula.	Lobdell, F.; San José.
Harris, F. T.; Redlands.	Locke, S. E.; Los Angeles.
Harrold, T. R.; Fresno.	Lutgens, A. C.; Vallejo.
Hart, R. W.; San Francisco.	Lyon, M. J.; San Francisco.
Haupt, O.; Vallejo.	
Havens, C. I.; San Francisco.	Macdonald, J. M.; Ontario.
Haynes, C. L.; San Francisco.	Magee, J. A.; San Geronimo.
Hebbard, W. S.; San Diego.	Maggs, H. B.; San Francisco.
Heinlein, Frederick; Los Angeles.	Mahoney, W. C.; San Francisco.
Hemenway, S. W.; San Francisco.	Marquis, A. W.; San Francisco.
Hermann, E. A.; San Francisco.	Marsh, N. F.; Los Angeles.
Herold, R. A.; Sacramento.	Martens, F. H.; San Francisco.
Hess, H.; San Francisco.	Martin, M. P.; Los Angeles.
Hildebrand, A. A.; San Francisco.	Mathews, E. A.; San Francisco.
Hind, W. G.; San Francisco.	Mathews, J. C.; Fresno.
Hodges, C. E.; Palo Alto.	Mathews, W. J.; San Francisco.
Hoen, E. M.; Sacramento.	Mathewson, H. E.; Fresno.
Holland, F. S.; San Francisco.	Mau, C. F.; Oakland.
Holmes, E. L.; San Francisco.	Maybeck, B. R.; San Francisco.
Howard, G. A.; Los Angeles.	Meeker, G. C.; San José.
Howard, G. H.; San Francisco.	Meussdorffer, C. A.; San Francisco.
Howard, J. G.; San Francisco.	Meyer, F. H.; San Francisco.
Hubbell, C. E.; Los Angeles.	Meyers, H. H.; San Francisco.
Hudson, F. D.; Los Angeles.	Miller, James R.; San Francisco.
Hult, J. G.; San Francisco.	Miller, W. J.; San Francisco.
Hunt, F. J.; San Francisco.	Milwain, A. M.; San Francisco.
Hunt, Myron; Los Angeles.	Mitchell, H. D.; San Francisco.
Hunt, R. H.; New York.	Mohr, W. H.; Los Angeles.
Hunt, S. P.; Los Angeles.	Molera, E. J.; San Francisco.
Hyde, E. W.; San Francisco.	Moore, L. S.; Los Angeles.
	Moore, W. P.; Santa Cruz.
John, Emil; San Francisco.	Mooser, W., Jr.; San Francisco.
Johnson, J. A.; Red Bluff.	Morgan, Julia; Sacramento.
Jones, B.; Petaluma.	Morgan, O.; Los Angeles.
Jones, W. A.; Vallejo.	Mourot, Julien; Modesto.

LICENSED ARCHITECTS OF CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

Munsell, W. A. O.; Los Angeles.  
Munson, L. S.; Bakersfield.

McAfee, C. H.; Long Beach.  
McCall, C. W.; Oakland.  
McCarthy, T. J.; Los Angeles.  
McDougall, C. C.; San Francisco.  
McDougall, G. B.; San Francisco.  
McDougall, B. G.; Fresno.  
McHenry, J.; San Francisco.  
McKenzie, C. S.; San José.  
McNally, C. S.; San Francisco.

Neisser, Edward; Los Angeles.  
Neubauer, F. E.; San Francisco.  
Newsom, J. C.; San Francisco.  
Newsom, Samuel; San Francisco.  
Newsom, T. D.; Oakland.  
Nixon, Thomas; Santa Barbara.  
Nordin, Aug.; San Francisco.  
Norton, Samuel T.; Los Angeles.  
Noyes, Frank A., Jr.; Riverside.

Oates, W. W.; Stockton.  
O'Brien, Matthew; San Francisco.  
O'Brien, Smith; San Francisco.  
O'Connor, P. J.; San Francisco.  
Olive, L. R.; Santa Cruz.  
Oliver, D. F.; San Francisco.

Paff, Charles; San Francisco.  
Page, G. W.; Santa Clara.  
Palmer, F. E.; Los Angeles.  
Parmentier, F.; Los Angeles.  
Parkinson, John; Los Angeles.  
Pattiani, A. W.; Oakland.  
Phillips, W. C.; San Luis Obispo.  
Pierce, O. J.; Redlands.  
Pierce, C. V.; San Francisco.  
Pillar, S. L.; Riverside.  
Pissis, Albert; San Francisco.  
Politeo, M. V.; San Francisco.  
Polk, Willis; San Francisco.  
Porporato, J. A.; San Francisco.  
Preston, J. N.; Los Angeles.  
Preston, T. E.; Los Angeles.  
Prosse, V. A. de; Oakland.  
Prussiano, Evangelista; Redlands.

Quayle, W.; San Diego.

Rabin, F. P.; Colma.  
Reamer, R. C.; San Diego.  
Reeve, B. J.; Rockford, Ill.  
Reid, M. J.; San Francisco.  
Reid, J. W.; San Francisco.  
Rommel, B. E.; San Francisco.

Riccard, George; Los Angeles.  
Richardson, A. W.; San Francisco.  
Ridgeway, H.; Los Angeles.  
Righetti, Perseo; San Francisco.  
Roehrig, F. L.; Los Angeles.  
Ross, T. P.; San Francisco.  
Rousseau, C. J.; San Francisco.  
Rousseau, C. M.; San Francisco.  
Rowell, J. W.; San Francisco.  
Rushforth, George; Stockton.  
Russell, C. H.; Ocean Park.  
Ryland, C. T.; San Francisco.

Saffell, J. M.; Bakersfield.  
Salfield, David; San Francisco.  
Sanders, George H.; San Francisco.  
Sawyer, C. H.; Los Gatos.  
Schardin, F. H.; Sacramento.  
Scharff, C. V.; San Francisco.  
Schmuckert, H. R.; San Francisco.  
Schnaittacher, S.; San Francisco.  
Schulze, H. A.; San Francisco.  
Schwerdt, P.; San Francisco.  
Schroepfer, A. A.; San Francisco.  
Seadler, James; Sacramento.  
Seehorn, Ira H.; Los Angeles.  
Seelye, O. L.; Los Angeles.  
Seeley, E. B.; Oakland.  
Shattuck, C. E.; Los Angeles.  
Shea, F. T.; San Francisco.  
Shea, W. D.; San Francisco.  
Shermund, Henry; San Francisco.  
Siebrand, C. A. L. E.; Vallejo.  
Simons, F. E.; Pasadena.  
Skidmore, C. H.; San Francisco.  
Skilling, C. F.; Los Angeles.  
Smith, A. W.; Oakland.  
Smith, H. C.; San Francisco.  
Smith, W. F.; San Francisco.  
Soderberg, Fred; Oakland.  
Soule, C. Z.; San Francisco.  
St. Clair, Norman; Los Angeles.  
Starbuck, H. F.; Santa Ana.  
Stewart, W. B.; Los Angeles.  
Stierlen, George; San Francisco.  
Stone, L. S.; San Francisco.  
Strange, Charles L.; Los Angeles.  
Sunderer, A. L.; San José.  
Sutton, A.; San Francisco.  
Swain, E. R. (deceased); San Francisco.  
Swartz, A. C.; Fresno.

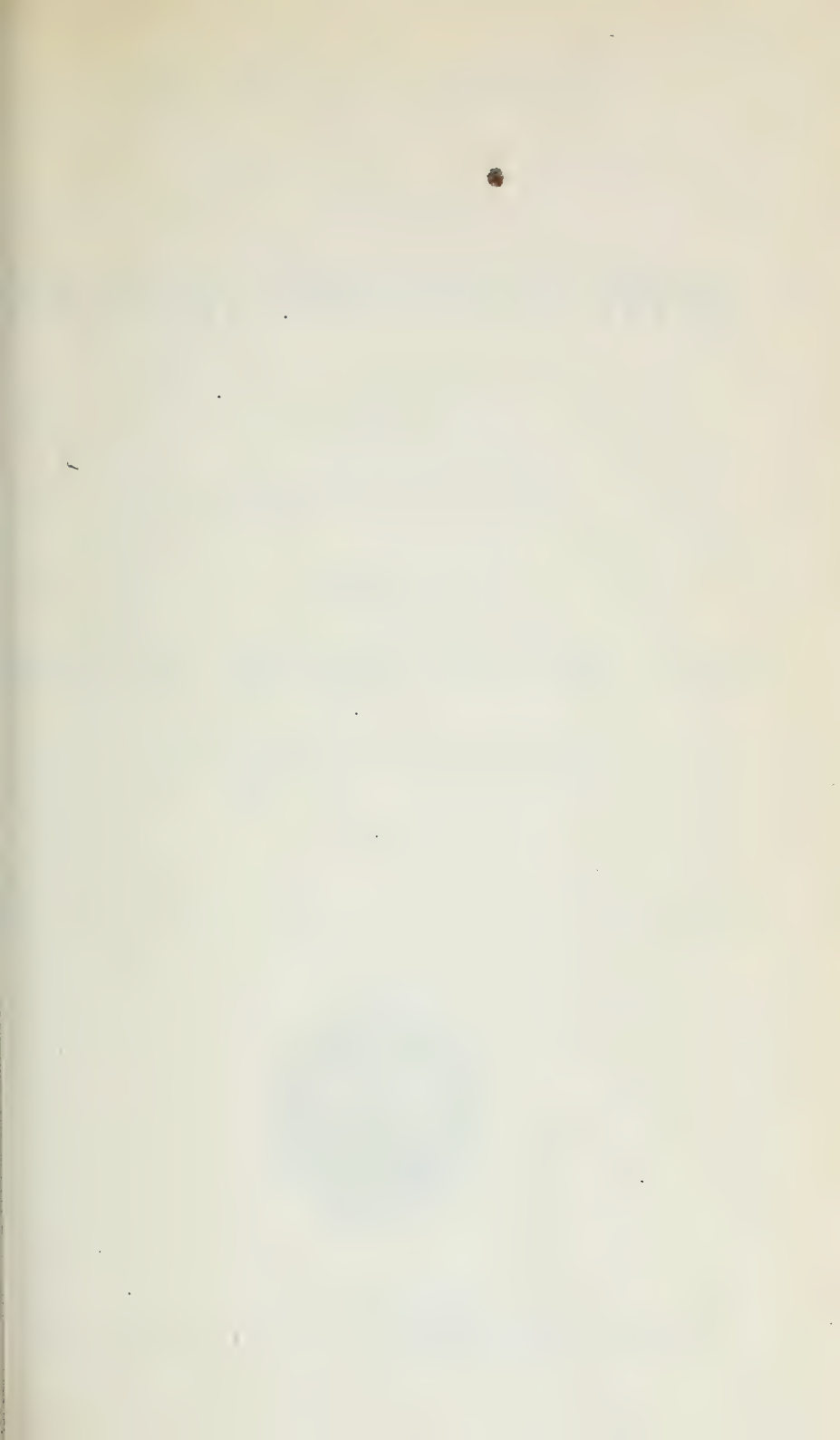
Tharp, N. J.; San Francisco.  
Thomas, H. A.; Fresno.  
Tobey, Curtis; San Francisco.  
Toepke, W. H.; San Francisco.  
Train, R. F.; Los Angeles.

LICENSED ARCHITECTS OF CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

Turton, Luther M.; Napa.	Werner, Carl; San Francisco.
Tyler, F. M.; Los Angeles.	Wharff, W. H.; Berkeley.
	White, John; San Francisco.
Valk, A. L.; Los Angeles.	White, L. H.; San Francisco.
Valk, L. B.; Los Angeles.	Willard, A. C.; Riverside.
Van Cleeck, E. L.; Santa Cruz.	Willard, D. W.; Redlands.
Van Trees, F. S.; San Francisco.	Willcox, W. H.; San Francisco.
Voelkel, G. E.; Los Angeles.	Williams, R. E.; Los Angeles.
Vogel, E. J.; San Francisco.	Wilson, C. R.; San Francisco.
Voorhees, F. D.; Oakland.	Wilson, F. W.; Santa Barbara.
	Wolfe, C. E.; Pomona.
Wackerbarth, A.; Los Angeles.	Wolfe, F. D.; San José.
Waldman, L. L.; Riverside.	Wood, F. B.; San Francisco.
Walls, J. A.; Los Angeles.	Wood, S. O.; Los Angeles.
Ward, C. R.; San Francisco.	Wright, G. A.; San Francisco.
Weaver, M. L.; Visalia.	Wyman, G. H.; Los Angeles.
Weeks, A. J.; San Francisco.	Wythe, W. J.; Oakland.
Weeks, C. P.; San Francisco.	
Weeks, W. H.; Watsonville.	Young, Robert B.; Los Angeles.
Weilbye, J. L.; Pleasanton.	
Wells, R. H.; Los Angeles.	Zimmer, S. B.; Oakland.
Welsh, M. J.; San Francisco.	Zimmermann, R.; San Francisco.
Welsh, T. J.; San Francisco.	

1881-1882







# BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# STATE TREASURER

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS

JULY 1, 1902, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

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FRUMAN REEVES, - - - - - STATE TREASURER.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1904.

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## STATE TREASURERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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RICHARD ROMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	December 22, 1849, to January 2, 1854
A. McMEANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856
HENRY BATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 7, 1856, to February 13, 1857
JAMES L. ENGLISH	-	-	-	-	-	-	February 13, 1857, to January 4, 1858
THOMAS FINDLEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 4, 1858, to January 6, 1862
R. ASHLEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 6, 1862, to October 10, 1863
DOMUALDO PACHECO	-	-	-	-	-	-	October 10, 1863, to December 7, 1867
C. F. CORONEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	December 7, 1867, to December 2, 1871
BERDINAND BAEHR	-	-	-	-	-	-	December 2, 1871, to December 4, 1875
JOSE G. ESTUDILLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	December 4, 1875, to January 5, 1880
JOHN WEIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 5, 1880, to January 1, 1883
WM. A. JANUARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 1, 1883, to December 24, 1884
W. J. OULLAHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	December 24, 1884, to January 3, 1887
EDAM HEROLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891
W. R. McDONALD	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895
LEVI RACKLIFFE	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 7, 1895, to April 21, 1898
(Died in office, at noon, April 21, 1898.)							
W. S. GREEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	April 25, 1898; appointed to fill unexpired term
EDMUND REEVES	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903
EDMUND REEVES, re-elected	-	-	-	-	-	-	January 5, 1903, to January, 1907

# TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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TRUMAN REEVES,  
*State Treasurer.*

DWIGHT A. MOULTON,  
*Deputy State Treasurer.*

FRED. W. JUDSON  
*Bookkeeper.*

M. E. REEVES,  
*Clerk.*

FREDERICK L. JONES,  
*Guard.*

HENRY C. HERRILL  
*Guard.*

THEODORE J. MILLIKEN,  
*Guard.*

ELIJAH O. FELT  
*Guard.*

S. B. WOOD,  
*Porter.*

JUNE 30, 1904.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, July 8, 1904.

*To his Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor of California :*

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of Section 332 of the Political Code, I have the honor to herewith present the following report of the financial transactions of this department for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, being from July 1, 1902, to the close of business June 30, 1904.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TRUMAN REEVES,  
*Treasurer of the State of California.*





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# STATEMENTS

OF

# CASH RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS AND BALANCES

(CONDENSED AND DETAILED),

State Indebtedness, State Bonds, Receipts from Counties in Detail,  
Receipts from Railroad Companies in Detail, and  
Miscellaneous Receipts.

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## STATEMENT No. 1.

*Kinds of Money on Hand, in the State Treasury vaults, at the Close of Business, June 30, 1904.*

Gold— Double eagles .....	\$3,840,000 00	
Eagles .....	40,000 00	
Half eagles .....	34,000 00	\$3,914,000 00
Silver—Dollars .....	\$2,500 00	
Half dollars .....	400 00	
Quarter dollars .....	40 00	
Dimes .....	25 00	2,965 00
Nickels .....	\$5 85	
Cents .....	04	5 89
Legal tender notes .....		24,997 00
County Treasurers' certificates .....		1,038,693 84
Total .....		\$4,980,661 73

## STATEMENT No. 2.

*Showing Cash Balance in the State Treasury at the Close of Business  
on June 30, 1904.*

Cash in Treasury, July 1, 1902.....				\$5,193,585 23
Cash receipts during 54th fiscal year.....	\$8,960,191 61			
Transfer receipts during 54th fiscal year.....		\$207,875 23		
Cash and transfer receipts during 54th fiscal year.....			\$9,168,066 84	
Cash receipts during 55th fiscal year.....	13,104,754 63			
Transfer receipts during 55th fiscal year.....		2,861,078 35		
Cash and transfer receipts during 55th fiscal year.....			15,965,832 98	
Total cash receipts, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....	\$22,064,946 24			
Total transfer receipts, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....		\$3,068,953 58		
Total cash and transfer receipts, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....			\$25,133,899 82	25,133,899 82
Total balance and receipts.....				\$30,327,485 05
Cash payments during 54th fiscal year.....	\$10,245,730 67			
Transfer payments during 54th fiscal year.....		\$207,875 23		
Cash and transfer payments during 54th fiscal year.....			\$10,453,605 90	
Cash payments during 55th fiscal year.....	12,032,139 07			
Transfer payments during 55th fiscal year.....		2,861,078 35		
Cash and transfer payments during 55th fiscal year.....			14,893,217 42	
Total cash payments, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....	\$22,277,869 74			
Total transfer payments, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....		\$3,068,953 58		
Total cash and transfer payments, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....			\$25,346,823 32	25,346,823 32
Balance, cash in Treasury, June 30, 1904.....				\$4,980,661 73



## STATEMENT No. 3.

*Comparative Statement showing Monthly Receipts and Payments, both Cash and Transfer, during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years.*

Date.	Cash Receipts and Transfers, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, Inclusive.	Cash Payments and Transfers, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, Inclusive.	Totals.
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1902 .....			\$5,193,585 23
1902—July .....	\$405,760 88	\$1,331,391 40	
August .....	188,051 65	503,154 05	
September .....	128,970 72	696,251 18	
October .....	133,431 60	513,086 72	
November .....	713,528 40	305,925 90	
December .....	4,172,798 02	1,256,943 78	
1903—January .....	307,153 20	2,237,690 23	
February .....	194,407 50	524,124 86	
March .....	164,174 17	695,064 04	
April .....	697,517 97	388,251 65	
May .....	1,844,728 91	1,501,161 25	
June .....	217,543 82	500,560 84	
Cash and Transfer receipts, during 54th fiscal year .....	\$9,168,066 84		
Cash and Transfer payments, during 54th fiscal year .....		\$10,453,605 90	
Payments exceeded receipts .....			\$1,285,539 06
Balance to 55th fiscal year .....			\$3,908,046 17
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1903 .....			\$3,908,046 17
1903—July .....	\$1,342,197 41	\$2,996,991 63	
August .....	210,643 70	607,370 83	
September .....	199,839 13	401,368 94	
October .....	161,399 90	525,653 98	
November .....	1,200,411 90	883,429 59	
December .....	8,194,358 65	2,666,440 56	
1904—January .....	392,906 89	3,157,793 50	
February .....	171,077 88	806,787 69	
March .....	145,588 89	481,452 25	
April .....	808,459 89	332,217 08	
May .....	2,944,279 36	1,625,586 97	
June .....	194,669 38	408,124 40	
Cash and Transfer receipts, during 55th fiscal year .....	\$15,965,832 98		
Cash and Transfer payments, during 55th fiscal year .....		\$14,893,217 42	
Receipts exceed payments .....			\$1,072,615 56
Balance cash in Treasury, June 30, 1904, and forward to July 1, 1904 .....			\$4,980,661 73

## STATEMENT No. 4.

*Showing the Amount of State Controller's Warrants Remaining Outstanding and Unpaid at Close of Business, June 30, 1904.*

Amount of outstanding Controller's warrants at commencement of 54th fiscal year, July 1, 1902.....	\$168,581 19	
Warrants drawn by the Controller upon the State Treasurer during the 54th fiscal year.....	10,446,773 36	
Warrants drawn by the Controller upon the State Treasurer during the 55th fiscal year.....	11,903,171 78	
Total amount of warrants payable during the 54th and 55th fiscal years.....		\$22,608,526 33
Warrants paid by Treasurer during 54th fiscal year.....	\$10,245,730 67	
Warrants paid by Treasurer during 55th fiscal year.....	12,032,139 07	
Warrants canceled during 54th fiscal year.....	166 65	
Warrants canceled during 55th fiscal year.....	844 80	
Total amount of warrants paid and canceled, 54th and 55th fiscal years.....		\$22,278,881 19
Total amount of warrants outstanding and remaining unpaid, June 30, 1904.....		\$329,645 14

## STATEMENT No. 5.

*Showing Amount of Cash in Coupon Fund, Not Covered into the Regular Cash Account, and Not Included in Any Other Cash Statement.*

(Being an amount of money laid aside to redeem certain outstanding interest coupons, which have never been presented for payment and have presumably been lost by the holders thereof.)

	Amount on Hand July 1, 1902.	Payments.	Amount on Hand June 30, 1904.
Pacific Railroad Bonds of 1864—			
Coupon No. 25.....	\$35 00		\$35 00
Coupon No. 27.....	385 00		385 00
Coupon No. 31.....	35 00		35 00
Coupon No. 32.....	70 00		70 00
Coupon No. 36.....	35 00		35 00
Coupon No. 37.....	490 00		490 00
Coupon No. 39.....	35 00		35 00
Totals.....	\$1,085 00		\$1,085 00

## STATEMENT No. 6.

*Showing State Debt at the Close of Business, June 30, 1904.*

Kind of Debt.	Amount.	Totals.
Outstanding 7% Civil Bonds of 1857, issued under Act of April 28, 1857. Interest has ceased.....	\$3,500 00	
Outstanding 7% Civil Bonds of 1860, issued under Act of April 30, 1860. Interest has ceased.....	500 00	
State of California, 4% Ferry and Passenger Depot Bonds, issued under Act of 1893, and remaining outstanding ....	400,000 00	
Total funded indebtedness .....		\$404,000 00
Outstanding State Controller's Warrants:		
General Fund .....	\$102,062 81	
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	9 89	
State School Book Fund.....	734 64	
State School Land Fund.....	44,079 17	
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	6,751 55	
State Printing Fund.....	27 46	
State School Fund.....	345 33	
Interest and Sinking Fund.....	70,737 00	
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	12,000 00	
State University Fund .....	91,013 99	
Bank Commissioners' Fund.....	200 00	
Railway Tax Fund .....	1,600 50	
San Francisco State Normal School, Contingent Fund .....	82 80	
Total floating or warrant indebtedness.....		329,645 14
Total indebtedness .....		\$733,645 14

The bonds of 1857 and 1860, as above shown, never have been offered for redemption and are presumed to have been lost.

An amount of State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, viz: \$1,526,500.00, is held by the State Treasurer in trust for the State School Fund, and is therefore in the nature of a loan of the State due one of its own funds.

The State of California in 1893 issued bonds to the amount of \$600,000.00 for the purpose of erecting a general ferry and passenger depot on the waterfront in San Francisco. This amount is in the nature of a loan to the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, San Francisco, and is to be repaid the State out of collections by said board from water front receipts. The State has purchased \$200,000.00 worth of these bonds up to date, and is holding them for the benefit of the School Fund.

An amount of State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, viz: \$751,000.00, is also held by the State Treasurer for the benefit of its University Fund.

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts in Detail into the State Treasury, during the Fifty-fourth Hand at the Commencement of the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year,*

Funds.	Treasurer of State.	County Treasurers.
1. General Fund.....	\$398 50	\$1,858,358 39
2. School Fund.....	172,560 44	3,309,416 94
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		147,576 90
4. School Land Fund.....	133,527 84	263,040 71
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
7. University Fund.....	49,905 00	
8. State University Fund.....		245,956 64
9. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
10. State Library Fund.....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....		
14. Adult Blind Fund.....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		5,501 92
17. Railway Tax Fund.....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
19. Fish Commission Fund.....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....		
24. State School Book Fund.....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	584 40	
26. State Printing Fund.....		
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	10,400 00	
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....		1,362 63
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....		
32. San Francisco Depot Fund.....		
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
34. James Saultry Relief Fund.....	597 70	
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....		
36. " " Preston School of Industry.....		
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....		
38. " " Stockton State Hospital.....		
39. " " Napa State Hospital.....		
40. " " Agnews State Hospital.....		
41. " " Southern California State Hospital.....		
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....		
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....		
44. " " San José State Normal School.....		
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....		
46. " " Chico State Normal School.....		
47. " " San Diego State Normal School.....		
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....		
49. Game Preservation Fund.....		
50. Governor's Residence Fund.....		
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....	68,499 56	
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$436,473 44	\$5,831,214 13





## STATEMENT

Funds.	Register of State Land Office.	Commis- sioners of Yosemite Valley.
1. General Fund.....	\$3,340 00	
2. School Fund.....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
4. School Land Fund.....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
7. University Fund.....		
8. State University Fund.....		
9. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
10. State Library Fund.....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....		\$5,734 66
14. Adult Blind Fund.....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
17. Railway Tax Fund.....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
19. Fish Commission Fund.....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....		
24. State School Book Fund.....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
26. State Printing Fund.....		
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....		
32. San Francisco Depot Fund.....		
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
34. James Saultry Relief Fund.....		
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....		
36. " " Preston School of Industry.....		
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....		
38. " " Stockton State Hospital.....		
39. " " Napa State Hospital.....		
40. " " Agnews State Hospital.....		
41. " " Southern California State Hospital.....		
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....		
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....		
44. " " San José State Normal School.....		
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....		
46. " " Chico State Normal School.....		
47. " " San Diego State Normal School.....		
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....		
49. Game Preservation Fund.....		
50. Governor's Residence Fund.....		
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....		
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....		
Totals .....	\$3,340 00	\$5,734 66

## No. 7—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

## STATEMENT

Funds.	Warden of Folsom Prison.	Superintend't of State Printing.
1. General Fund .....		
2. School Fund .....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund .....		
4. School Land Fund .....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund .....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....		
7. University Fund .....		
8. State University Fund .....		
9. Mining Bureau Fund .....		
10. State Library Fund .....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund .....		
12. War Bond Fund .....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund .....		
14. Adult Blind Fund .....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund .....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....		
17. Railway Tax Fund .....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....		
19. Fish Commission Fund .....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund .....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund .....	\$9,501 99	
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund .....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund .....		
24. State School Book Fund .....		\$22 76
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....		
26. State Printing Fund .....		61,506 97
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund .....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund .....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund .....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund .....		
32. San Francisco Depot Fund .....		
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund .....		
34. James Saultry Relief Fund .....		
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School .....		
36. " " Preston School of Industry .....		
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....		
38. " " Stockton State Hospital .....		
39. " " Napa State Hospital .....		
40. " " Agnews State Hospital .....		
41. " " Southern California State Hospital .....		
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital .....		
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....		
44. " " San José State Normal School .....		
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School .....		
46. " " Chico State Normal School .....		
47. " " San Diego State Normal .....		
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School .....		
49. Game Preservation Fund .....		
50. Governor's Residence Fund .....		
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home .....		
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County .....		
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund .....		
Totals .....	\$9,501 99	\$61,529 73





## STATEMENT

Funds.	Randall Banking Company.	State Board of Examiners.
1. General Fund.....		\$104 48
2. School Fund.....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
4. School Land Fund.....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
7. University Fund.....		
8. State University Fund.....		
9. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
10. State Library Fund.....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....		
14. Adult Blind Fund.....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
17. Railway Tax Fund.....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
19. Fish Commission Fund.....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....		
24. State School Book Fund.....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	\$97 25	
26. State Printing Fund.....		
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....		
32. San Francisco Depot Fund.....		
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
34. James Saultry Relief Fund.....		
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....		
36. " " Preston School of Industry.....		
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....		
38. " " Stockton State Hospital.....		
39. " " Napa State Hospital.....		
40. " " Agnews State Hospital.....		
41. " " Southern California State Hospital.....		
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....		
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....		
44. " " San José State Normal School.....		
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....		
46. " " Chico State Normal School.....		
47. " " San Diego State Normal School.....		
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....		
49. Game Preservation Fund.....		
50. Governor's Residence Fund.....		
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....		
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....		
Totals .....	\$97 25	\$104 48



## STATEMENT

Funds.	Managers Agnews State Hospital.	Managers Southern Cali- fornia State Hospital.
1. General Fund .....		
2. School Fund .....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund .....		
4. School Land Fund .....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund .....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....		
7. University Fund .....		
8. State University Fund .....		
9. Mining Bureau Fund .....		
10. State Library Fund .....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund .....		
12. War Bond Fund .....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund .....		
14. Adult Blind Fund .....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund .....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....		
17. Railway Tax Fund .....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....		
19. Fish Commission Fund .....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund .....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund .....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund .....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund .....		
24. State School Book Fund .....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....		
26. State Printing Fund .....		
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund .....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund .....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund .....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund .....		
32. San Francisco Depot Fund .....		
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund .....		
34. James Saultry Relief Fund .....		
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School .....		
36. " " Preston School of Industry .....		
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....		
38. " " Stockton State Hospital .....		
39. " " Napa State Hospital .....		
40. " " Agnews State Hospital .....	\$20,895 29	
41. " " Southern California State Hospital .....		\$11,483 50
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital .....		
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....		
44. " " San José State Normal School .....		
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School .....		
46. " " Chico State Normal School .....		
47. " " San Diego State Normal School .....		
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School .....		
49. Game Preservation Fund .....		
50. Governor's Residence Fund .....		
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home .....		
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County .....		
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund .....		
Totals .....	\$20,895 29	\$11,483 50



## No. 7—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

## STATEMENT

Funds.	Total Cash Receipts, 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Trans- fer Receipts, 54th Fiscal Year.
1. General Fund.....	\$2,164,033 24	\$6,617 74
2. School Fund.....	3,617,203 47	
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....	155,422 12	
4. School Land Fund.....	396,568 55	5,685 49
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....	20,580 00	
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	750,229 78	
7. University Fund.....	49,905 00	
8. State University Fund.....	259,000 50	
9. Mining Bureau Fund.....		
10. State Library Fund.....	30,000 00	
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....	1,759 61	
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....	5,734 66	
14. Adult Blind Fund.....	15,974 06	
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....	113,440 30	
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	5,501 92	
17. Railway Tax Fund.....	865,318 96	
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	519 23	
19. Fish Commission Fund.....	6,848 23	
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....	115,709 41	
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....	9,867 10	
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....	2,000 00	
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....	18,203 41	
24. State School Book Fund.....	90,029 45	
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	681 65	
26. State Printing Fund.....	61,506 97	85,000 00
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	10,400 00	55,572 00
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....	1,362 63	
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....	8,745 16	
32. San Francisco Depot Fund.....		
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....	21,443 22	
34. James Saultry Relief Fund.....	597 70	
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....	2,758 16	
36. " " Preston School of Industry.....	454 93	
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	5,346 62	
38. " " Stockton State Hospital.....	12,739 34	
39. " " Napa State Hospital.....	20,091 60	
40. " " Agnews State Hospital.....	20,895 29	
41. " " Southern California State Hospital.....	11,483 50	
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....	5,264 96	
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	4,604 66	
44. " " San José State Normal School.....	8 45	
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....	318 50	
46. " " Chico State Normal School.....	1,206 09	
47. " " San Diego State Normal School.....	15 95	
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....	661 87	
49. Game Preservation Fund.....	3,026 92	
50. Governor's Residence Fund.....		
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....	71,172 94	55,000 00
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....	1,555 50	
Totals.....	\$8,960,191 61	\$207,875 23

## No. 7—CONTINUED.

Total Cash and Transfer Receipts, 54th Fiscal Year.	Balances Forward from 53d Fiscal Year, June 30, 1902.	Total all Receipts and Balances, During 54th Fiscal Yr., Ending June 30, 1903.	Funds.
\$2,170,650 98	\$2,140,377 37	\$4,311,028 35	1. General Fund.
3,617,203 47	1,078,691 84	4,695,895 31	2. School Fund.
155,422 12	77,335 24	232,757 36	3. Interest and Sinking Fund.
402,254 04	1,106,477 51	1,508,731 55	4. School Land Fund.
20,580 00	53,040 00	73,620 00	5. School Land Deposit Fund.
750,229 78	17,865 23	768,095 01	6. S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund.
49,905 00	30 00	49,935 00	7. University Fund.
259,000 50	71,194 28	330,194 78	8. State University Fund.
	100 00	100 00	9. Mining Bureau Fund.
30,000 00	28,093 98	58,093 98	10. State Library Fund.
	6,255 44	6,255 44	11. Supreme Court Library Fund.
1,759 61	2,837 62	4,597 23	12. War Bond Fund.
5,734 66	502 62	6,237 28	13. Yosemite Valley Fund.
15,974 06	34 19	16,008 25	14. Adult Blind Fund.
113,440 30	100,000 00	213,440 30	15. Jute Revolving Fund.
5,501 92	93,987 34	99,489 26	16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.
865,318 96	7,219 24	872,538 20	17. Railway Tax Fund.
519 23		519 23	18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.
6,848 23	4,835 28	11,683 51	19. Fish Commission Fund.
115,709 41	173,376 92	289,086 33	20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.
9,867 10	35,695 96	45,563 06	21. Folsom State Prison Fund.
2,000 00	380 13	2,380 13	22. Insurance Commissioner's Special F'd.
18,203 41	723 45	18,926 86	23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.
90,029 45	3,803 27	93,832 72	24. State School Book Fund.
681 65	31,626 79	32,308 44	25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.
146,506 97	2,252 74	148,759 71	26. State Printing Fund.
	125 38	125 38	27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum F'd.
65,972 00	32,953 68	98,925 68	28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.
1,362 63	6,739 55	8,102 18	29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.
8,745 16	5,219 97	13,965 13	30. Whittier Reform School Fund.
21,443 22	2,142 71	23,585 93	31. Building and Loan Ass'n Inspection F'd.
597 70		597 70	32. San Francisco Depot Fund.
2,758 16	2,699 74	5,457 90	33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.
454 93	454 51	909 44	34. James Saultrey Relief Fund.
5,346 62	1,486 43	6,833 05	35. Contingent Fund: Whittier School.
12,739 34	20,750 66	33,490 00	36. " " Preston School.
20,091 60	27,024 18	47,115 78	37. " " D., D., & B. Asylum.
20,895 29	17,973 20	38,868 49	38. " " Stockton Hospital.
11,483 50	12,600 46	24,083 96	39. " " Napa State Hospital.
5,264 96	1,866 07	7,131 03	40. " " Agnews Hospital.
4,604 66	12,120 55	16,725 21	41. " " So. Cal. Hospital.
8 45	337 05	345 50	42. " " Mendocino Hospital.
318 50	381 59	700 09	43. " " Home Feeble-Min'd.
1,206 09	327 60	1,533 69	44. " " San José Normal.
15 95	17 15	33 10	45. " " Los Angeles Normal.
661 87	241 01	902 88	46. " " Chico Normal.
3,026 92	1,090 27	4,117 19	47. " " San Diego Normal.
			48. " " S. F. Normal.
126,172 94	8,293 28	134,466 22	49. Game Preservation Fund.
1,555 50	2,003 75	2,003 75	50. Governor's Residence Fund.
		1,555 50	51. Fund for Support, etc., Veterans' Home.
			52. Needles School District, San Ber'dino Co.
			53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.
\$9,168,066 84	\$5,193,585 23	\$14,361,652 07	

## STATEMENT

*Showing Total Cash and Transfer Receipts and Balances, Cash  
to June 30,*

Funds.	Total Balances, Cash and Trans- fer Receipts, 54th Fiscal Yr.	Total Cash Payments, 54th Fiscal Year.
1. General Fund.....	\$4,311,028 35	\$3,662,024 07
2. School Fund.....	4,695,895 31	3,503,802 16
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....	232,757 36	141,435 00
4. School Land Fund.....	1,508,731 55	228,018 11
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....	73,620 00	4,820 00
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	768,095 01	615,355 45
7. University Fund.....	49,935 00	49,905 00
8. State University Fund.....	330,194 78	288,562 92
9. Mining Bureau Fund.....	100 00	100 00
10. State Library Fund.....	58,093 98	23,933 67
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....	6,255 44	1,319 23
12. War Bond Fund.....	4,597 23	.....
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....	6,237 28	5,210 49
14. Adult Blind Fund.....	16,008 25	14,668 16
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....	213,440 30	113,440 30
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	99,489 26	540 59
17. Railway Tax Fund.....	872,538 20	861,592 58
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	519 23	.....
19. Fish Commission Fund.....	11,683 51	6,799 94
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....	289,086 33	202,477 46
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....	45,563 06	13,110 95
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....	2,380 13	1,974 20
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....	18,926 86	12,668 46
24. State School Book Fund.....	93,832 72	77,099 41
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	32,308 44	1,064 09
26. State Printing Fund.....	148,759 71	139,172 74
27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund.....	125 38	.....
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....	98,925 68	24,000 00
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	8,102 18	7,789 55
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....	13,965 13	7,383 73
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....	.....	.....
32. San Francisco Depot Fund.....	23,585 93	19,092 97
33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....	597 70	597 70
34. James Saultry Relief Fund.....	5,457 90	1,525 83
35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....	909 44	570 62
36. " " Preston School of Industry.....	6,833 05	4,646 05
37. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	33,490 00	18,440 47
38. " " Stockton State Hospital.....	47,115 78	15,159 77
39. " " Napa State Hospital.....	38,868 49	2,679 76
40. " " Agnews State Hospital.....	24,083 96	20,359 98
41. " " Southern California State Hospital.....	7,131 03	1,572 00
42. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....	16,725 21	14,994 18
43. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	345 50	.....
44. " " San José State Normal School.....	700 09	368 55
45. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....	1,533 69	1,328 95
46. " " Chico State Normal School.....	33 10	14 70
47. " " San Diego State Normal School.....	902 88	453 28
48. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....	4,117 19	2,343 03
49. Game Preservation Fund.....	.....	.....
50. Governor's Residence Fund.....	134,466 22	131,494 57
51. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....	2,003 75	1,820 00
52. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....	1,555 50	.....
53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$14,361,652 07	\$10,245,730 67



No. 8.

*Payments, Transfer Payments, and Cash Balances, July 1, 1902, 1903, inclusive.*

Total Transfer Pay- ments, 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash and Transfer Pay- ments, 54th Fiscal Year.	Cash Balances on Hand, June 30, 1903.	Funds.
\$140,000 00	\$3,802,024 07	\$509,004 28	1. General Fund.
5,685 49	3,509,487 65	1,186,407 66	2. School Fund.
6,617 74	148,052 74	84,704 62	3. Interest and Sinking Fund.
-----	228,018 11	1,280,713 44	4. School Land Fund.
-----	4,820 00	68,800 00	5. School Land Deposit Fund.
55,572 00	670,927 45	97,167 56	6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement F'd.
-----	49,905 00	30 00	7. University Fund.
-----	288,562 92	41,631 86	8. State University Fund.
-----	100 00	-----	9. Mining Bureau Fund.
-----	23,933 67	34,160 31	10. State Library Fund.
-----	1,319 23	6,695 82	11. Supreme Court Library Fund.
-----	-----	2,837 62	12. War Bond Fund.
-----	5,210 49	1,026 79	13. Yosemite Valley Fund.
-----	14,668 16	1,340 09	14. Adult Blind Fund.
-----	113,440 30	100,000 00	15. Jute Revolving Fund.
-----	540 59	98,948 67	16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.
-----	861,592 58	10,945 62	17. Railway Tax Fund.
-----	-----	519 23	18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.
-----	6,799 94	4,883 57	19. Fish Commission Fund.
-----	202,477 46	86,608 87	20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.
-----	13,110 95	32,452 11	21. Folsom State Prison Fund.
-----	1,974 20	405 93	22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.
-----	12,668 46	6,258 40	23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.
-----	77,089 41	16,733 31	24. State School Book Fund.
-----	1,064 09	31,244 35	25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.
-----	139,172 74	9,586 97	26. State Printing Fund.
-----	-----	125 38	27. Special Mendocino Insane Asylum Fund.
-----	24,000 00	74,925 68	28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.
-----	7,789 55	312 63	29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.
-----	7,383 73	6,581 40	30. Whittier Reform School Fund.
-----	-----	-----	31. Building and Loan Ass'n Inspection F'd.
-----	19,092 97	4,492 96	32. San Francisco Depot Fund.
-----	597 70	-----	33. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.
-----	1,525 83	3,932 07	34. James Saultry Relief Fund.
-----	570 62	338 82	35. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.
-----	4,646 05	2,187 00	36. " " Preston School of Ind.
-----	18,440 47	15,049 53	37. " " D., D., & B. Asylum.
-----	15,159 77	31,956 01	38. " " Stockton Hospital.
-----	2,679 76	36,188 73	39. " " Napa State Hospital.
-----	20,359 98	3,723 98	40. " " Agnews Hospital.
-----	1,572 00	5,559 03	41. " " So. Cal. Hospital.
-----	14,994 18	1,731 03	42. " " Mendocino Hospital.
-----	-----	345 50	43. " " Home Feeble-Minded.
-----	368 55	331 54	44. " " San José Normal.
-----	1,328 95	204 74	45. " " Los Angeles Normal.
-----	14 70	18 40	46. " " Chico Normal.
-----	453 28	449 60	47. " " San Diego Normal.
-----	2,343 03	1,774 16	48. " " San Francisco Norml.
-----	-----	-----	49. Game Preservation Fund.
-----	131,494 57	2,971 65	50. Governor's Residence Fund.
-----	1,820 00	183 75	51. Fund for Support, etc., Veterans' Home.
-----	-----	1,555 50	52. Needles School District, San Ber'dino Co.
-----	-----	-----	53. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.
\$207,875 23	\$10,453,605 90	\$3,908,046 17	

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts from County Treasurers during the Fifty-fourth Fiscal*

COUNTIES. First installment, payable Dec. 15th to Dec. 30th. Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
1. Alameda.....	\$132,172 44	\$226,538 97	\$10,729 91
First installment.....	91,835 32	152,592 66	7,502 95
Second installment.....	40,337 12	73,946 31	3,226 96
* 2. Alpine.....	403 57	1,639 80	33 87
First installment.....	284 68	1,088 31	23 89
Second installment.....	118 89	551 49	9 98
3. Amador.....	7,561 54	14,206 12	592 72
First installment.....	4,694 44	10,279 95	368 90
Second installment.....	2,867 10	3,926 17	223 82
4. Butte.....	20,398 14	31,813 18	1,556 09
First installment.....	14,793 48	24,459 08	1,159 37
Second installment.....	5,604 66	7,354 10	396 72
5. Calaveras.....	8,548 61	16,545 08	681 75
First installment.....	5,832 76	9,854 10	471 05
Second installment.....	2,715 85	6,690 98	210 70
6. Colusa.....	17,189 13	27,779 68	1,390 08
First installment.....	12,057 02	18,568 38	980 39
Second installment.....	5,132 11	9,211 30	409 69
7. Contra Costa.....	23,606 05	40,376 60	1,921 23
First installment.....	17,604 58	31,938 61	1,444 93
Second installment.....	6,001 47	8,437 99	476 35
8. Del Norte.....	3,836 55	6,556 18	319 43
First installment.....	2,502 29	4,652 90	209 98
Second installment.....	1,334 26	1,903 28	109 45
9. El Dorado.....	6,142 66	11,340 52	465 12
First installment.....	4,635 45	8,712 09	359 62
Second installment.....	1,507 21	2,628 43	105 50
10. Fresno.....	44,552 62	87,276 40	3,537 25
First installment.....	33,085 28	52,878 26	2,666 27
Second installment.....	11,467 34	34,398 14	870 98
11. Glenn.....	13,798 56	22,930 22	1,157 49
First installment.....	10,074 22	16,268 86	845 39
Second installment.....	3,724 34	6,661 36	312 10
12. Humboldt.....	28,503 63	51,562 19	2,297 82
First installment.....	21,166 33	40,503 98	1,716 93
Second installment.....	7,337 30	11,058 21	580 89
13. Inyo.....	2,616 81	6,910 88	219 58
First installment.....	2,040 71	4,461 97	171 24
Second installment.....	576 10	2,448 91	48 34
14. Kern.....	29,337 17	52,322 17	2,431 37
First installment.....	19,872 36	34,583 50	1,646 35
Second installment.....	9,514 81	17,738 67	785 02
15. Kings.....	10,949 62	17,943 80	861 31
First installment.....	9,024 16	15,407 80	723 21
Second installment.....	1,925 46	2,536 00	138 10
16. Lake.....	5,026 75	8,899 28	401 68
First installment.....	3,758 18	7,081 29	303 62
Second installment.....	1,268 57	1,817 99	98 06

No. 9.

Year, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

State University Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$17,883 18 12,504 91 5,378 27			\$6 00 6 00	\$387,330 50 264,441 84 122,888 66	1. Alameda.
51 49 34 87 16 62	\$687 40 654 50 32 90			2,816 13 2,086 25 729 88	2. Alpine.
987 86 614 84 873 02	297 05 297 05			23,645 29 16,255 18 7,390 11	3. Amador.
2,593 49 1,932 28 661 21	7,339 80 4,379 80 2,960 00			63,700 70 46,724 01 16,976 69	4. Butte.
1,136 25 785 08 351 17	1,940 00 1,190 00 750 00			28,851 69 18,132 99 10,718 70	5. Calaveras.
2,316 80 1,633 99 682 81	50 00 50 00			48,725 69 33,239 78 15,485 91	6. Colusa.
3,202 11 2,408 20 793 91				69,106 04 53,396 32 15,709 72	7. Contra Costa.
532 38 349 97 182 41	3,491 59 2,306 79 1,184 80			14,736 13 10,021 93 4,714 20	8. Del Norte.
775 20 599 36 175 84	17,859 77 13,659 77 4,200 00			36,583 27 27,966 29 8,616 98	9. El Dorado.
5,895 42 4,443 78 1,451 64	1,831 45 1,198 14 633 31			143,093 14 94,271 73 48,821 41	10. Fresno.
1,929 14 1,408 98 520 16	270 00 50 00 220 00			40,085 41 28,647 45 11,437 96	11. Glenn.
3,829 70 2,861 54 968 16	5,825 69 2,525 69 3,300 00			92,019 03 68,774 47 23,244 56	12. Humboldt.
366 01 285 44 80 57	1,140 00 1,050 00 90 00			11,253 28 8,009 36 3,243 92	13. Inyo.
4,052 29 2,743 92 1,308 37	3,390 85 1,970 15 1,420 70			91,583 85 60,816 28 30,767 57	14. Kern.
1,435 50 1,205 34 230 16				31,190 23 26,360 51 4,829 72	15. Kings.
669 48 506 04 163 44	450 00 100 00 350 00			15,447 19 11,749 13 3,698 06	16. Lake.

## STATEMENT

COUNTIES.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
First installment, payable Dec. 15th to Dec. 30th.			
Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.			
17. Lassen .....	\$5,472 88	\$10,258 71	\$439 12
First installment .....	4,405 71	8,287 59	357 96
Second installment .....	1,067 17	1,971 12	81 16
18. Los Angeles .....	185,550 76	312,306 13	13,796 12
First installment .....	129,265 57	196,727 72	9,822 69
Second installment .....	56,285 19	115,578 41	3,973 43
19. Madera .....	8,328 04	14,791 95	647 11
First installment .....	5,759 46	9,056 63	453 38
Second installment .....	2,568 58	5,735 32	193 73
20. Marin .....	17,090 22	28,686 80	1,378 60
First installment .....	12,338 07	21,204 12	1,003 73
Second installment .....	4,752 15	7,482 68	374 87
21. Mariposa .....	3,479 27	5,998 15	281 90
First installment .....	2,327 51	4,073 89	189 44
Second installment .....	1,151 76	1,924 26	92 46
22. Mendocino .....	15,605 89	32,064 21	1,297 00
First installment .....	11,464 70	25,287 08	953 68
Second installment .....	4,141 19	6,777 13	343 32
23. Merced .....	18,549 86	31,020 45	1,497 80
First installment .....	14,014 96	22,823 96	1,147 88
Second installment .....	4,534 90	8,196 49	349 92
24. Modoc .....	5,000 83	9,286 99	399 51
First installment .....	3,942 87	6,802 88	319 12
Second installment .....	1,057 96	2,484 11	80 39
25. Mono .....	1,390 54	2,843 28	116 69
First installment .....	1,023 04	2,219 18	85 85
Second installment .....	367 50	624 10	30 84
26. Monterey .....	24,375 34	43,835 99	2,012 40
First installment .....	18,776 98	31,172 38	1,556 33
Second installment .....	5,598 36	12,663 61	456 07
27. Napa .....	16,805 45	41,920 62	1,357 04
First installment .....	12,602 88	31,420 67	1,026 20
Second installment .....	4,202 57	10,499 95	330 84
28. Nevada .....	10,388 86	17,671 24	780 72
First installment .....	7,436 39	13,073 34	569 89
Second installment .....	2,952 47	4,597 90	210 83
29. Orange .....	16,517 18	28,706 50	1,294 46
First installment .....	11,079 36	19,348 52	879 46
Second installment .....	5,437 82	9,357 98	415 00
30. Placer .....	10,595 22	19,182 59	851 36
First installment .....	7,929 19	14,158 23	644 42
Second installment .....	2,666 03	5,024 36	206 94
31. Plumas .....	3,870 82	6,712 08	304 68
First installment .....	2,672 21	4,964 10	212 49
Second installment .....	1,198 61	1,747 98	92 19
32. Riverside .....	17,468 41	29,776 85	1,322 83
First installment .....	12,129 34	20,456 85	926 15
Second installment .....	5,339 07	9,320 00	396 68



## No. 9—CONTINUED.

State University Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$731 87 396 60 135 27	\$27,208 62 7,340 54 19,818 08	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	\$44,111 20 21,038 40 23,072 80	17. Lassen.
22,993 55 16,371 16 6,622 39	1,188 20 611 20 577 00	----- ----- -----	\$873 40 484 00 189 40	536,508 16 353,282 34 183,225 82	18. Los Angeles.
1,078 52 755 64 322 88	800 00 720 00 80 00	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	25,645 62 16,745 11 8,900 51	19. Madera.
2,297 65 1,672 87 624 78	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	49,453 27 36,218 79 13,234 48	20. Marin.
469 83 315 74 154 09	170 00 ----- 170 00	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	10,399 15 6,906 58 3,492 57	21. Mariposa.
2,161 68 1,589 48 572 20	5,279 98 3,371 51 1,908 47	----- ----- -----	583 33 583 33 -----	56,992 09 43,249 78 13,742 31	22. Mendocino.
2,496 34 1,913 14 583 20	1,442 45 1,212 20 230 25	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	55,006 90 41,112 14 13,894 76	23. Merced.
665 86 531 87 133 99	29,771 56 27,169 08 2,602 48	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	45,124 75 38,765 82 6,358 93	24. Modoc.
194 48 143 08 51 40	270 00 230 00 40 00	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	4,814 99 3,701 15 1,113 84	25. Mono.
3,354 00 2,593 89 760 11	1,623 59 1,285 41 338 18	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	75,201 32 55,384 99 19,816 33	26. Monterey.
2,261 74 1,710 33 551 41	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	62,344 85 46,760 08 15,584 77	27. Napa.
1,301 20 949 81 351 39	1,830 00 260 00 1,570 00	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	31,972 02 22,289 43 9,682 59	28. Nevada.
2,157 46 1,465 77 691 69	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	48,675 60 32,773 11 15,902 49	29. Orange.
1,418 90 1,074 00 344 90	3,485 15 1,479 39 2,005 76	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	35,533 22 25,285 23 10,247 99	30. Placer.
507 82 354 16 153 66	24,345 79 14,137 17 10,208 62	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	35,741 19 22,340 13 13,401 06	31. Plumas.
2,204 70 1,543 59 661 11	1,196 09 640 00 556 09	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	51,968 88 35,695 93 16,272 95	32. Riverside.

## STATEMENT

COUNTIES.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
First installment, payable Dec. 15th to Dec. 30th.			
Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.			
33. Sacramento.....	\$52,647 52	\$98,105 17	\$3,996 91
First installment.....	36,437 19	74,277 52	2,763 29
Second installment.....	16,210 33	23,827 65	1,233 62
34. San Benito.....	8,591 20	16,351 00	720 94
First installment.....	6,151 97	11,142 77	516 25
Second installment.....	2,439 23	5,208 23	204 69
35. San Bernardino.....	22,004 10	40,327 52	1,740 31
First installment.....	14,951 40	26,165 41	1,183 38
Second installment.....	7,052 70	14,162 11	556 93
36. San Diego.....	26,911 28	54,773 23	2,201 39
First installment.....	19,503 52	37,519 80	1,613 83
Second installment.....	7,407 76	17,253 43	587 56
37. San Francisco.....	626,666 07	1,141,825 53	50,151 86
First installment.....	458,618 26	724,898 39	36,998 49
Second installment.....	168,047 81	416,927 14	13,153 37
38. San Joaquin.....	45,721 64	80,488 24	3,678 09
First installment.....	35,016 04	62,807 09	2,844 33
Second installment.....	10,705 60	17,681 15	833 76
39. San Luis Obispo.....	17,999 38	31,420 37	1,453 79
First installment.....	13,596 08	22,190 33	1,105 42
Second installment.....	4,403 30	9,230 04	348 37
40. San Mateo.....	20,650 56	32,702 58	1,722 86
First installment.....	14 533 69	22,642 06	1,213 74
Second installment.....	6,116 87	10,060 52	509 12
41. Santa Barbara.....	21,535 66	33,849 54	1,594 74
First installment.....	14,152 89	23,746 61	1,077 13
Second installment.....	7,382 77	10,102 93	517 61
42. Santa Clara.....	79,617 74	127,363 72	6,096 47
First installment.....	54,172 30	88,811 68	4,197 13
Second installment.....	25,445 44	38,552 04	1,899 34
43. Santa Cruz.....	17,224 03	33,282 34	1,304 76
First installment.....	12,070 49	21,536 84	939 90
Second installment.....	5,153 54	11,745 50	364 86
44. Shasta.....	13,141 54	27,064 71	1,101 14
First installment.....	8,865 04	17,707 16	743 92
Second installment.....	4,276 50	9,357 55	357 22
45. Sierra.....	2,145 23	4,420 09	180 01
First installment.....	1,486 80	3,218 47	124 76
Second installment.....	658 43	1,201 62	55 25
46. Siskiyou.....	11,961 43	22,647 84	954 75
First installment.....	8,662 59	17,273 38	695 55
Second installment.....	3,298 84	5,374 46	259 20
47. Solano.....	25,193 00	39,659 70	2,005 58
First installment.....	18,296 08	29,213 72	1,474 10
Second installment.....	6,896 92	10,445 98	531 48
48. Sonoma.....	35,301 26	63,774 42	2,909 06
First installment.....	26,396 35	50,123 97	2,178 59
Second installment.....	8,904 91	13,650 45	730 47

## No. 9—CONTINUED.

State University Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$6,661 54 4,605 50 2,056 04	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	\$161,411 14 118,083 50 43,327 64	33. Sacramento.
1,201 57 860 42 341 15	\$1,648 63 968 55 680 08	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	28,513 34 19,639 96 8,873 38	34. San Benito.
2,900 52 1,972 30 928 22	2,040 00 840 00 1,200 00	----- ----- -----	\$99 90 99 90 -----	69,112 35 45,212 39 23,899 96	35. San Bernardino.
3,668 96 2,689 70 979 26	7,526 83 4,029 94 3,496 89	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	95,081 69 65,356 79 29,724 90	36. San Diego.
83,586 45 61,664 16 21,922 29	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	1,902,229 91 1,282,179 30 620,050 61	37. San Francisco.
6,130 15 4,740 55 1,389 60	508 70 508 70 -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	136,526 82 105,916 71 30,610 11	38. San Joaquin.
2,422 96 1,842 36 580 60	2,463 58 2,053 58 410 00	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	55,760 08 40,787 77 14,972 31	39. San Luis Obispo.
2,871 41 2,022 89 848 52	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	57,947 41 40,412 38 17,535 03	40. San Mateo.
2,657 89 1,795 20 862 69	1,379 52 1,040 60 338 92	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	61,017 35 41,812 43 19,204 92	41. Santa Barbara.
10,160 80 6,995 22 3,165 58	2,114 46 1,786 32 328 14	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	225,353 19 155,962 65 69,390 54	42. Santa Clara.
2,174 60 1,566 50 608 10	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	53,985 73 36,113 73 17,872 00	43. Santa Cruz.
1,835 25 1,239 87 595 38	32,760 81 26,525 12 6,235 69	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	75,903 45 55,081 11 20,822 34	44. Shasta.
300 02 207 94 92 08	700 00 ----- 700 00	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	7,745 35 5,037 97 2,707 38	45. Sierra.
1,591 24 1,159 24 432 00	42,777 32 17,914 69 24,862 63	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	79,932 58 45,705 45 34,227 13	46. Siskiyou.
3,342 64 2,456 83 885 81	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	70,200 92 51,440 73 18,760 19	47. Solano.
4,848 46 3,631 00 1,217 46	1,521 21 1,174 61 346 60	5,405 90 5,405 90 -----	----- ----- -----	113,760 31 88,910 42 24,849 89	48. Sonoma.

## STATEMENT

COUNTIES. First installment, payable Dec. 15th to Dec. 30th. Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.
49. Stanislaus .....	\$15,916 37	\$26,915 11	\$1,297 70
First installment .....	12,447 07	19,951 91	1,020 42
Second installment .....	3,469 30	6,963 20	277 28
50. Sutter .....	8,696 13	15,573 47	710 36
First installment .....	6,056 30	10,845 07	497 65
Second installment .....	2,639 83	4,728 40	212 71
51. Tehama .....	15,213 91	24,566 49	1,226 25
First installment .....	10,686 38	17,049 32	866 80
Second installment .....	4,527 53	7,517 17	359 45
52. Trinity .....	2,033 08	4,445 34	170 61
First installment .....	1,418 24	3,195 82	119 01
Second installment .....	614 84	1,249 52	51 60
53. Tulare .....	21,796 43	37,261 16	1,745 00
First installment .....	18,486 41	32,619 62	1,502 90
Second installment .....	3,310 02	4,641 54	242 10
54. Tuolumne .....	9,653 14	18,148 24	810 06
First installment .....	6,694 99	13,456 58	561 82
Second installment .....	2,958 15	4,691 66	248 24
55. Ventura .....	12,664 84	24,475 93	1,014 11
First installment .....	9,763 16	18,855 44	791 53
Second installment .....	2,901 68	5,620 49	222 58
56. Yolo .....	22,359 70	36,649 63	1,784 19
First installment .....	17,254 67	26,699 72	1,394 82
Second installment .....	5,105 03	9,949 91	389 37
57. Yuba .....	7,529 73	13,621 96	631 87
First installment .....	5,518 79	10,376 39	463 12
Second installment .....	2,010 94	3,245 57	168 75
Totals .....	\$1,858,358 39	\$3,309,416 94	\$147,576 90



## No. 9—CONTINUED.

State University Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$2,162 86	\$1,401 85	-----	-----	\$47,693 89	49. Stanislaus.
1,700 71	1,241 85	-----	-----	36,361 96	
462 15	160 00	-----	-----	11,331 93	
1,183 93	50 00	-----	-----	26,213 89	50. Sutter.
829 41	-----	-----	-----	18,228 43	
354 52	50 00	-----	-----	7,985 46	
2,043 76	11,193 77	-----	-----	54,244 18	51. Tehama.
1,444 67	9,527 45	-----	-----	39,574 62	
599 09	1,666 32	-----	-----	14,669 56	
284 36	5,244 42	-----	-----	12,177 81	52. Trinity.
198 36	691 87	-----	-----	5,623 30	
86 00	4,552 55	-----	-----	6,554 51	
2,908 32	1,590 00	-----	-----	65,300 91	53. Tulare.
2,504 83	1,440 00	-----	-----	56,553 76	
403 49	150 00	-----	-----	8,747 15	
1,350 08	3,060 61	-----	-----	33,022 13	54. Tuolumne.
936 36	830 00	-----	-----	22,479 75	
413 72	2,230 61	-----	-----	10,542 38	
1,690 19	1,209 53	\$96 02	-----	41,150 62	55. Ventura.
1,319 22	1,009 53	-----	-----	31,738 88	
370 97	200 00	96 02	-----	9,411 74	
2,973 67	664 44	-----	-----	64,431 63	56. Yolo.
2,324 70	564 44	-----	-----	48,238 35	
648 97	100 00	-----	-----	16,193 28	
1,053 11	-----	-----	-----	22,836 67	57. Yuba.
771 86	-----	-----	-----	17,130 16	
281 25	-----	-----	-----	5,706 51	
\$245,956 64	\$263,040 71	\$5,501 92	\$1,362 63	\$5,831,214 13	

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts from Railroad Companies for Taxes, during Fifty-*

Name of Railroad.	General Fund.
The Pullman Company.....	\$643 50
San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.....	419 88
Pacific Coast Railway.....	357 50
Gualala Mill Railway.....	57 20
California Northwestern Railway.....	2,860 00
San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway.....	4,576 00
Santa Fé Pacific Railway.....	3,121 50
Southern California Railway.....	8,580 00
Carson and Colorado Railway.....	171 60
Southern California Motor Road.....	85 80
Southern Pacific Railroad.....	46,129 94
South Pacific Coast Railway.....	1,443 84
Central Pacific Railroad.....	21,450 00
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad.....	214 50
North Pacific Coast Railroad.....	858 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad.....	160 88
Boca and Loyalton Railroad.....	178 76
Sierra Railway Company of California.....	402 54
Randsburg Railway.....	178 76
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad.....	286 00
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway.....	286 00
Sierra Valley Railway.....	76 82
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company.....	71 50
California and Nevada Railroad	Total tax and 5% penalty..... 71 50
	Taxes 1895 to 1901 inclusive, with penalties and interest..... 1,801 53
Totals.....	\$94,483 55

No. 10.

*fourth Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.*

School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.	Railway Tax Fund.	Totals.
\$931 50	\$54 00	\$90 00	-----	\$6,063 04	\$7,782 04
607 78	35 24	58 72	-----	3,726 38	4,848 00
517 50	30 00	50 00	-----	3,491 30	4,446 30
82 80	4 80	8 00	-----	548 72	701 52
4,140 00	240 00	400 00	-----	25,073 28	32,713 28
6,624 00	384 00	640 00	-----	39,965 54	52,189 54
4,518 56	261 94	436 58	-----	33,379 60	41,718 18
12,420 00	720 00	1,200 00	-----	89,139 68	112,059 68
248 40	14 40	24 00	-----	2,127 64	2,586 04
124 20	7 20	12 00	-----	839 30	1,068 50
66,775 52	3,871 04	6,451 74	-----	512,322 26	535,550 50
2,090 04	121 16	201 94	-----	12,289 90	16,146 88
31,050 00	1,800 00	3,000 00	-----	205,083 30	262,383 30
310 50	18 00	30 00	-----	1,799 38	2,372 38
1,242 00	72 00	120 00	-----	6,991 68	9,283 68
232 88	13 50	22 48	-----	2,213 90	2,643 64
258 74	15 00	25 00	-----	2,510 72	2,988 22
582 70	33 78	56 30	-----	3,428 66	4,503 98
258 74	15 00	25 00	-----	2,005 80	2,483 30
414 00	24 00	40 00	-----	2,062 42	2,826 42
414 00	24 00	40 00	-----	2,994 76	3,758 76
111 20	6 46	10 74	-----	858 18	1,063 40
103 50	6 00	10 00	-----	801 96	992 96
103 50	6 00	10 00	22 05	690 86	903 91
1,064 03	67 70	81 36	497 18	4,910 70	8,422 50
\$135,226 09	\$7,845 22	\$13,043 86	\$519 23	\$865,318 96	\$1,116,436 91

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts in Detail into the State Treasury during the Fifty-on Hand at the Commencement of the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year,*

Funds.	State Treasurer.	County Treasurers.
1. General Fund.....	\$20,169 25	\$5,126,669 40
2. School Fund.....	188,446 87	3,340,351 28
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		146,522 36
4. School Land Fund.....	273,444 38	197,330 35
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
7. University Fund.....	49,875 00	
8. State University Fund.....		293,044 86
9. High School Fund.....		219,783 43
10. State Library Fund.....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....		
14. Adult Blind Fund.....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		2,646 97
17. Railway Tax Fund.....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
19. Fish Commission Fund.....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....		
24. State School Book Fund.....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	583 40	
26. State Printing Fund.....		
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	10,400 00	
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....		62 50
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
33. James Saultry Relief Fund.....	253 85	
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....		
35. " " Preston School of Industry.....		
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....		
37. " " Stockton State Hospital.....		
38. " " Napa State Hospital.....		
39. " " Agnews State Hospital.....		
40. " " Southern California State Hospital.....		
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....		
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....		
43. " " San José State Normal School.....		
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....		
45. " " Chico State Normal School.....		
46. " " San Diego State Normal School.....		
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....		
48. " " California Polytechnic School.....		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....	51,038 72	
50. Game Preservation Fund.....		
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$594,211 47	\$9,326,411 11





## STATEMENT

Funds.	Surveyor-General.	Register State Land Office.
1. General Fund .....	\$10,067 50	\$4,110 00
2. School Fund .....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund .....		
4. School Land Fund .....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund .....	10,400 00	
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....		
7. University Fund .....		
8. State University Fund .....		
9. High School Fund .....		
10. State Library Fund .....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund .....		
12. War Bond Fund .....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund .....		
14. Adult Blind Fund .....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund .....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....		
17. Railway Tax Fund .....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....		
19. Fish Commission Fund .....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund .....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund .....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund .....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund .....		
24. State School Book Fund .....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....		
26. State Printing Fund .....		
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund .....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund .....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund .....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund .....		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund .....		
33. James Saultry Relief Fund .....		
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School .....		
35. " " Preston School of Industry .....		
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....		
37. " " Stockton State Hospital .....		
38. " " Napa State Hospital .....		
39. " " Agnews State Hospital .....		
40. " " Southern California State Hospital .....		
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital .....		
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....		
43. " " San José State Normal School .....		
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School .....		
45. " " Chico State Normal School .....		
46. " " San Diego State Normal School .....		
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School .....		
48. " " California Polytechnic School .....		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home .....		
50. Game Preservation Fund .....		
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County .....		
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund .....		
Totals .....	\$20,467 50	\$4,110 00

## No. 11—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

## STATEMENT

Funds.	State Board Prison Directors.	Commission- ers Building and Loan Associations.
1. General Fund.....		
2. School Fund.....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
4. School Land Fund.....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
7. University Fund.....		
8. State University Fund.....		
9. High School Fund.....		
10. State Library Fund.....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....		
14. Adult Blind Fund.....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
17. Railway Tax Fund.....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
19. Fish Commission Fund.....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....	\$1,934 38	
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....		
24. State School Book Fund.....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
26. State Printing Fund.....		
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....		\$7,965 58
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....	15,762 89	
33. James Saultry Relief Fund.....		
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....		
35. " " Preston School of Industry.....		
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....		
37. " " Stockton State Hospital.....		
38. " " Napa State Hospital.....		
39. " " Agnews State Hospital.....		
40. " " Southern California State Hospital.....		
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....		
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....		
43. " " San José State Normal School.....		
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....		
45. " " Chico State Normal School.....		
46. " " San Diego State Normal School.....		
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....		
48. " " California Polytechnic School.....		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....		
50. Game Preservation Fund.....		
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$17,697 27	\$7,965 58



## No. 11—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

## STATEMENT

Funds.	McKinley Ind. Home.	San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage.
1. General Fund.....	\$37 50	\$96 62
2. School Fund.....		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....		
4. School Land Fund.....		
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
7. University Fund.....		
8. State University Fund.....		
9. High School Fund.....		
10. State Library Fund.....		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....		
12. War Bond Fund.....		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....		
14. Adult Blind Fund.....		
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....		
17. Railway Tax Fund.....		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		
19. Fish Commission Fund.....		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....		
24. State School Book Fund.....		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....		
26. State Printing Fund.....		
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund.....		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....		
33. James Saultry Relief Fund.....		
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....		
35. " " Preston School of Industry.....		
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....		
37. " " Stockton State Hospital.....		
38. " " Napa State Hospital.....		
39. " " Agnews State Hospital.....		
40. " " Southern California State Hospital.....		
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....		
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....		
43. " " San José State Normal School.....		
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....		
45. " " Chico State Normal School.....		
46. " " San Diego State Normal School.....		
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....		
48. " " California Polytechnic School.....		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....		
50. Game Preservation Fund.....		
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....		
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....		
Totals.....	\$37 50	\$96 62



## STATEMENT

Funds.	Board of Managers Stockton State Hospital.	Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.
1. General Fund		
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. School Land Fund		
5. School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund		
14. Adult Blind Fund		
15. Jute Revolving Fund		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund		
17. Railway Tax Fund		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund		
19. Fish Commission Fund		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
24. State School Book Fund		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
26. State Printing Fund		
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. James Saultry Relief Fund		
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
35. " " Preston School of Industry		
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum		
37. " " Stockton State Hospital	\$15,399 73	
38. " " Napa State Hospital		\$24,057 33
39. " " Agnews State Hospital		
40. " " Southern California State Hospital		
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children		
43. " " San José State Normal School		
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
45. " " Chico State Normal School		
46. " " San Diego State Normal School		
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School		
48. " " California Polytechnic School		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home		
50. Game Preservation Fund		
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County		
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund		
Totals	\$15,399 73	\$24,057 33



## No. 11—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

## STATEMENT

Funds.	Trustees San Diego State Normal School.	Trustees San Francisco State Normal School.
1. General Fund		
2. School Fund		
3. Interest and Sinking Fund		
4. School Land Fund		
5. School Land Deposit Fund		
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund		
7. University Fund		
8. State University Fund		
9. High School Fund		
10. State Library Fund		
11. Supreme Court Library Fund		
12. War Bond Fund		
13. Yosemite Valley Fund		
14. Adult Blind Fund		
15. Jute Revolving Fund		
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund		
17. Railway Tax Fund		
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund		
19. Fish Commission Fund		
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund		
21. Folsom State Prison Fund		
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund		
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund		
24. State School Book Fund		
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		
26. State Printing Fund		
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund		
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund		
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		
30. Whittier Reform School Fund		
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund		
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund		
33. James Saultry Relief Fund		
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School		
35. " " Preston School of Industry		
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum		
37. " " Stockton State Hospital		
38. " " Napa State Hospital		
39. " " Agnews State Hospital		
40. " " Southern California State Hospital		
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital		
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children		
43. " " San José State Normal School		
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School		
45. " " Chico State Normal School		
46. " " San Diego State Normal School	\$6 73	
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School		\$1,125 70
48. " " California Polytechnic School		
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home		
50. Game Preservation Fund		
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County		
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund		
Totals	\$6 73	\$1,125 70

## No. 11—CONTINUED.

Trustees California Polytechnic School.	Total Cash Receipts, 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Transfer Receipts, 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash and Transfer Receipts, 55th Fiscal Year.	Balances For- ward from 54th Fiscal Year, June 30, 1903.	Total all Re- ceipts and Bal- ances during 55th Fiscal Yr., Ending June 30, 1904.
	\$5,657,956 55	\$1,381,987 12	\$7,039,943 67	\$509,004 28	\$7,548,947 95
	3,674,157 46	36,519 23	3,710,676 69	1,186,407 66	4,897,084 35
	154,924 61		154,924 61	84,704 62	239,629 23
	470,774 73	754,000 00	1,224,774 73	1,280,713 44	2,505,488 17
	10,400 00	68,000 00	78,400 00	68,800 00	147,200 00
	900,043 92		900,043 92	97,167 56	997,211 48
	49,875 00		49,875 00	30 00	49,905 00
	309,849 41		309,849 41	41,631 86	351,481 27
	232,386 85		232,386 85		232,386 85
	30,000 00	25,000 00	55,000 00	34,160 31	89,160 31
	1,910 84		1,910 84	6,695 82	8,606 66
				2,837 62	2,837 62
	6,792 09		6,792 09	1,026 79	7,818 88
	19,489 82		19,489 82	1,340 09	20,829 91
	164,570 41	100,000 00	264,570 41	100,000 00	364,570 41
	2,646 97	98,000 00	100,646 97	98,948 67	199,595 64
	879,662 04	17,000 00	896,662 04	10,945 62	907,607 66
				519 23	519 23
	8,653 11		8,653 11	4,883 57	13,536 68
	119,777 75	20,000 00	139,777 75	86,608 87	226,386 62
	10,649 67	20,000 00	30,649 67	32,452 11	63,101 78
	2,000 00		2,000 00	405 93	2,405 93
	18,364 08		18,364 08	6,258 40	24,622 48
	99,526 50	50,000 00	149,526 50	16,733 31	166,259 81
	583 40	30,000 00	30,583 40	31,244 35	61,827 75
	77,097 22		77,097 22	9,586 97	86,684 19
	9,631 50		9,631 50		9,631 50
				125 38	125 38
	10,400 00	145,572 00	155,972 00	74,925 68	230,897 68
	62 50		62 50	312 63	375 13
	7,965 58		7,965 58	6,581 40	14,546 98
	15,762 89		15,762 89	4,492 96	20,255 85
	253 85		253 85		253 85
	2,215 36		2,215 36	3,932 07	6,147 43
	344 88		344 88	338 82	683 70
	6,556 56		6,556 56	2,187 00	8,743 56
	15,399 73		15,399 73	15,049 53	30,449 26
	24,057 33	25,000 00	49,057 33	31,956 01	81,013 34
	21,561 05	35,000 00	56,561 05	36,188 73	92,749 78
	12,655 92		12,655 92	3,723 98	16,379 90
	6,263 09		6,263 09	5,559 03	11,822 12
	5,586 96		5,586 96	1,731 03	7,317 99
	63 90		63 90	345 50	409 40
	579 10		579 10	331 54	910 64
	1,305 18		1,305 18	204 74	1,509 92
	6 73		6 73	18 40	25 13
	1,125 70		1,125 70	449 60	1,575 30
\$3,432 12	3,432 12		3,432 12		3,432 12
	54,096 90	55,000 00	109,096 90	2,971 65	112,068 55
	3,335 37		3,335 37	1,774 16	5,109 53
				183 75	183 75
				1,555 50	1,555 50
\$3,432 12	\$13,104,754 63	\$2,861,078 35	\$15,965,832 98	\$3,908,046 17	\$19,873,879 15

## STATEMENT

*Showing Total Cash and Transfer Receipts and Balances, Cash  
to June 30,*

Funds.	Total Balances, Cash and Trans- fer Receipts, 55th Fiscal Yr.	Total Cash Payments, 55th Fiscal Year.
1. General Fund.....	\$7,548,947 95	\$3,965,275 03
2. School Fund.....	4,897,084 35	3,710,171 83
3. Interest and Sinking Fund.....	239,629 23	141,435 00
4. School Land Fund.....	2,505,488 17	915,280 02
5. School Land Deposit Fund.....	147,200 00	11,480 00
6. San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund.....	997,211 48	876,837 88
7. University Fund.....	49,905 00	49,905 00
8. State University Fund.....	351,481 27	260,427 28
9. High School Fund.....	232,386 85	164,052 90
10. State Library Fund.....	89,160 31	38,325 81
11. Supreme Court Library Fund.....	8,606 66	1,649 07
12. War Bond Fund.....	2,837 62	7 86
13. Yosemite Valley Fund.....	7,818 88	3,320 46
14. Adult Blind Fund.....	20,829 91	19,072 08
15. Jute Revolving Fund.....	364,570 41	217,415 53
16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.....	199,595 64	11,202 93
17. Railway Tax Fund.....	907,607 66	857,979 40
18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	519 23	-----
19. Fish Commission Fund.....	13,536 68	6,211 16
20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.....	226,386 62	195,617 16
21. Folsom State Prison Fund.....	63,101 78	17,243 95
22. Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund.....	2,405 93	1,995 73
23. Bank Commissioners' Fund.....	24,622 48	23,665 81
24. State School Book Fund.....	166,259 81	108,578 16
25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	61,827 75	136 10
26. State Printing Fund.....	86,684 19	80,504 80
27. Text-Book Royalty Fund.....	9,631 50	9,513 60
28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.....	125 38	-----
29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	230,897 68	123,895 31
30. Whittier Reform School Fund.....	375 13	375 13
31. Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund.....	14,546 98	7,510 46
32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....	20,255 85	15,620 85
33. James Saultry Relief Fund.....	253 85	253 85
34. Contingent Fund: Whittier State School.....	6,147 43	3,792 03
35. " " Preston School of Industry.....	683 70	668 72
36. " " Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	8,743 56	4,464 22
37. " " Stockton State Hospital.....	30,449 26	20,734 17
38. " " Napa State Hospital.....	81,013 34	19,249 59
39. " " Agnews State Hospital.....	92,749 78	14,998 40
40. " " Southern California State Hospital.....	16,379 90	7,731 93
41. " " Mendocino State Hospital.....	11,822 12	1,947 13
42. " " Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	7,317 99	2,544 99
43. " " San José State Normal School.....	409 40	15 75
44. " " Los Angeles State Normal School.....	910 64	474 69
45. " " Chico State Normal School.....	1,509 92	1,356 16
46. " " San Diego State Normal School.....	25 13	4 60
47. " " San Francisco State Normal School.....	1,575 30	1,006 56
48. " " California Polytechnic School.....	3,432 12	3,117 61
49. Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home.....	112,068 55	111,879 76
50. Game Preservation Fund.....	5,109 53	3,192 67
51. Needles School District, San Bernardino County.....	183 75	-----
52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.....	1,555 50	-----
Totals.....	\$19,873,879 15	\$12,032,139 07



No. 12.

*Payments, Transfer Payments, and Cash Balances, July 1, 1903,  
1904, inclusive.*

Total Transfer Pay- ments, 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Cash and Transfer Pay- ments, 55th Fiscal Year.	Cash Balances on Hand, June 30, 1904.	Funds.
\$1,423,000 00	\$5,388,275 03	\$2,160,672 92	1. General Fund.
36,000 00	3,746,171 83	1,150,912 52	2. School Fund.
13,987 12	155,422 12	84,207 11	3. Interest and Sinking Fund.
754,000 00	1,669,280 02	836,208 15	4. School Land Fund.
68,000 00	79,480 00	67,720 00	5. School Land Deposit Fund.
55,572 00	932,409 88	64,801 60	6. S. F. Harbor Improvement Fund.
	49,905 00		7. University Fund.
	260,427 28	91,053 99	8. State University Fund.
	164,052 90	68,333 95	9. High School Fund.
25,000 00	63,325 81	25,834 50	10. State Library Fund.
	1,649 07	6,957 59	11. Supreme Court Library Fund.
	7 86	2,829 76	12. War Bond Fund.
	3,320 46	4,498 42	13. Yosemite Valley Fund.
	19,072 08	1,757 83	14. Adult Blind Fund.
100,000 00	317,415 53	47,154 88	15. Jute Revolving Fund.
98,000 00	109,202 93	90,392 71	16. Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.
17,000 00	874,979 40	32,628 26	17. Railway Tax Fund.
519 23	519 23		18. Railway Tax Contingent Fund.
	6,211 16	7,325 52	19. Fish Commission Fund.
20,000 00	215,617 10	10,769 52	20. San Quentin State Prison Fund.
20,000 00	37,243 95	25,857 83	21. Folsom State Prison Fund.
	1,995 73	410 20	22. Insurance Commissioner's Special F'd.
	23,665 81	956 67	23. Bank Commissioner's Fund.
50,000 00	158,578 16	7,681 65	24. State School Book Fund.
30,000 00	30,136 10	31,691 65	25. Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.
	80,504 80	6,179 39	26. State Printing Fund.
	9,513 60	117 90	27. Text-Book Royalty Fund.
		125 38	28. San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund.
90,000 00	213,895 31	17,002 37	29. San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.
	375 13		30. Whittier Reform School Fund.
	7,510 46	7,036 52	31. Building and Loan Ass'n Inspection F'd.
	15,620 85	4,635 00	32. Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.
	253 85		33. James Saulttry Relief Fund.
	3,792 03	2,355 40	34. Contingent Fund: Whittier School.
	668 72	14 98	35. " " Preston School.
	4,464 22	4,279 34	36. " " D., D., & B. Asylum.
	20,734 17	9,715 09	37. " " Stockton Hospital.
25,000 00	44,249 59	36,763 75	38. " " Napa State Hospital.
35,000 00	49,998 40	42,751 38	39. " " Agnews Hospital.
	7,731 93	8,647 97	40. " " So. Cal. Hospital.
	1,947 13	9,874 99	41. " " Mendocino Hospital.
	2,544 99	4,773 00	42. " " Home Feeble-Min'd.
	15 75	393 65	43. " " San José Normal.
	474 69	435 95	44. " " Los Angeles Normal.
	1,356 16	153 76	45. " " Chico Normal.
	4 60	20 53	46. " " San Diego Normal.
	1,006 56	568 74	47. " " S. F. Normal.
	3,117 61	314 51	48. " " Cal. Polytechnic.
	111,879 76	188 79	49. Fund for Support, etc., Veterans' Home.
	3,192 67	1,916 86	50. Game Preservation Fund.
		183 75	51. Needles School District, San Ber'dino Co.
		1,555 50	52. San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund.
\$2,861,078 35	\$14,893,217 42	\$4,980,661 73	

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts from County Treasurers for the Fiscal Year Ending*

COUNTIES. First installment, payable Decem- ber 15th to December 30th. Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.
1. Alameda .....	\$407,089 70	\$245,710 82	\$11,778 56	\$23,557 11
First installment .....	281,057 79	170,548 07	8,133 22	16,266 43
Second installment .....	126,031 91	75,162 75	3,645 34	7,290 68
2. Alpine .....	1,304 98	1,398 54	38 05	76 09
First installment .....	879 00	1,022 37	25 63	51 25
Second installment .....	425 98	376 17	12 42	24 84
3. Amador .....	16,671 11	12,211 39	469 73	939 47
First installment .....	11,687 84	9,384 03	331 88	663 77
Second installment .....	4,983 27	2,827 36	137 85	275 70
4. Butte .....	53,682 60	32,229 40	1,504 61	3,009 24
First installment .....	38,355 98	24,153 84	1,081 87	2,163 75
Second installment .....	15,326 62	8,075 56	422 74	845 49
5. Calaveras .....	19,261 80	13,514 31	546 56	1,093 12
First installment .....	13,643 93	8,953 15	390 21	780 42
Second installment .....	5,617 87	4,561 16	156 35	312 70
6. Colusa .....	40,440 54	23,965 05	1,161 48	2,322 94
First installment .....	27,933 22	16,659 38	803 77	1,607 53
Second installment .....	12,507 32	7,305 67	357 71	715 41
7. Contra Costa .....	66,463 38	41,178 30	1,918 17	3,836 33
First installment .....	40,929 40	26,901 64	1,181 94	2,363 88
Second installment .....	25,533 98	14,276 66	736 23	1,472 45
8. Del Norte .....	10,237 86	6,637 95	292 03	584 06
First installment .....	6,902 98	4,475 41	198 53	397 06
Second installment .....	3,334 88	2,162 54	93 50	187 00
9. El Dorado .....	15,119 31	10,982 46	423 88	847 76
First installment .....	11,724 25	8,759 85	331 61	663 22
Second installment .....	3,395 06	2,222 61	92 27	184 54
10. Fresno .....	110,670 03	68,436 09	3,145 49	6,290 99
First installment .....	84,825 23	49,252 47	2,426 43	4,852 87
Second installment .....	25,844 80	19,183 62	719 06	1,438 12
11. Glenn .....	33,952 50	21,229 38	986 08	1,972 16
First installment .....	24,443 05	13,594 58	710 44	1,420 88
Second installment .....	9,509 45	7,634 80	275 64	551 28
12. Humboldt .....	86,110 30	59,813 72	2,480 75	4,961 51
First installment .....	62,072 33	44,102 45	1,793 03	3,586 05
Second installment .....	24,037 97	15,711 27	687 72	1,375 46
13. Inyo .....	6,850 74	5,892 86	199 73	399 47
First installment .....	5,075 61	4,512 17	147 98	295 96
Second installment .....	1,775 13	1,380 69	51 75	103 51
14. Kern .....	72,725 24	49,519 35	2,105 51	4,211 02
First installment .....	50,588 45	32,232 86	1,466 25	2,932 49
Second installment .....	22,136 79	17,286 49	639 26	1,278 53
15. Kings .....	25,344 87	16,282 64	720 52	1,441 03
First installment .....	20,761 57	14,051 29	594 56	1,189 11
Second installment .....	4,583 30	2,231 35	125 96	251 92
16. Lake .....	11,795 78	7,972 57	336 90	673 81
First installment .....	9,029 31	6,527 27	259 16	518 33
Second installment .....	2,766 47	1,445 30	77 74	155 48

No. 13.

*June 30, 1904, and Commencing July 1, 1903—Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.*

State High School Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$17,667 82 12,199 82 5,468 00		\$2,138 40 2,138 40		\$707,942 41 490,343 73 217,598 68	1. Alameda.
56 77 38 14 18 63	\$2,885 93 140 00 2,745 93			5,760 36 2,156 39 3,603 97	2. Alpine.
704 61 497 83 206 78	2,960 00 20 00 2,940 00			33,956 31 22,585 35 11,370 96	3. Amador.
2,256 94 1,622 82 634 12	2,856 27 2,856 27			95,539 06 70,234 53 25,304 53	4. Butte.
819 84 585 32 234 52	270 00 270 00			35,505 63 24,623 03 10,882 60	5. Calaveras.
1,742 21 1,205 65 536 56				69,632 22 48,209 55 21,422 67	6. Colusa.
2,877 24 1,772 90 1,104 34				116,273 42 73,149 76 43,123 66	7. Contra Costa.
438 03 297 79 140 24	4,960 00 4,060 00 900 00			23,149 93 16,331 77 6,818 16	8. Del Norte.
635 85 497 42 138 43	2,425 98 1,145 98 1,280 00			30,435 24 23,122 33 7,312 91	9. El Dorado.
4,718 24 3,639 65 1,078 59	8,519 09 4,050 52 4,468 57			201,779 93 149,047 17 52,732 76	10. Fresno.
1,479 12 1,065 66 413 46	297 13 297 13			59,916 37 41,531 74 18,384 63	11. Glenn.
3,721 13 2,689 54 1,031 59	7,919 00 5,199 00 2,720 00			165,006 41 119,442 40 45,564 01	12. Humboldt.
299 60 221 97 77 63	549 86 519 86 30 00			14,192 26 10,773 55 3,418 71	13. Inyo.
3,158 27 2,199 37 958 90	2,411 16 1,671 16 740 00			134,130 55 91,090 58 43,039 97	14. Kern.
1,080 79 891 84 188 95				44,869 85 37,488 37 7,381 48	15. Kings.
505 36 388 75 116 61	977 58 817 58 160 00			22,262 00 17,540 40 4,721 60	16. Lake.

## STATEMENT

COUNTIES. First installment, payable December 15th to December 30th. Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.
17. Lassen -----	\$15,005 46	\$10,251 11	\$430 10	\$860 22
First installment -----	11,586 25	8,174 50	333 71	667 42
Second installment -----	3,419 21	2,076 61	96 39	192 80
18. Los Angeles -----	580,701 87	372,490 91	16,242 19	32,484 38
First installment -----	407,468 42	237,790 72	11,496 03	22,992 05
Second installment -----	173,233 45	134,700 19	4,746 16	9,492 33
19. Madera -----	19,714 64	12,296 35	558 45	1,116 90
First installment -----	13,820 24	7,926 98	391 99	783 98
Second installment -----	5,894 40	4,369 37	166 46	332 92
20. Marin -----	47,639 03	31,998 90	1,366 93	2,733 87
First installment -----	34,720 24	24,646 15	1,000 88	2,001 76
Second installment -----	12,918 79	7,352 75	366 05	732 11
21. Mariposa -----	8,290 27	5,650 95	238 20	476 40
First installment -----	5,682 76	3,707 70	163 64	327 27
Second installment -----	2,607 51	1,943 25	74 56	149 13
22. Mendocino -----	44,027 63	31,682 07	1,280 10	2,560 20
First installment -----	31,900 65	24,445 70	928 00	1,856 00
Second installment -----	12,126 98	7,236 37	352 10	704 20
23. Merced -----	45,204 70	27,873 46	1,289 56	2,579 12
First installment -----	31,373 96	18,849 35	899 79	1,799 59
Second installment -----	13,830 74	9,024 11	389 77	779 53
24. Modoc -----	14,026 59	12,150 61	400 07	800 16
First installment -----	11,450 90	10,097 26	329 50	659 00
Second installment -----	2,575 69	2,053 35	70 57	141 16
25. Mono -----	3,606 34	8,370 94	105 14	210 28
First installment -----	2,699 08	7,785 74	78 69	157 38
Second installment -----	907 26	585 20	26 45	52 90
26. Monterey -----	57,882 80	37,464 31	1,679 85	3,359 69
First installment -----	44,532 31	28,104 65	1,293 83	2,587 65
Second installment -----	13,350 49	9,359 66	386 02	772 04
27. Napa -----	45,524 36	28,385 88	1,302 70	2,605 38
First installment -----	33,864 91	20,894 04	975 54	1,951 07
Second installment -----	11,659 45	7,491 84	327 16	654 31
28. Nevada -----	22,857 97	16,509 42	635 87	1,271 75
First installment -----	16,208 31	13,023 76	453 65	907 31
Second installment -----	6,649 66	3,485 66	182 22	364 44
29. Orange -----	44,486 06	29,360 72	1,258 52	2,517 04
First installment -----	30,326 99	19,365 13	862 92	1,725 84
Second installment -----	14,159 07	9,995 59	395 60	791 20
30. Placer -----	25,122 24	17,642 99	717 44	1,434 89
First installment -----	18,950 73	12,004 28	542 62	1,085 24
Second installment -----	6,171 51	5,638 71	174 82	349 65
31. Plumas -----	9,612 16	6,656 89	273 24	546 48
First installment -----	6,787 14	4,921 74	193 79	387 59
Second installment -----	2,825 02	1,735 15	79 45	158 89
32. Riverside -----	49,684 40	33,573 78	1,384 10	2,768 21
First installment -----	33,402 36	22,387 29	936 94	1,873 89
Second installment -----	16,282 04	11,186 49	447 16	894 32



## No. 13—CONTINUED.

State High School Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$645 15 500 57 144 58	\$14,671 35 11,576 49 3,094 86			\$41,863 39 32,838 94 9,024 45	17. Lassen.
24,363 28 17,244 04 7,119 24	440 00 120 00 320 00		\$62 50 62 50	1,026,785 13 697,173 76 329,611 37	18. Los Angeles.
837 68 587 99 249 69	720 00 310 00 410 00			35,244 02 23,821 18 11,422 84	19. Madera.
2,050 40 1,501 32 549 08				85,789 13 63,870 35 21,918 78	20. Marin.
357 31 245 46 111 85	40 00 40 00			15,053 13 10,166 83 4,886 30	21. Mariposa.
1,920 14 1,392 00 528 14	24,420 01 13,460 23 10,959 78			105,890 15 73,982 58 31,907 57	22. Mendocino.
1,934 33 1,349 69 584 64	1,459 04 739 10 719 94			80,340 21 55,011 48 25,328 73	23. Merced.
600 12 494 26 105 86	11,866 72 5,076 70 6,790 02			39,844 27 28,107 62 11,736 65	24. Modoc.
157 72 118 04 39 68	1,200 07 850 00 350 07			13,650 49 11,688 93 1,961 56	25. Mono.
2,519 78 1,940 75 579 03	2,088 72 958 72 1,130 00			104,995 15 79,417 91 25,577 24	26. Monterey.
1,954 04 1,463 31 490 73	283 91 69 98 213 93			80,056 27 59,218 85 20,837 42	27. Napa.
953 82 680 48 273 34	840 00 840 00			43,068 83 32,113 51 10,955 32	28. Nevada.
1,887 78 1,294 38 593 40				79,510 12 53,575 26 25,934 86	29. Orange.
1,076 17 813 93 262 24	987 85 987 85			46,981 58 34,384 65 12,596 93	30. Placer.
409 86 290 69 119 17	25,981 55 20,783 74 5,197 81			43,480 18 33,364 69 10,115 49	31. Plumas.
2,076 15 1,405 41 670 74	330 00 210 00 120 00			89,816 64 60,215 89 29,600 75	32. Riverside.

## STATEMENT

COUNTIES. First installment, payable Decem- ber 15th to December 30th. Second installment, payable May 15th to May 30th.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.
33. Sacramento .....	\$138,091 27	\$95,298 89	\$3,948 08	\$7,896 14
First installment .....	94,777 03	70,405 27	2,695 96	5,391 91
Second installment .....	43,314 24	24,893 62	1,252 12	2,504 23
34. San Benito .....	21,172 36	16,022 78	617 27	1,234 54
First installment .....	14,286 22	11,691 16	416 51	833 01
Second installment .....	6,886 14	4,331 62	200 76	401 53
35. San Bernardino .....	61,326 87	41,788 06	1,737 83	3,475 66
First installment .....	41,905 54	28,098 14	1,193 96	2,387 91
Second installment .....	19,421 33	13,689 92	543 87	1,087 75
36. San Diego .....	62,973 30	48,669 62	1,804 35	3,608 71
First installment .....	46,254 11	34,013 14	1,329 36	2,658 72
Second installment .....	16,719 19	14,656 48	474 99	949 99
37. San Francisco .....	1,787,410 48	1,113,498 81	51,333 17	102,666 35
First installment .....	1,255,176 96	723,192 06	36,148 67	72,297 35
Second installment .....	532,233 52	390,306 75	15,184 50	30,369 00
38. San Joaquin .....	111,533 62	80,973 76	3,198 85	6,397 70
First installment .....	85,340 82	57,369 07	2,458 10	4,916 20
Second installment .....	26,192 80	23,604 69	740 75	1,481 50
39. San Luis Obispo .....	43,662 25	28,488 69	1,248 28	2,496 57
First installment .....	33,002 77	20,586 54	946 61	1,893 22
Second installment .....	10,659 48	7,902 15	301 67	603 35
40. San Mateo .....	57,261 45	41,995 40	1,665 93	3,331 87
First installment .....	40,861 69	31,656 72	1,189 26	2,378 53
Second installment .....	16,399 76	10,338 68	476 67	953 34
41. Santa Barbara .....	57,921 77	39,311 07	1,630 73	3,261 48
First installment .....	38,540 53	27,333 15	1,087 56	2,175 13
Second installment .....	19,381 24	11,977 92	543 17	1,086 35
42. Santa Clara .....	209,672 64	128,883 06	5,936 58	11,873 16
First installment .....	143,538 08	90,062 73	4,074 80	8,149 60
Second installment .....	66,134 56	38,820 33	1,861 78	3,723 56
43. Santa Cruz .....	43,060 28	27,846 56	1,204 76	2,409 53
First installment .....	30,836 15	20,499 00	869 80	1,739 60
Second installment .....	12,224 13	7,347 56	334 96	669 93
44. Shasta .....	31,361 95	25,071 52	907 64	1,815 30
First installment .....	20,956 93	16,179 45	607 79	1,215 58
Second installment .....	10,405 02	8,892 07	299 85	599 72
45. Sierra .....	6,003 91	4,341 94	171 25	342 50
First installment .....	3,566 11	3,026 65	101 64	203 27
Second installment .....	2,437 80	1,315 29	69 61	139 23
46. Siskiyou .....	30,498 28	26,152 93	873 76	1,747 53
First installment .....	21,092 91	19,710 53	606 24	1,212 48
Second installment .....	9,405 37	6,442 40	267 52	535 05
47. Solano .....	65,689 37	37,857 68	1,875 56	3,751 13
First installment .....	47,369 77	27,619 23	1,360 47	2,720 94
Second installment .....	18,319 60	10,238 45	515 09	1,030 19
48. Sonoma .....	100,501 66	67,887 26	2,833 37	5,666 75
First installment .....	73,773 05	50,303 24	2,107 86	4,215 73
Second installment .....	26,728 61	17,584 02	725 51	1,451 02

## No. 13—CONTINUED.

State High School Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$5,922 11 4,043 94 1,878 17	\$480 00 480 00	-----	-----	\$251,636 49 177,794 11 73,842 38	33. Sacramento.
925 91 624 77 301 14	2,963 72 1,965 64 998 08	-----	-----	42,936 58 29,817 31 13,119 27	34. San Benito.
2,606 75 1,790 93 845 82	949 16 480 00 469 16	-----	-----	111,884 33 75,856 48 36,027 85	35. San Bernardino.
2,706 53 1,994 04 712 49	5,458 77 1,261 60 4,197 17	-----	-----	125,221 28 87,510 97 37,710 31	36. San Diego.
76,999 75 54,223 01 22,776 74	-----	-----	-----	3,131,908 56 2,141,038 05 990,870 51	37. San Francisco.
4,798 28 3,687 15 1,111 13	1,000 57 640 57 360 00	-----	-----	207,902 78 154,411 91 53,490 87	38. San Joaquin.
1,872 43 1,419 92 452 51	2,609 21 1,299 21 1,310 00	-----	-----	80,377 43 59,148 27 21,229 16	39. San Luis Obispo.
2,498 89 1,783 89 715 00	160 00 ----- 160 00	-----	-----	106,913 54 77,870 09 29,043 45	40. San Mateo.
2,446 12 1,631 35 814 77	2,854 45 1,846 10 1,008 35	-----	-----	107,425 62 72,613 82 34,811 80	41. Santa Barbara.
8,904 87 6,112 20 2,792 67	1,027 09 120 37 906 72	-----	-----	366,297 40 252,057 78 114,239 62	42. Santa Clara.
1,807 17 1,304 73 502 44	-----	-----	-----	76,328 30 55,249 28 21,079 02	43. Santa Cruz.
1,361 46 911 68 449 78	9,740 00 7,280 00 2,460 00	-----	-----	70,257 87 47,151 43 23,106 44	44. Shasta.
256 89 152 46 104 43	240 00 240 00 -----	-----	-----	11,356 49 7,290 13 4,066 36	45. Sierra.
1,310 65 909 36 401 29	24,014 18 10,755 51 13,258 67	-----	-----	84,597 33 54,287 03 30,310 30	46. Siskiyou.
2,813 35 2,040 71 772 64	96 50 ----- 96 50	-----	-----	111,987 09 81,111 12 30,875 97	47. Solano.
4,250 05 3,161 79 1,088 26	1,434 91 1,434 91 -----	\$293 25 293 25	-----	182,963 75 135,289 83 47,673 92	48. Sonoma.

## STATEMENT

COUNTIES. First installment, payable Decem- ber 15th to 30th. Second installment, payable May 15th to 30th.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.
49. Stanislaus .....	\$39,050 88	\$30,088 10	\$1,131 16	\$2,262 33
First installment .....	30,487 85	24,773 50	884 57	1,769 15
Second installment .....	8,563 03	5,314 60	246 59	493 18
50. Sutter .....	20,785 29	11,443 36	598 26	1,196 50
First installment .....	14,666 57	8,282 30	422 61	845 21
Second installment .....	6,118 72	3,161 06	175 65	351 29
51. Tehama .....	36,599 92	21,951 59	1,050 72	2,101 45
First installment .....	25,691 47	15,409 86	739 25	1,478 51
Second installment .....	10,908 45	6,541 73	311 47	622 94
52. Trinity .....	5,208 09	5,177 92	151 85	303 68
First installment .....	2,940 01	3,701 73	85 72	171 43
Second installment .....	2,268 08	1,476 19	66 13	132 25
53. Tulare .....	52,439 15	53,237 09	1,500 50	3,000 99
First installment .....	44,640 51	39,529 26	1,284 32	2,568 64
Second installment .....	7,798 64	13,707 83	216 18	432 35
54. Tuolumne .....	22,437 63	19,111 10	654 13	1,308 27
First installment .....	14,901 74	14,429 22	434 45	868 90
Second installment .....	7,535 89	4,681 88	219 68	439 37
55. Ventura .....	36,005 61	25,852 03	1,018 14	2,036 29
First installment .....	26,190 42	19,719 82	747 69	1,495 38
Second installment .....	9,815 19	6,132 21	270 45	540 91
56. Yolo .....	56,311 03	37,499 27	1,617 90	3,235 79
First installment .....	43,125 04	24,082 91	1,242 64	2,485 28
Second installment .....	13,185 99	13,416 36	375 26	750 51
57. Yuba .....	18,583 08	12,568 67	541 78	1,083 56
First installment .....	13,156 76	8,749 02	383 58	767 16
Second installment .....	5,426 32	3,819 65	158 20	316 40
Totals .....	\$5,126,669 40	\$3,340,351 28	\$146,522 36	\$293,044 86



## No. 13—CONTINUED.

State High School Fund.	State School Land Fund.	Estates of Deceased Persons Fund.	Whittier Reform School Fund.	Total Receipts from Counties.	Counties.
\$1,696 75				\$74,229 22	49. Stanislaus.
1,326 86				59,241 93	
369 89				14,987 29	
897 39				34,920 80	50. Sutter.
633 92				24,850 61	
263 47				10,070 19	
1,576 10	\$4,274 63			67,554 41	51. Tehama.
1,108 89	2,650 00			47,077 98	
467 21	1,624 63			20,476 43	
227 76	13,322 37	\$215 32		24,606 99	52. Trinity.
128 57	2,537 64			9,565 10	
99 19	10,784 73	215 32		15,041 89	
2,250 74	1,420 00			113,848 47	53. Tulare.
1,926 48	1,070 00			91,019 21	
324 26	350 00			22,829 26	
981 21	2,528 12			47,020 46	54. Tuolumne.
651 68	1,893 33			33,179 32	
329 53	634 79			13,841 14	
1,527 21	355 45			66,794 73	55. Ventura.
1,121 53	200 00			49,474 84	
405 68	155 45			17,319 89	
2,426 85				101,090 84	56. Yolo.
1,863 96				72,799 83	
562 89				28,291 01	
812 66	40 00			33,629 75	57. Yuba.
575 36				23,631 88	
237 30	40 00			9,997 87	
\$219,783 43	\$197,330 35	\$2,646 97	\$62 50	\$9,326,411 15	

## STATEMENT

*Showing Receipts from Railroad Companies on Account of Taxes, during*

Name of Railroad Company.	General Fund.	School Fund.
Empire Redwood Company, for Gualala River Railroad.....	\$137 20	\$69 20
Pullman Company .....	1,543 50	778 50
Pacific Coast Railway .....	857 50	432 50
United Railroads of San Francisco (\$66.50 charges for transportation of coin).....	67,993 85	34,327 81
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad .....	686 00	346 00
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad .....	514 50	259 50
North Shore Railroad .....	2,058 00	1,038 00
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad .....	385 88	194 62
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway .....	771 74	389 26
Sierra Valley Railway .....	125 54	63 32
Sierra Railway of California .....	1,302 38	656 88
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company .....	171 50	86 50
Central Pacific Railroad .....	51,450 00	25,950 00
South Pacific Coast Railway .....	3,463 20	1,746 74
Southern Pacific Railroad .....	110,647 32	55,807 54
Southern California Motor Road .....	205 80	103 80
Carson and Colorado Railway .....	514 50	259 50
California Northwestern Railway .....	6,860 00	3,460 00
Santa Fé Pacific Railroad .....	7,487 26	3,776 38
Boca and Loyalton Railroad .....	600 26	302 76
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, for San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway .....	10,976 00	5,536 00
Southern California Railway .....	18,865 00	9,515 00
Randsburg Railway .....	343 00	173 00
California and Nevada Railroad .....	171 50	86 50
Totals .....	\$288,131 43	\$145,359 31

No. 14.

*Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.*

Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	State High School Fund.	Railway Tax Fund.	Railway Tax Contingent Fund.	Total Receipts.
\$4 00	\$8 00	\$6 00	\$477 14	-----	\$701 54
45 00	90 00	67 50	6,133 22	-----	8,657 72
25 00	50 00	37 50	3,254 86	-----	4,657 36
1,984 27	3,968 53	2,976 40	21,682 64	-----	132,933 50
20 00	40 00	30 00	2,408 54	-----	3,530 54
15 00	30 00	22 50	1,746 54	-----	2,588 04
60 00	120 00	90 00	6,249 96	-----	9,615 96
11 24	22 50	16 88	2,105 98	-----	2,737 10
22 50	45 00	33 74	2,864 88	-----	4,127 12
3 66	7 30	5 50	516 58	-----	721 90
37 96	75 94	56 96	4,985 80	-----	7,115 92
5 00	10 00	7 50	829 76	-----	1,110 26
1,500 00	3,000 00	2,250 00	213,829 76	-----	297,979 76
100 96	201 94	151 46	12,556 36	-----	18,220 66
3,225 88	6,451 76	4,838 80	417,247 26	-----	598,218 56
6 00	12 00	9 00	853 80	-----	1,190 40
15 00	30 00	22 50	2,649 76	-----	3,491 26
200 00	400 00	300 00	21,783 28	-----	33,003 28
218 28	436 58	327 44	31,978 36	-----	44,224 30
17 50	35 00	26 24	3,485 90	-----	4,467 66
320 00	640 00	480 00	42,609 86	-----	60,561 86
550 00	1,100 00	825 00	77,303 24	-----	108,158 24
10 00	20 00	15 00	1,532 10	-----	2,093 10
5 00	10 00	7 50	576 46	-----	856 96
\$8,402 25	\$16,804 55	\$12,603 42	\$879,662 04	-----	\$1,350,963 00

## STATEMENT No. 15.

*List of Warrants Canceled during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.*

Date of Issue.	Warrant No.	To Whom Issued.	Fund.	Amount.	Date Canceled.	Duplicate Issued.
Sept. 30, 1901.	2933	B. F. Bledsoe .....	General	\$166 65	Dec. 22, 1902.	None
Dec. 23, 1901.	5607	Homer Koons .....	General	5 30	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 10, 1903.	6194	William Gleason .....	General	48 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 10, 1903.	6214	Fred K. Lux .....	General	48 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 10, 1903.	6664	W. H. Wright .....	General	20 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 10, 1903.	6679	L. F. Cleamans .....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 10, 1903.	6702	J. B. Nolan .....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 12, 1903.	6762	Lloyd Childs .....	General	9 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 12, 1903.	6765	Peter Faber, Jr. ....	General	9 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 12, 1903.	6767	H. S. Rhinehart .....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7245	W. H. Wright .....	General	16 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7260	L. F. Cleamans .....	General	16 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7284	J. B. Nolan .....	General	28 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7431	Lloyd Childs .....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7435	Peter Faber, Jr. ....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7437	H. S. Rhinehart .....	General	28 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 17, 1903.	7480	Julia Gleason .....	General	28 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 19, 1903.	7624	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 24, 1903.	8006	J. B. Nolan .....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 24, 1903.	8081	H. S. Rhinehart .....	General	12 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 24, 1903.	8220	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 31, 1903.	8970	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 31, 1903.	9003	Chas. Detoy .....	General	28 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Feb. 7, 1903.	10453	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 10, 1903.	6328	M. C. Sloan .....	General	20 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 19, 1903.	7554	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Jan. 24, 1903.	8152	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Feb. 8, 1904.	None
Feb. 14, 1903.	11102	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Feb. 21, 1903.	12079	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Feb. 28, 1903.	13234	Earl Cook .....	General	17 50	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Mar. 31, 1903.	15834	Daniel Kevane .....	Bank Com.	20 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Jan. 31, 1903.	8903	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Feb. 7, 1903.	10385	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Feb. 14, 1903.	11038	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Feb. 21, 1903.	12014	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Feb. 28, 1903.	13169	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Mar. 7, 1903.	14222	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
Mar. 14, 1903.	14863	M. C. Sloan .....	General	35 00	Apr. 26, 1904.	None
				\$1011 45		



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# BONDS

HELD

## IN TRUST FOR STATE FUNDS.

Transactions in, and Interest Collections Thereon.

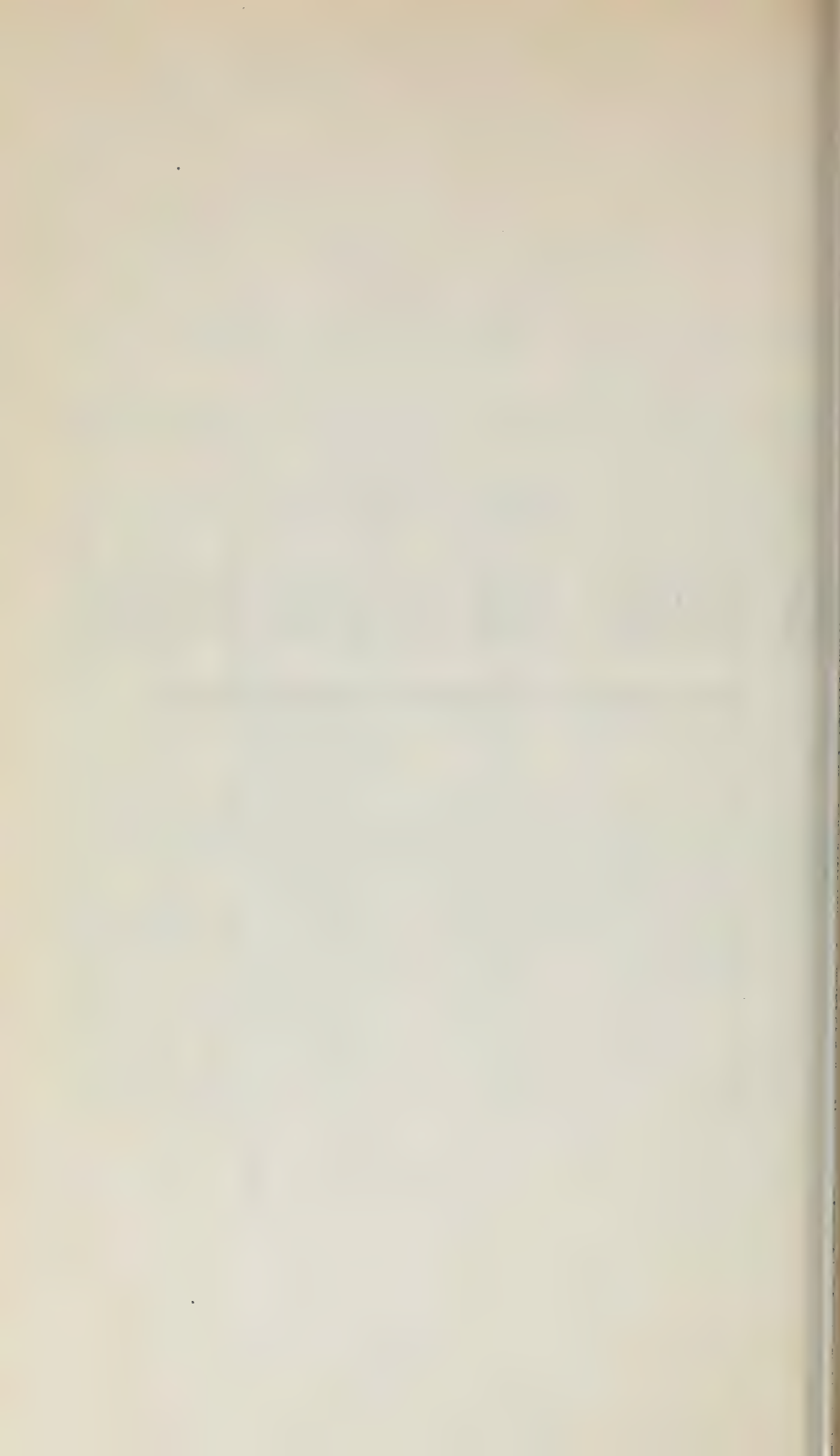
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The interest when due, and the principal on county bonds when redeemed, are payable at the offices of the several County Treasurers, thereby causing the State much expense in transporting the moneys from the places of payment to the State Treasury. Bonds of counties, in most cases, can only be bought at a premium.

United States bonds are only purchasable at a premium.

On account of these necessary expenditures mentioned above, which are chargeable to the various State funds for which the bonds are held as a benefit, the bonds net a correspondingly lower rate of interest than is indicated.

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## STATEMENT No. 16.

*Showing Transactions in Bonds, and Bonds on Hand, Held by the State Treasurer in Trust for the Benefit of the State School Fund, for the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, being from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, both dates inclusive,*

No. of Bonds on Hand.	Class and Name of Bonds.	Rate per Cent. Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	State—					
137	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	\$1,000	\$137,000 00	\$1,526,500 00	
1	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	900,000	900,000 00		
1	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	125,000	125,000 00		
1	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	65,000	65,000 00		
1	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	130,000	130,000 00		
1	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	150,000	150,000 00		
1	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	16,000	16,000 00		
7	State Funded Debt of 1873—	6	500	3,500 00	200,000 00	
100	State of California, "S. F. Ferry and Depot"—	4	1,000	100,000 00		
200	State of California, "S. F. Ferry and Depot"—	4	500	100,000 00		
	Total State Bonds, June 30, 1902—					\$1,726,500 00
	County—					
51	Fresno—	6	\$1,000		\$51,000 00	
31	Glenn—	4½	1,000		31,000 00	
17	Humboldt—	7	1,000		17,000 00	
80	Inyo—	5	500		40,000 00	
35	Kern—	4½	1,000		235,000 00	
32	Kings—	4	1,000		32,000 00	
75	Los Angeles—	4½	1,000	\$75,000 00	238,000 00	
63	Los Angeles—	5	1,000	163,000 00		
78	Lake—	5	100		47,800 00	
27	Marin—	4	1,000		127,000 00	
66	Merced—	4½	500		83,000 00	
28	Merced—	4½	200		5,600 00	
22	Monterey—	4	1,000		122,000 00	
10	Mono—	5	500		5,000 00	
40	Mendocino—	4	500		95,000 00	
14	Placer—	5	1,000		14,000 00	
11	San Luis Obispo—	6	1,000		11,000 00	
50	Santa Cruz—	4½	1,000		50,000 00	
23	Santa Clara—	4	1,000		23,000 00	
46	San Diego—	5	1,000	86,000 00	130,300 00	
3	San Diego—	5	100	300 00		
14	San Diego—	4½	1,000	44,000 00		
8	San Joaquin—	4	1,000	8,000 00	55,000 00	
7	San Joaquin—	5	1,000	47,000 00		
7	Shasta—	5	1,000		47,000 00	
1	Sacramento—	6	1,000	1,000 00	321,500 00	
2	Sacramento—	6	500	6,000 00		
3	Sacramento—	6	300	900 00		
3	Sacramento—	6	200	600 00		
3	Sacramento—	4½	1,000	233,000 00		
0	Sacramento—	4	1,000	80,000 00	14,500 00	
8	Trinity—	5	1,000	8,000 00		
3	Trinity—	5	500	6,500 00		
5	Park Improvement, San Francisco—	6	1,000		5,000 00	
	Total County Bonds, June 30, 1902—					1,800,700 00
	Total State and County Bonds, School Fund, June 30, 1902—					\$3,527,200 00

## STATEMENT No. 16—CONTINUED.

No. of Bonds on Hand.	Class and Name of Bonds.	Rate per Cent. pr. Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Amounts.	Totals.
	Amount of Bonds, July 1, 1902, brought forward.....					\$3,527,200 00
	<i>Bonds Purchased During 54th Fiscal Year.</i>					
150	County— Riverside (premium \$19,395.00)	4	\$1,000	\$150,000 00		
	Total County bonds purchased.....				\$150,000 00	
20	City— Pomona High School (premium \$10.00)	4	\$2,750	\$55,000 00		
10	San Buenaventura "Sewer Extension" (premium \$214.45)	5	400	4,000 00		
20	San Buenaventura "Town Hall" (premium \$428.85)	5	400	8,000 00		
20	San Buenaventura "Street Crosswalk" (premium \$107.20)	5	100	2,000 00		
30	San Buenaventura "Plaza Sidewalk" (premium \$160.80)	5	100	3,000 00		
	Total City bonds purchased.....				72,000 00	
	Total County and City bonds purchased.....					222,000 00
	Total.....					\$3,749,200 00
	<i>Bonds Redeemed During 54th Fiscal Year.</i>					
	County—					
3	Glenn.....	4½	\$1,000	\$3,000 00		
40	Lake.....	5	100	4,000 00		
7	Marin.....	4	1,000	7,000 00		
3	Mono.....	5	500	1,500 00		
6	Monterey.....	4	1,000	6,000 00		
5	Mendocino.....	4	500	2,500 00		
26	Los Angeles.....	5	1,000	26,000 00		
17	Los Angeles.....	4½	1,000	17,000 00		
7	San Joaquin.....	5	1,000	7,000 00		
3	San Luis Obispo.....	6	1,000	3,000 00		
1	Sacramento.....	6	1,000	1,000 00		
12	Sacramento.....	6	500	6,000 00		
3	Sacramento.....	6	300	900 00		
3	Sacramento.....	6	200	600 00		
13	Santa Cruz.....	4½	1,000	13,000 00		
4	Shasta.....	5	1,000	4,000 00		
14	San Diego.....	4½	1,000	14,000 00		
5	San Diego.....	5	1,000	5,000 00		
1	Trinity.....	5	500	500 00		
	Total County bonds redeemed.....				\$122,000 00	122,000 00
	Balance bonds to July 1, 1903.....					\$3,627,200 00



## STATEMENT No. 17.

*Showing Transactions in Bonds Held in Trust by the State Treasurer for the Benefit of the State School Fund, for the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.*

No. of Bonds.	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate Per Cent Per Annum.	Par Value of Each Bond.	Amount.	Totals.
	Balance on hand in bonds, from 54th fiscal year				\$3,627,200 00
	<i>Bonds Purchased.</i>				
180	Los Angeles City School	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$1,000	\$480,000 00	
15	Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High School	5	4,000	60,000 00	
65	Yreka Water Works	5	500	32,500 00	
50	Pasadena School District	4	1,000	50,000 00	
200	Long Beach Pier	5	500	100,000 00	
40	Pomona City School	4	750	30,000 00	
40	Pomona City Park	4	750	30,000 00	
35	City of Bakersfield Improvement	4	1,000	35,000 00	
50	City of Napa Improvement	4	100	35,000 00	
20	Porterville High School	5	1,250	25,000 00	
43	Merced County	4	1,000	43,000 00	
	Total am't purchased, 55th fiscal year				920,500 00
	<i>Bonds Redeemed.</i>				\$4,547,700 00
4	Glenn County	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,000	\$4,000 00	
10	San Diego County	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	10,000 00	
10	San Diego County	5	1,000	10,000 00	
5	Mendocino County	4	500	2,500 00	
5	Los Angeles County	5	1,000	5,000 00	
4	Los Angeles County	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	4,000 00	
4	San Luis Obispo County	6	1,000	4,000 00	
8	Marin County	4	1,000	8,000 00	
7	Trinity County	5	500	3,500 00	
13	Santa Cruz County	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	13,000 00	
3	Shasta County	5	1,000	3,000 00	
30	Inyo County	5	500	40,000 00	
2	Placer County	5	1,000	2,000 00	
3	Sacramento County	4	1,000	3,000 00	
1	Humboldt County	7	1,000	1,000 00	
6	Kings County	4	1,000	6,000 00	
6	Monterey County	4	1,000	6,000 00	
23	Lake County	5	100	2,600 00	
36	Merced County	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500	83,000 00	
28	Merced County	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	5,600 00	
4	San Joaquin County	4	1,000	4,000 00	
7	San Joaquin County	5	1,000	7,000 00	
7	Mono County	5	500	3,500 00	
5	San Francisco Park Improvement, City and County	6	1,000	5,000 00	
1	San Buenaventura, "Sewer Extension"	5	400	400 00	
1	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall"	5	400	400 00	
1	San Buenaventura, "Street Cross-walk"	5	100	100 00	
1	San Buenaventura, "Plaza"	5	100	100 00	
1	Pomona High School	4	2,750	2,750 00	
2	Los Angeles, "City School"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,000	12,000 00	
1	Pomona, "City School"	4	750	750 00	
1	Pomona, "City Park"	4	750	750 00	
	Total am't redeemed, 55th fiscal year				252,950 00
	Total bonds on hand, June 30, 1904, for the benefit of the State School Fund				\$4,294,750 00

## STATEMENT

*Bonds on Hand, in Detail, at Close of Business, June 30, 1904, Purchased  
Treasurer for Benefit*

No. of Bonds.	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate Per Cent Per Annum.
	State—	
28	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
65	State of California (Act April 2, 1870), Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
43	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
1	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
6	State of California, Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6
100	State of California, "San Francisco Ferry and Depot" .....	4
200	State of California, "San Francisco Ferry and Depot" .....	4
	Total State Bonds .....	
	County—	
51	Fresno .....	6
24	Glenn .....	4½
16	Humboldt .....	7
235	Kern, Refunding .....	4½
26	Kings .....	4
54	Los Angeles .....	4½
132	Los Angeles .....	5
412	Lake .....	5
112	Marin .....	4
110	Monterey .....	4
180	Mendocino .....	4
43	Merced .....	4
12	Placer .....	5
4	San Luis Obispo .....	6
24	Santa Cruz .....	4½
28	Santa Clara .....	4
26	San Diego .....	5
45	San Diego .....	5
3	San Diego .....	5
20	San Diego .....	4½
4	San Joaquin .....	4
19	San Joaquin .....	5

No. 18.

*out of Moneys in the State School Land Fund, and Held by the State of the School Fund.*

Interest on Bonds is Payable—	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Par Value Each Bond.	Amount.	Total.
Jan. 1—July 1	May 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893	\$1,000	\$28,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	June 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893	1,000	65,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893	1,000	43,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 2, 1875	Jan. 2, 1893	1,000	1,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 2, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893	900,000	900,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 2, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893	16,000	16,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Mar. 1, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893	150,000	150,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Apr. 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893	130,000	130,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893	65,000	65,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Apr. 1, 1875	Jan. 2, 1893	125,000	125,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1873	Jan. 2, 1893	500	500 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	May 1, 1874	Jan. 2, 1893	500	3,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1912	1,000	\$100,000 00	\$1,526,500 00
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1912	500	100,000 00	
					200,000 00
					\$1,726,500 00
Jan. 15—July 15	Aug. 12, 1885	*July 15, 1905	\$1,000	\$51,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	June 26, 1893	*July 15, 1913	1,000	24,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1893	*July 1, 1913	1,000	16,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1898	Serials	1,000	235,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 6, 1896	*Jan. 1, 1906	1,000	26,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Aug. 3, 1889	*Jan. 1, 1907	1,000	54,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1890	*July 1, 1910	1,000	132,000 00	
Apr. 7—Oct. 7	Oct. 7, 1887	*Oct. 7, 1907	100	41,200 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Apr. 1, 1896	*Jan. 1, 1916	1,000	112,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1901	Serials	1,000	110,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	June 25, 1901	Serials	500	90,000 00	
December 1st	Dec. 1, 1903	Serials	1,000	43,000 00	
Apr. 1—Oct. 1	Oct. 1, 1894	Serials	1,000	12,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Oct. 30, 1899	*May 4, 1905	1,000	4,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1885	*Dec. 1, 1905	1,000	24,000 00	
Apr. 23—Oct. 23	Oct. 1, 1885	*Oct. 23, 1905	1,000	23,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 2, 1888	*Jan. 1, 1908	1,000	26,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	May 7, 1889	*July 1, 1909	1,000	45,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	May 7, 1889	*July 1, 1909	100	300 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1886	*July 1, 1906	1,000	20,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	July 1, 1887	*July 1, 1907	1,000	4,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Mar. 1, 1893	*Jan. 1, 1913	1,000	19,000 00	

## STATEMENT

No. of Bonds.	Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate Per Cent Per Annum.
14	San Joaquin .....	5
40	Shasta .....	5
77	Sacramento .....	4
175	Sacramento .....	4½
58	Sacramento .....	4½
5	Trinity .....	5
8	Trinity .....	5
150	Riverside .....	4
City and Town—		
19	City of Pomona, "High School" .....	4
9	San Buenaventura, "Sewer Extension" .....	5
19	San Buenaventura, "Town Hall" .....	5
19	San Buenaventura, "Cross Walks" .....	5
29	San Buenaventura, "Plaza Side Walks" .....	5
468	City of Los Angeles, "School" .....	3¾
15	Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High School .....	5
65	Yreka Water Works .....	5
50	Pasadena City School District .....	4
200	Long Beach "Pier" .....	5
39	Pomona "School" .....	4
39	Pomona "Park" .....	4
35	Bakersfield Improvement .....	4
350	Napa Improvement .....	4
20	Porterville High School .....	5
Total Bonds held for School Fund, June 30, 1904 .....		



## No. 18—CONTINUED.

Interest on Bonds is Payable—	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Par Value Each Bond.	Amount.	Total.
Jan. 1—July 1	Aug. 15, 1891	*July 1, 1911	\$1,000	\$14,000 00	
Feb. 15—Aug. 15	Feb. 15, 1889	*Feb. 15, 1909	1,000	40,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Mar. 1, 1888	*Jan. 1, 1908	1,000	77,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Dec. 3, 1892	*Jan. 1, 1913	1,000	175,000 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	June 26, 1893	*July 1, 1913	1,000	58,000 00	
Feb. 1—Aug. 1	Sept. 26, 1889	*Aug. 1, 1908	500	2,500 00	
Feb. 1—Aug. 1	Sept. 26, 1889	*Aug. 1, 1908	1,000	8,000 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Sept. 1, 1902	Serials	1,000	150,000 00	\$1,636,000 00
May 25th	May 25, 1903	1 Bond Yearly	2,750	\$52,250 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 Bond Yearly	400	3,600 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 Bond Yearly	400	7,600 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 Bond Yearly	100	1,900 00	
May 1—Nov. 1	May 1, 1903	1 Bond Yearly	100	2,900 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	12 Bonds Yearly	1,000	468,000 00	
April 20th	Apr. 20, 1903	1 Bond Yearly	4,000	60,000 00	
May 15—Nov. 15	Nov. 15, 1902	In Serials of 1	500	32,500 00	
Sept. 8th	Sept. 8, 1903	In Serials of 2	1,000	50,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1903	In Serials of 5	500	100,000 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	1 Yearly	750	29,250 00	
June 1—Dec. 1	June 1, 1903	1 Yearly	750	29,250 00	
Jan. 1—July 1	Jan. 1, 1904	2 Yearly	1,000	35,000 00	
Mar. 1—Sept. 1	Mar. 1, 1904	14 Yearly	100	35,000 00	
January 7th	Jan. 7, 1904	1 Yearly	1,250	25,000 00	932,250 00
					\$4,294,750 00

NOTE.—Bonds marked with an asterisk (\*) may be redeemed, in part or in whole, at the pleasure of the county issuing same, at any time before the expiration of the date of their final maturity.

## STATEMENT No. 19.

*Showing Transactions in Bonds, and Bonds on Hand, Held in Trust by the State Treasurer, for the University of California, during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, Inclusive.*

Name and Class of Bonds.	Rate Annual Interest.	Amounts.	Totals.
State—			
State Funded Debt of 1873 .....	6	\$751,000 00	\$751,000 00
County—			
1 City and County San Francisco Park Improve- ment .....	6	\$1,000 00	
22 Montgomery Ave., San Francisco .....	6	22,000 00	
Total County Bonds .....			23,000 00
Total State and County Bonds, July 1, 1902 .....			\$774,000 00
<i>Withdrawn by Regents of University, 54th and 55th Fiscal Years.</i>			
County—			
1 City and County San Francisco Park Improve- ment .....	6	\$1,000 00	
22 Montgomery Ave., San Francisco .....	6	22,000 00	
Total Bonds withdrawn .....			23,000 00
Total Bonds remaining on hand, June 30, 1904 .....			\$751,000 00

NOTE.—The only remaining bonds held by the State Treasurer, for the University of California, are the State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873, as above shown. (Act of March 7, 1883; Stats. 1884, page 53.)

## STATEMENT No. 20.

*Showing Bonds on Hand, June 30, 1904, Held in Trust for the Following  
Named Other State Funds.*

## SAN FRANCISCO DEPOT SINKING FUND.

Act of March 17, 1891. (Stats. 1891, page 110.)

7 United States registered 4% bonds of 1907, @ \$10,000 each .....	\$70,000 00
12 United States registered 4% bonds of 1925, @ \$10,000 each .....	120,000 00
1 United States registered 4% bond of 1925, @ \$5,000 each .....	5,000 00
40 United States registered 4% bonds of 1925. @ \$1,000 each .....	140,000 00
Total.....	\$335,000 00

## DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANK FUND.

Act of March 31, 1891. (Stats. 1891, page 271.)

13 Glenn County, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , @ \$1,000 each .....	\$13,000 00
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## SAULTRY RELIEF FUND—FOR WIDOW AND MINOR HEIRS OF JAMES SAULTRY, DECEASED.

Act of March 14, 1889. (Stats. 1889, page 141.)

July 1, 1902—40 Inyo County Bonds on hand, 5%, @ \$500 each .....	\$20,000 00	
Sept. 15, 1903—The above bonds were redeemed by Inyo County .....		\$20,000 00
June 16, 1904—8 Merced County Bonds purchased, 4%, @ \$1000 each, bonds mature in 1910 .....		\$8,000 00

NOTE.—There are two heirs remaining, who have not reached their majority, but will become of age in 1908 and 1910 respectively.

## STATEMENT

*Showing Amount of Interest Received by State Treasurer on Bonds Held  
Fiscal Year—July 1,*

Name and Class of Bonds.	Gross Receipts.	*Expenses.
County—		
Fresno, 6 per cent .....	\$3,060 00	\$3 10
Glenn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	2,000 25	2 00
Humboldt, 7 per cent .....	1,190 00	5 00
Inyo, 5 per cent .....	3,000 00	11 30
Kern, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	10,575 00	18 50
Kings, 4 per cent .....	1,280 00	2 05
Los Angeles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	3,289 85	41 57
Los Angeles, 5 per cent .....	7,981 63	66 98
Lake, 5 per cent .....	2,395 00	16 00
Marin, 4 per cent .....	5,118 90	12 15
Merced, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	3,987 00	4 00
Monterey, 4 per cent .....	4,880 00	10 90
Placer, 5 per cent .....	700 00	1 00
Mono, 5 per cent .....	250 00	.....
Mendocino, 4 per cent .....	3,750 00	6 60
San Luis Obispo, 6 per cent .....	480 00	6 40
Santa Cruz, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	2,047 50	15 15
Santa Clara, 4 per cent .....	920 00	1 00
San Diego, 5 per cent .....	4,344 15	22 50
San Diego, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	1,940 50	34 40
San Joaquin, 4 per cent .....	320 00	20
San Joaquin, 5 per cent .....	2,398 60	7 10
Shasta, 5 per cent .....	2,232 20	9 35
Sacramento, 6 per cent .....	552 50	1 00
Sacramento, 4 per cent .....	3,200 00	45
Sacramento, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	10,485 00	1 55
San Francisco Park Improvement, 6 per cent .....	360 00	70
Riverside, 4 per cent .....	3,000 00	6 75
Trinity, 5 per cent .....	712 50	4 00
From County Bonds .....	\$86,450 58	\$311 70
State of California—		
Funded Debt of 1873, 6 per cent .....	136,650 00	.....
San Francisco Ferry and Passenger Depot, 4 per cent .....	8,000 00	.....
United States—		
U. S. Registered 4's of 1907 .....	2,800 00	.....
U. S. Registered 4's of 1925 .....	7,600 00	.....
Total interest received from bonds, 54th fiscal year .....	\$241,500 58	\$311 70
SCHOOL FUND.		
To interest from bonds .....	\$172,560 44	
By amount transferred to State School Land Fund, being return of premiums, as follows:		
Kern County .....	\$4,008 50	
San Luis Obispo County .....	1,012 49	
San Francisco Park Improvement .....	664 50	
		\$5,685 49
By return of interest, account over remittance by San Luis Obispo County .....		88 00
By balance net interest School Fund .....		166,786 95
Total .....	\$172,560 44	\$172,560 44

\*Expenses include charges collecting interest and charges collecting the principal on bonds when redeemed, bonds being redeemable, and interest on bonds being payable, at the respective places where bonds are issued.



No. 21.

*in Trust, and the Funds into which it was Paid, during the Fifty-fourth 1902, to June 30, 1903.*

## Net Receipts—into what Fund Covered.

School.	School Land.	University.	Dissolved Savings Bank.	James Saultry Relief.	General.	S. F. Depot Sinking.
\$3,056 90						
1,413 85			\$584 40			
1,185 00						
1,992 50				\$597 70	\$398 50	
10,556 50						
1,277 95						
3,248 28						
7,914 65						
2,379 00						
5,106 75						
3,983 00						
317 16	\$4,551 94					
699 00						
250 00						
	3,743 40					
234 35	239 25					
2,032 35						
919 00						
4,321 65						
1,906 10						
319 80						
2,391 50						
2,222 85						
551 50						
3,199 55						
10,483 45						
299 30		\$60 00				
	2,993 25					
708 50						
\$72,970 44	\$11,527 84	\$60 00	\$584 40	\$597 70	\$398 50	
91,590 00		45,060 00				
8,000 00						
						\$2,800 00
						7,600 00
\$172,560 44	\$11,527 84	\$45,120 00	\$584 40	\$597 70	\$398 50	\$10,400 00

## SCHOOL LAND FUND.

## Receipts—

From interest on bonds	\$11,527 84
From bonds redeemed	122,000 00
Total	\$133,527 84

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

## Receipts—

From interest on bonds	\$45,120 00
From endowment, Act of Legislature	4,785 00
Total	\$49,905 00

## STATEMENT

*Showing Amount of Interest Received on Bonds Held in Trust by State  
fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903,*

Name and Class of Bonds.	Gross Receipts.	*Expenses Account Collecting Interest.
<b>County—</b>		
Fresno, 6 per cent .....	\$3,060 00	\$3 10
Glenn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	1,816 12	5 85
Humboldt, 7 per cent .....	1,190 00	6 90
Inyo, 5 per cent .....	1,500 00	230 65
Kern Refunding, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	10,575 00	15 95
Kings, 4 per cent .....	1,280 00	11 15
Los Angeles, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	2,520 00	14 65
Los Angeles, 5 per cent .....	6,725 00	21 85
Lake, 5 per cent .....	2,172 30	5 35
Marin, 4 per cent .....	4,746 63	12 75
Merced, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	3,641 60	86 85
Merced, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	245 70	5 10
Monterey, 5 per cent .....	4,640 00	10 65
Mono, 5 per cent .....	175 00	.....
Mendocino, 4 per cent .....	3,650 00	10 75
Placer, 5 per cent .....	650 00	1 70
San Luis Obispo, 6 per cent .....	364 65	5 70
Santa Cruz, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	1,468 75	14 55
Santa Clara, 4 per cent .....	920 00	1 00
San Diego, 5 per cent .....	3,949 70	35 25
San Diego, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	1,367 50	21 80
San Joaquin, 4 per cent .....	286 65	2 30
San Joaquin, 5 per cent .....	2,001 15	7 70
Shasta, 5 per cent .....	2,058 35	7 60
Sacramento, 4 per cent .....	3,200 00	50
Sacramento, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent .....	10,485 00	1 50
Trinity, 5 per cent .....	658 25	15 05
San Francisco, Park Improvement, 6 per cent .....	330 00	4 20
Riverside, 4 per cent .....	6,000 00	12 00
<b>City and Town—</b>		
Pomona High School, 4 per cent .....	2,200 00	9 50
San Buenaventura, "Sewer Extension," 5 per cent .....	200 00	1 05
San Buenaventura, "Town Hall," 5 per cent .....	400 00	1 40
San Buenaventura, "Street Cross Walks," 5 per cent .....	100 00	35
San Buenaventura, "Plaza Side Walk," 5 per cent .....	150 00	45
Los Angeles, "City School," $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent .....	18,000 00	60 00
Redlands-Lugonia-Crafton Union High School, 5 per cent .....	3,000 00	5 25
Yreka, "Water Works," 5 per cent .....	1,625 00	3 80
Long Beach, "Pier," 5 per cent .....	2,500 00	5 00
Pomona, "City School," 4 per cent .....	600 00	2 70
Pomona, "City Park," 4 per cent .....	600 00	2 70
<b>Total interest from County, City, and Town Bonds .....</b>	<b>\$111,052 35</b>	<b>\$664 60</b>
<b>State of California—</b>		
Funded Debt of 1873, 6 per cent .....	136,650 00	.....
San Francisco Ferry and Depot of 1893, 4 per cent .....	8,000 00	.....
<b>United States—</b>		
U. S. Registered of 1907, 4 per cent .....	2,800 00	.....
U. S. Registered of 1925, 4 per cent .....	7,600 00	.....
<b>Total interest on bonds held in trust .....</b>	<b>\$266,102 35</b>	<b>\$664 60</b>

\* Expenses include charges collecting interest and charges collecting the principal on bonds when redeemed, bonds being redeemable, and interest on bonds being payable, at the respective places where bonds are issued.

No. 22.

*Treasurer, and the Funds into which it was Covered, during the Fifty-to June 30, 1904, inclusive.*

## Net Receipts—Covered into Funds Below Stated.

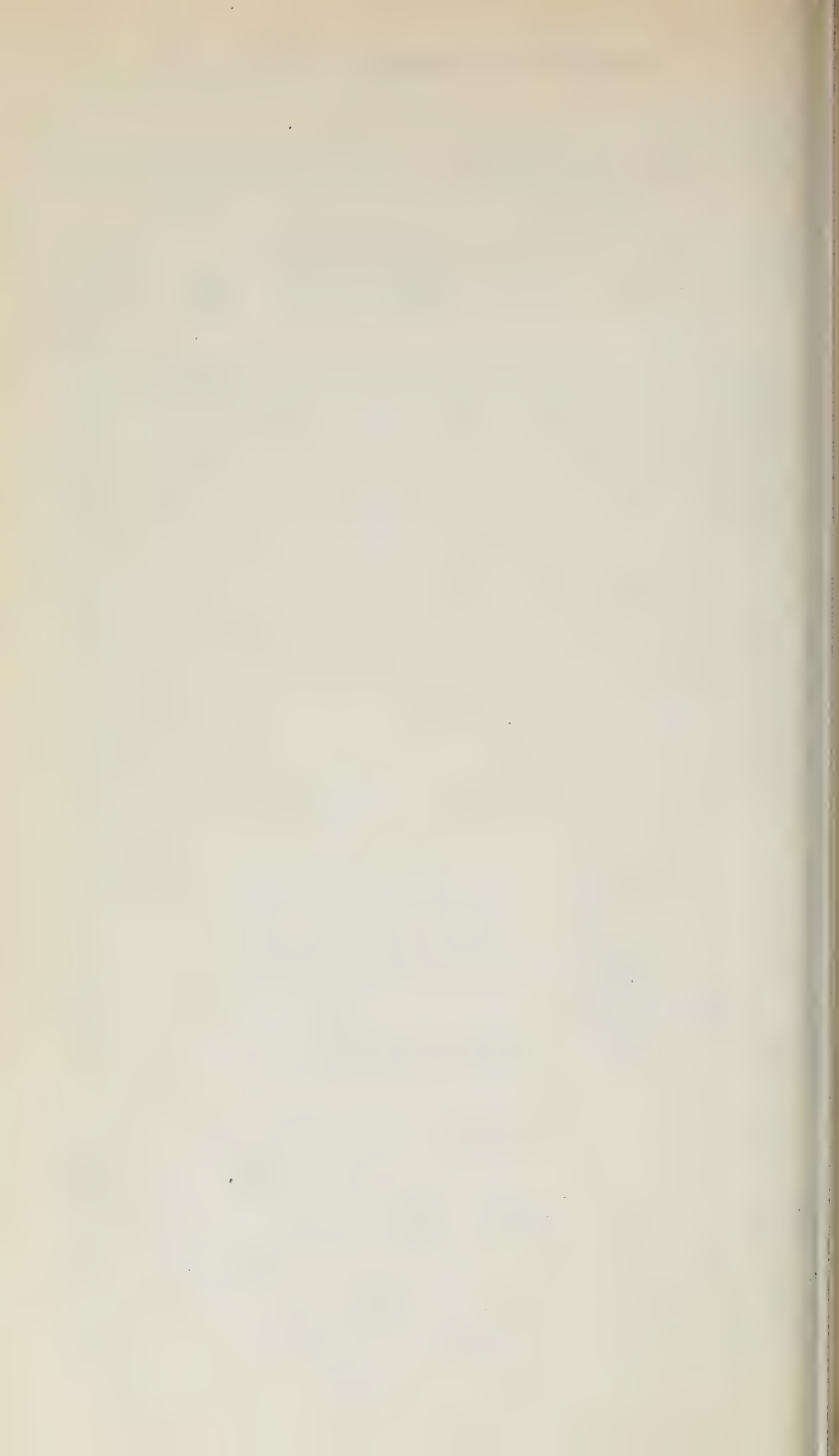
School Fund.	School Land Fund.	University Fund.	Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.	Saultry Relief Fund.	General Fund.	S. F. Depot Sinking Fund.
\$3,056 90						
1,226 87			\$583 40			
1,183 10						
846 25				\$253 85	\$169 25	
10,559 05						
1,268 85						
2,505 35						
6,703 15						
2,166 95						
4,733 88						
3,554 75						
240 60						
4,629 35						
175 00						
	\$3,639 25					
648 30						
358 95						
1,454 20						
919 00						
3,914 45						
1,345 70						
284 35						
1,993 45						
2,050 75						
3,199 50						
10,483 50						
643 20						
295 80		\$30 00				
	5,988 00					
1,979 95	210 55					
	198 95					
	398 60					
	99 65					
	149 55					
15,640 00	2,300 00					
	2,994 75					
	1,621 20					
314 47	2,180 53					
240 62	356 68					
240 63	356 67					
\$88,856 87	\$20,494 38	\$30 00	\$583 40	\$253 85	\$169 25	
91,590 00		45,060 00				
8,000 00						
						\$2,800 00
						7,600 00
\$188,446 87	\$20,494 38	\$45,090 00	\$583 40	\$253 85	\$169 25	\$10,400 00

## SCHOOL LAND FUND.

Receipts—	
From interest on bonds held in trust	\$20,494 38
From redemption of bonds in trust	252,950 00
Total	\$273,444 38

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Receipts—	
From interest on bonds held in trust	\$45,090 00
From endowment, Act of Legislature	4,785 00
Total	\$49,875 00





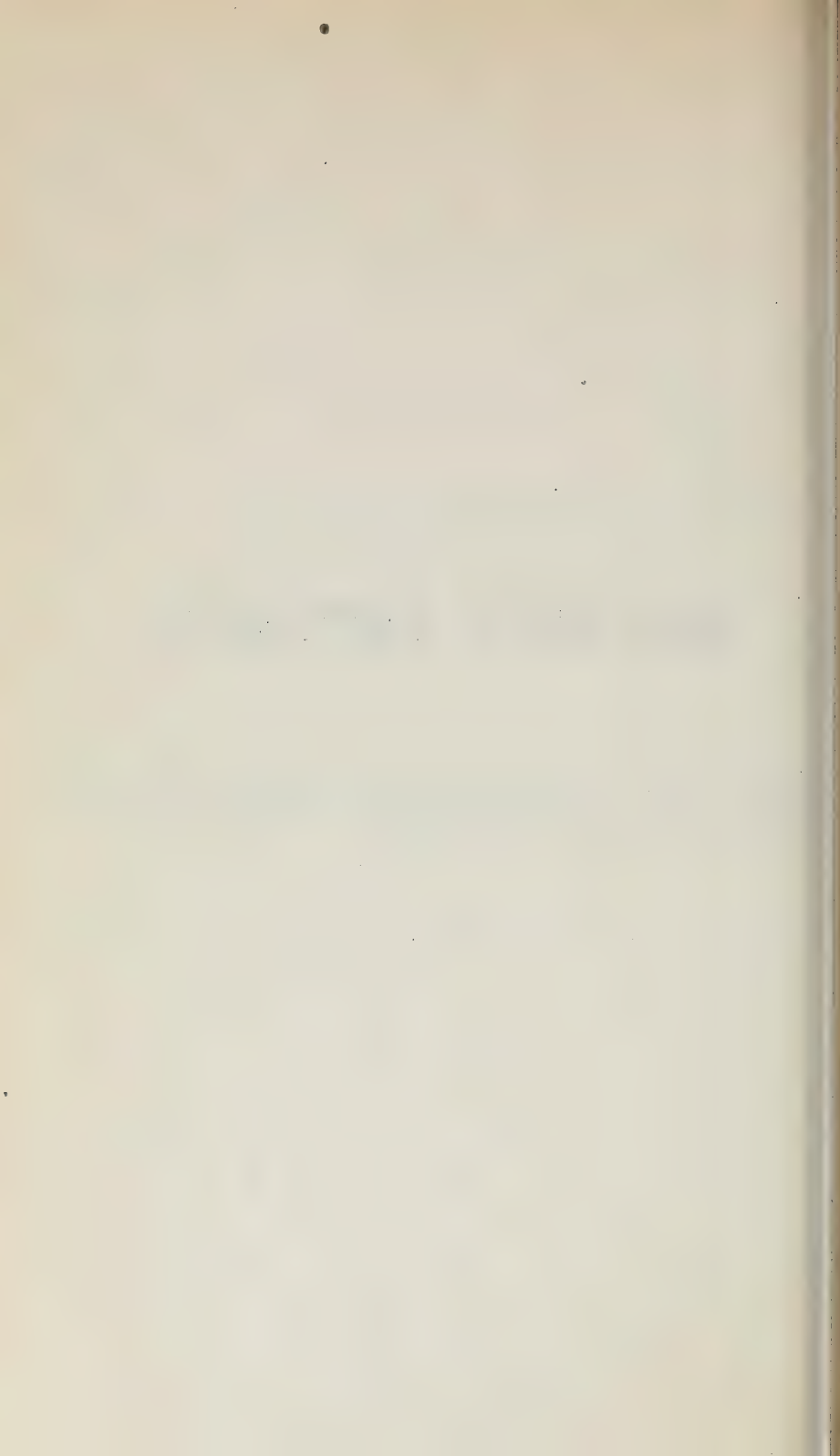
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# SECURITY DEPOSITS.

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Being securities deposited in the State Treasury, through the *Insurance Commissioner*, for the protection of policyholders of certain insurance companies; and securities deposited upon the order of the *State Board of Bank Commissioners*, account of corporations acting as executors and in other capacities.

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## STATEMENT No. 23.

*Showing Deposits on Hand, June 30, 1904, Authorized by State Insurance Commissioner to be held by State Treasurer, for the Protection of Policy Holders.*

Name of Insurance Company Making Deposit.	Kind of Security Deposited.	Amounts.	Total Par Value of Deposits.
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. ....	Notes and mortgages secured	\$127,500 00	\$450,500 00
	Notes and deeds of trust secured	76,000 00	
	Approved coupon bonds	247,000 00	
British American Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada .....	Approved interest bonds		110,000 00
Western Assurance Co. of Toronto, Canada .....	Approved interest bonds		110,000 00
The California Mutual Benefit Society .....	Note and mortgage secured		5,000 00
The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association .....	Bank certificate of deposit		5,000 00
The Mutual Indemnity Co. ....	Approved coupon bonds		5,000 00
Pacific States Life Assurance Co.	Bank certificate of deposit		5,000 00
Decimal Mutual Life Insurance Co. ....	Certificates of deposit		10,000 00
Pacific Surety Company of San Francisco .....	Approved interest bonds		100,000 00
Conservative Life Insurance Co. of Los Angeles .....	Approved interest bonds		219,000 00
Total insurance company deposits .....			\$1,019,500 00

## STATEMENT No. 24.

*Showing Deposits on Hand June 30, 1904, Authorized by State Board of Bank Commissioners, to be held by the State Treasurer, Account "Corporations Acting as Executors and in other Capacities."*

Name of Corporation Making Deposit.	Kind of Deposit.	Amount.	Total.
California Title Insurance and Trust Company -----	Notes and mortgages -----	\$38,400 00	\$111,303 14
	Notes and deeds of trust..	72,903 14	
Union Trust Co., of San Francisco	Note and mortgage -----		200,000 00
California Safe Deposit and Trust Company -----	Notes and mortgages -----		500,000 00
Central Trust Company -----	Notes and mortgages -----		110,000 00
Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco -----	United States 3% bonds-----		100,000 00
Title Insurance and Trust Company of Los Angeles -----	First mortgage gold bonds -----		100,000 00
Los Angeles Trust Company ----	United States 3% bonds---	\$30,000 00	100,500 00
	Other interest bonds-----	70,500 00	
Total deposits, account certain corporations-----			\$1,221,803 14



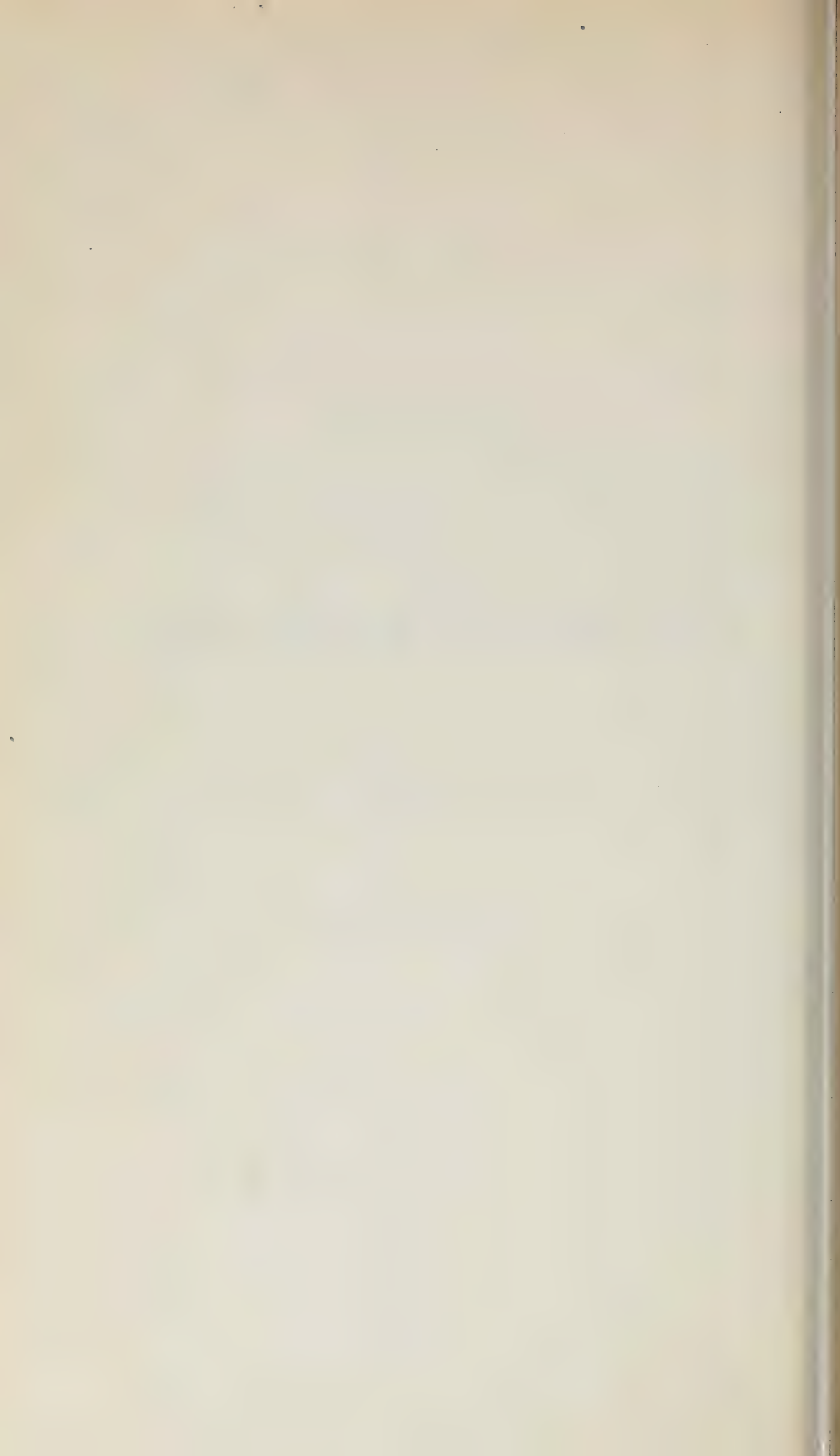
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# UNITED STATES AID.

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The following statements, Nos. 25 and 26, show the amount of moneys received by the State of California from the Government of the United States.

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## STATEMENT No. 25.

*Showing Receipts and Disbursements under Act of Legislature of California, approved March 31, 1891, expressing assent of the State of California to the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An Act to Apply a Portion of the Proceeds of the Public Lands to the More Complete Endowment and Support of the Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, established under the Provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862," and to the Purposes of the Grants of Moneys Authorized thereby, and to all the Provisions thereof. (Known also as "The Morrill College Act.")*

## RECEIPTS.

*By State Treasurer, from United States Treasurer, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.*

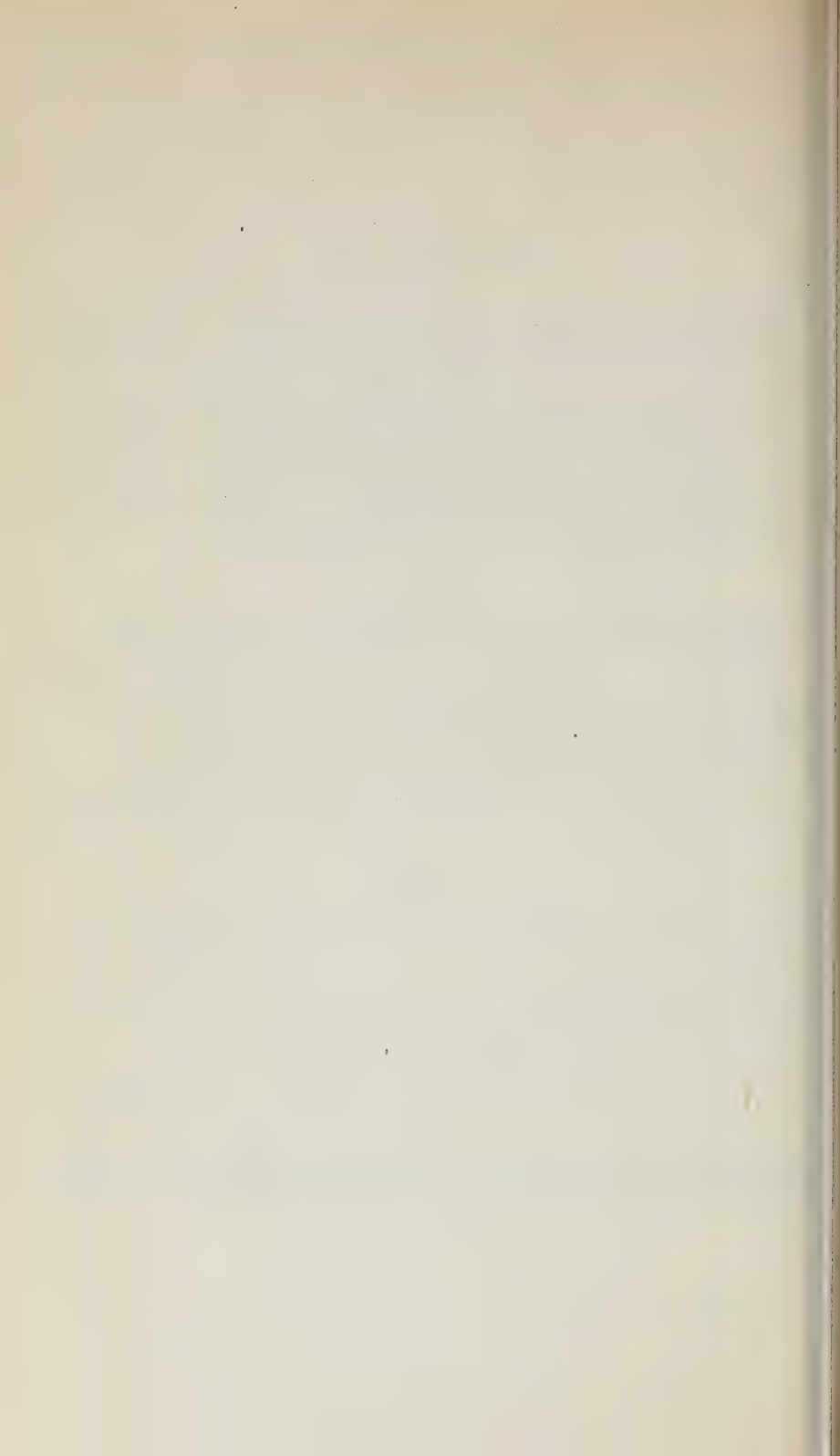
Date.	Kind of Receipt.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
July, 1902	Interior Civil Settlement, Warrant No. 159, of the United States-----	Annual aid ---	\$25,000 00	\$50,000 00
July, 1903	Interior Civil Settlement, Warrant No. 104, of the United States-----	Annual aid ---	25,000 00	

## PAYMENTS.

*To Treasurer University of California, by State Treasurer, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.*

Date.	Kind of Payment.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
Aug. 15, 1902	Interior Civil Settlement, Warrant No. 159, of the United States-----	Annual aid ---	\$25,000 00	\$50,000 00
July 11, 1903	Interior Civil Settlement, Warrant No. 104, of the United States-----	Annual aid ---	25,000 00	

NOTE.—The University of California, having the only established college in this State for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, receives, through its treasurer, all moneys received by the State of California under the above Act.





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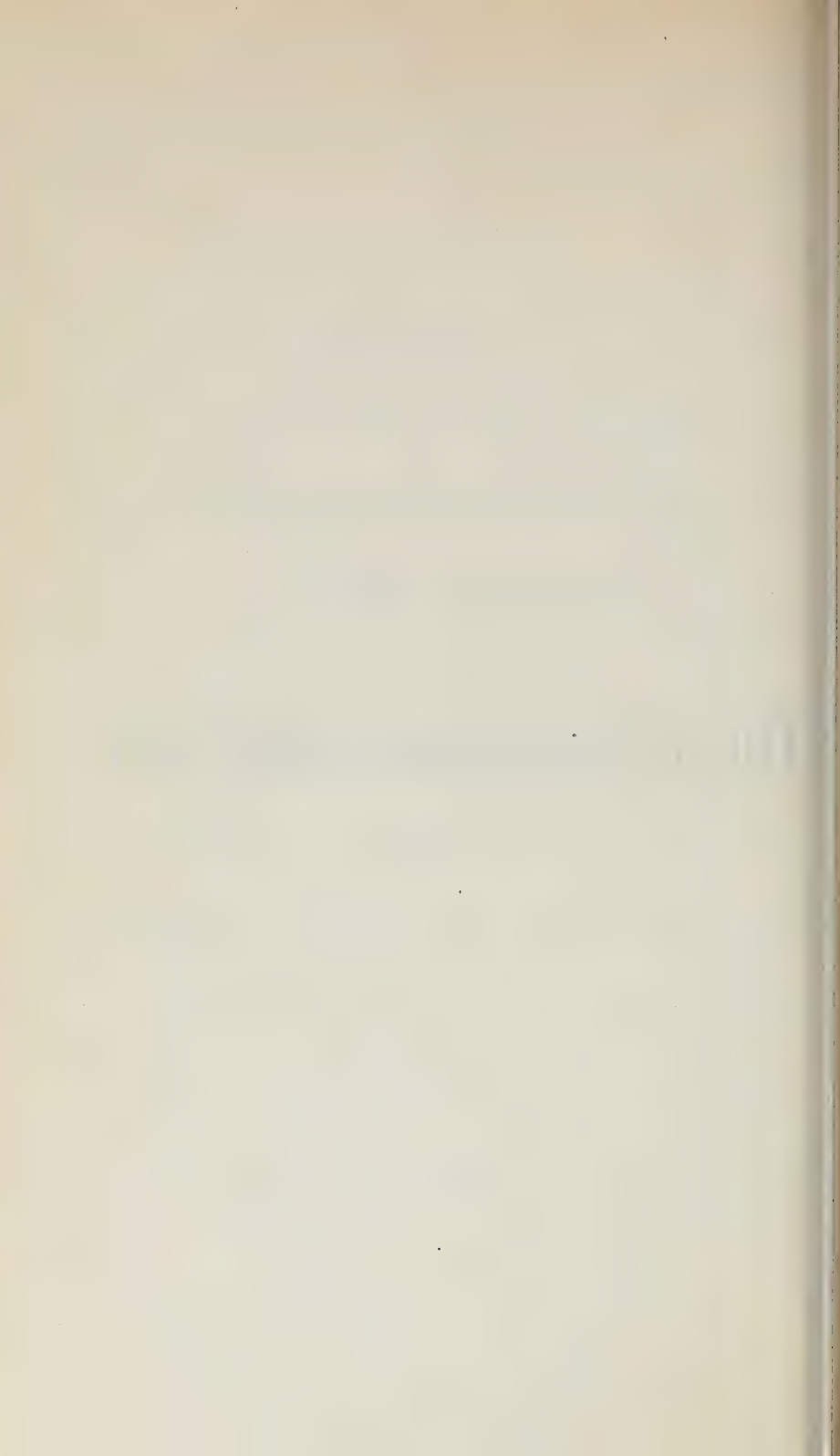
TRANSACTIONS

UNDER

**“THE SAN FRANCISCO DEPOT ACT.”**

APPROVED MARCH 17, 1891.

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## STATEMENT No. 26.

*Showing Condition of the "San Francisco Depot Fund," Created by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1891, "An Act to Provide for the Construction and Furnishing of a General Ferry and Passenger Depot in the City and County of San Francisco."*

DR.

CR.

Jan. 7, 1895.		June 30, 1900.	
Received from sale of bonds:		Total amount expended to	
Par value .....	\$600,000 00	date .....	\$607,125 00
Premium .....	7,125 00		
Total .....	\$607,125 00		\$607,125 00

June 30, 1904. No balance remains in the above fund.

## STATEMENT No. 27.

Showing Transactions in the "San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund," during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, inclusive.

DR.

CR.

Date.	Items.	Amounts.	Date.	Items.	Amounts.
1902, July 1	To amount of receipts brought forward from 53d fiscal year		1902, July 1	By amount expenditures brought forward from 53d fiscal year	\$539,249 32
1903, June 30	To interest on U. S. 4% registered bonds belonging to this fund, and received during 54th fiscal year	\$572,203 00	July 3 1903.	By payment of semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 19	12,000 00
June 30	To twelve monthly transfers from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, as provided by law, during 54th fiscal year, at \$4,631 monthly	10,400 00	Jan. 2	By payment of semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 20	12,000 00
June 30	To return of loan from General Fund	55,572 00	July 1	By payment of semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 21	12,000 00
Dec. 29 1904.	To interest on U. S. 4% registered bonds belonging to this fund, and received during 55th fiscal year	90,000 00	Nov. 5 1904.	By loan to General Fund, for temporary relief of said fund	90,000 00
June 30	To twelve monthly transfers from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund, as provided by law, during 55th fiscal year, at \$4,631 monthly	10,400 00	Jan. 2	By payment of semi-annual interest on San Francisco Depot bonds, per Coupon No. 22	12,000 00
June 30		55,572 00	May 23	By purchase of U. S. registered bonds of 1925, 4%, as follows:	
				1 bond (No. 4385), at \$5,000	\$5,000 00
				7 bonds (No. 31427-8-9, 31430-1-2-3), at \$10,000	70,000 00
				Premium, at 132 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,539 06
				Brokerage at $\frac{1}{8}$ %	93 75
				Exchange, transportation, etc.	262 50
			June 30	By cash balance in fund	99,895 31
					-17,002 37
		\$794,147 0			\$794,147 00

June 30, 1904—

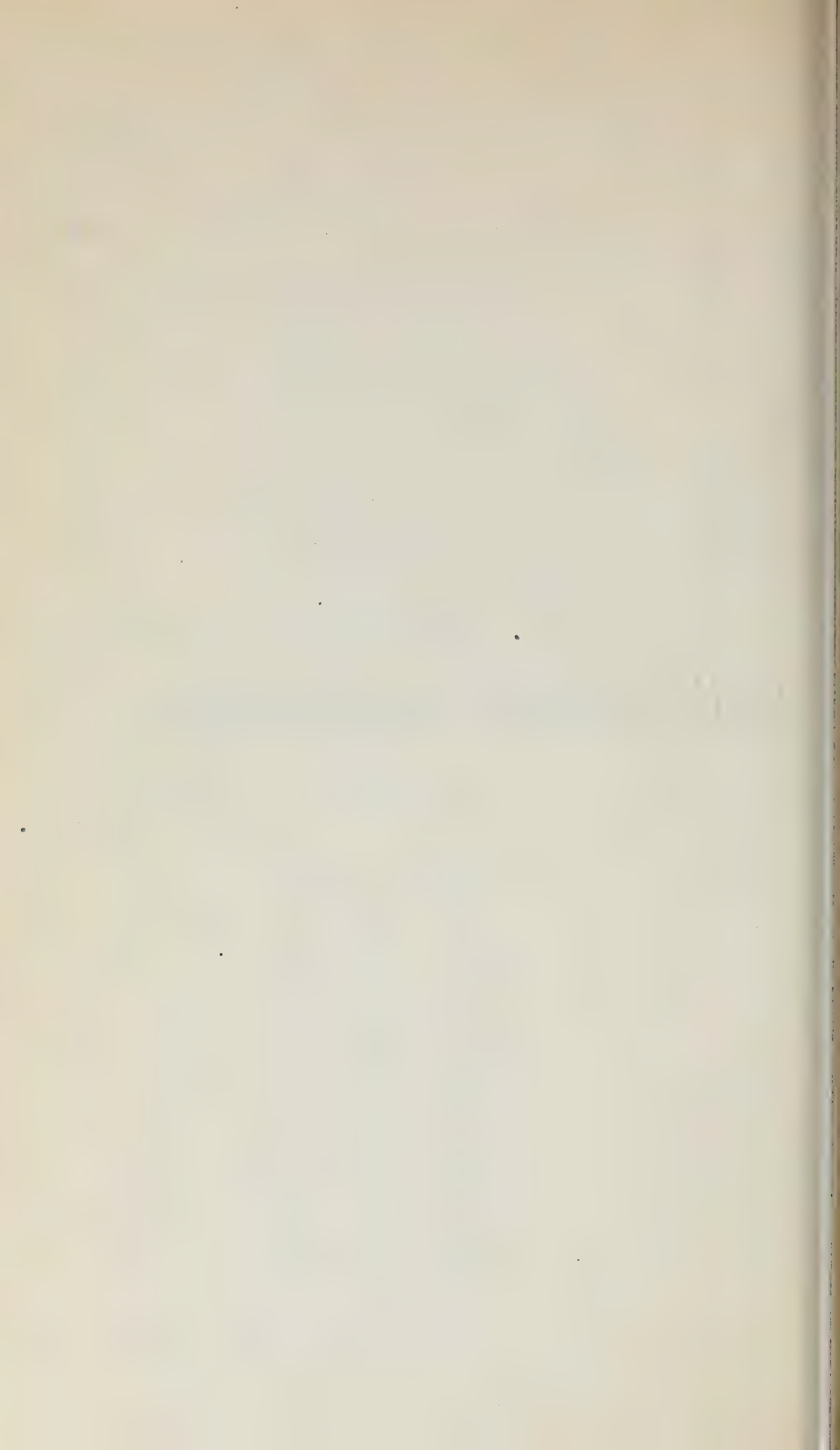
Cash balance in fund \$17,002 37  
 Par value of U. S. registered 4% bonds of 1907 70,000 00  
 Par value of U. S. registered 4% bonds of 1925 265,000 00  
 Total par value of fund \$352,002 37



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## CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

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## STATEMENT No. 28.

*Showing Detail of Expenditure of Treasurer's Contingent Fund, for  
Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.*

1902.			
July 1	By Appropriation for 54th fiscal year		\$400 00
July 1	To Telephone	\$5 00	
July 1	To Postage and box rent	16 50	
Aug. 12	To Laundry	1 50	
Aug. 12	To Stationery	2 00	
Aug. 12	To Ammonia	75	
Aug. 12	To Postage	15 00	
Aug. 13	To Cleaning vault lock	10 00	
Sept. 8	To Telephone, 2 months	10 00	
Sept. 8	To Telegraphing	80	
Sept. 8	To Laundry	1 50	
Sept. 8	To Stationery	3 35	
Sept. 11	To Postage	30 00	
Oct. 28	To Postage and box rent	16 50	
Oct. 28	To Telephone	5 00	
Oct. 28	To Telegraphing	25	
Oct. 28	To Laundry	1 50	
Dec. 8	To Telephoning and rentals, 2 months	12 15	
Dec. 8	To Postage	20 00	
Dec. 8	To Laundry, 2 months	3 00	
Dec. 8	To Ammonia	50	
Dec. 8	To Stationery	2 20	
Dec. 8	To San Francisco Directory	5 00	
Dec. 31	To Postage and box rent	31 50	
Dec. 31	To Ice, 6 months	18 40	
Dec. 31	To Ammonia	50	
1903.			
Jan. 13	To Telephoning	5 00	
Feb. 6	To Telephoning	5 00	
Feb. 6	To Stationery	2 85	
Feb. 6	To Telegraphing	25	
Feb. 6	To Laundry, 2 months	3 00	
Feb. 6	To City Directory	4 00	
Feb. 6	To Postage	10 00	
Mar. 9	To Telephoning	5 30	
Mar. 9	To Telegraphing	1 50	
Mar. 9	To Stationery	2 70	
Mar. 9	To Postage	10 00	
Mar. 9	To Laundry	1 50	
Apr. 15	To Postage and box rent	12 50	
Apr. 15	To Ammonia	75	
Apr. 15	To Telegraphing	1 35	
Apr. 15	To Rubber stamps and map	8 60	
Apr. 15	To Telephoning	5 00	
Apr. 15	To Traveling	7 50	
June 10	To Traveling	39 10	
June 10	To Telephoning, 2 months	10 95	
June 10	To Laundry, 2 months	3 00	
June 10	To Postage	11 00	
June 10	To Ammonia	1 50	
June 10	To Telegraphing	1 15	
June 24	To Telegraphing	1 75	
June 24	To Laundry	3 00	
June 24	To Counterfeit Detector	3 00	
June 24	To Ice, 6 months	17 70	
June 24	To Postage	8 15	
		\$400 00	\$400 00

## STATEMENT No. 29.

*Showing Detail of Expenditure of Treasurer's Contingent Fund for  
Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.*

1903.				
July	1	By Appropriation for 55th fiscal year .....		\$400 00
July	1	To Stationery .....	\$1 60	
July	1	To Cartridges .....	1 25	
July	1	To Post Office box rent .....	1 50	
July	1	To Telegrams .....	80	
July	1	To Traveling .....	7 70	
Aug.	11	To Postage .....	5 00	
Aug.	11	To Telephone, 2 months .....	10 00	
Sept.	14	To Traveling .....	15 80	
Sept.	14	To Directory and notices .....	8 75	
Sept.	14	To Postage .....	15 00	
Sept.	14	To Laundry, 2 months .....	3 00	
Oct.	12	To Telephone, 2 months .....	12 15	
Oct.	12	To Ammonia .....	1 25	
Oct.	12	To Postage and box rent .....	11 50	
Oct.	12	To Cleaning vault lock .....	10 00	
Oct.	12	To Stationery .....	2 00	
Oct.	12	To Telegraphing .....	50	
Nov.	12	To Laundry, 2 months .....	3 00	
Nov.	12	To Telephone .....	5 50	
Nov.	12	To Telegraphing .....	2 50	
Nov.	12	To Postage .....	10 00	
Dec.	7	To Stationery .....	4 80	
Dec.	7	To Traveling .....	8 00	
Dec.	7	To Canvas and Express .....	1 00	
Dec.	7	To Ammonia .....	1 00	
Dec.	7	To Laundry .....	1 50	
Dec.	7	To Postage .....	10 00	
1904.				
Jan.	5	To Telephone, 2 months .....	10 25	
Jan.	5	To Stationery .....	2 90	
Jan.	5	To Statistician .....	3 50	
Jan.	5	To Ice, 6 months .....	19 25	
Feb.	5	To Postage .....	26 50	
Feb.	5	To Rubber stamps .....	2 95	
Feb.	5	To Laundry, 2 months .....	3 40	
Mar.	2	To Telephone, 2 months .....	10 00	
April	6	To Laundry, 2 months .....	3 00	
April	6	To Ammonia .....	1 00	
April	6	To Stationery .....	95	
April	6	To Postage .....	12 20	
May	2	To Traveling .....	25 90	
May	2	To Repairs .....	3 65	
May	2	To Postage .....	20 00	
June	2	To Telephone, 3 months .....	15 40	
June	2	To Traveling .....	9 00	
June	2	To Telegraphing and Express .....	3 40	
June	2	To Rubber stamps .....	3 00	
June	2	To Stationery .....	75	
June	30	To Laundry, 3 months .....	4 50	
June	30	To Postage .....	36 40	
June	30	To Ammonia, 2 months .....	2 00	
June	30	To Ice, 6 months .....	15 80	
June	30	To Counterfeit Detector, subscription .....	3 00	
June	30	To Political Code .....	4 00	
June	30	To Stationery .....	1 60	
June	30	To Telegram .....	60	
Totals .....			\$400 00	\$400 00

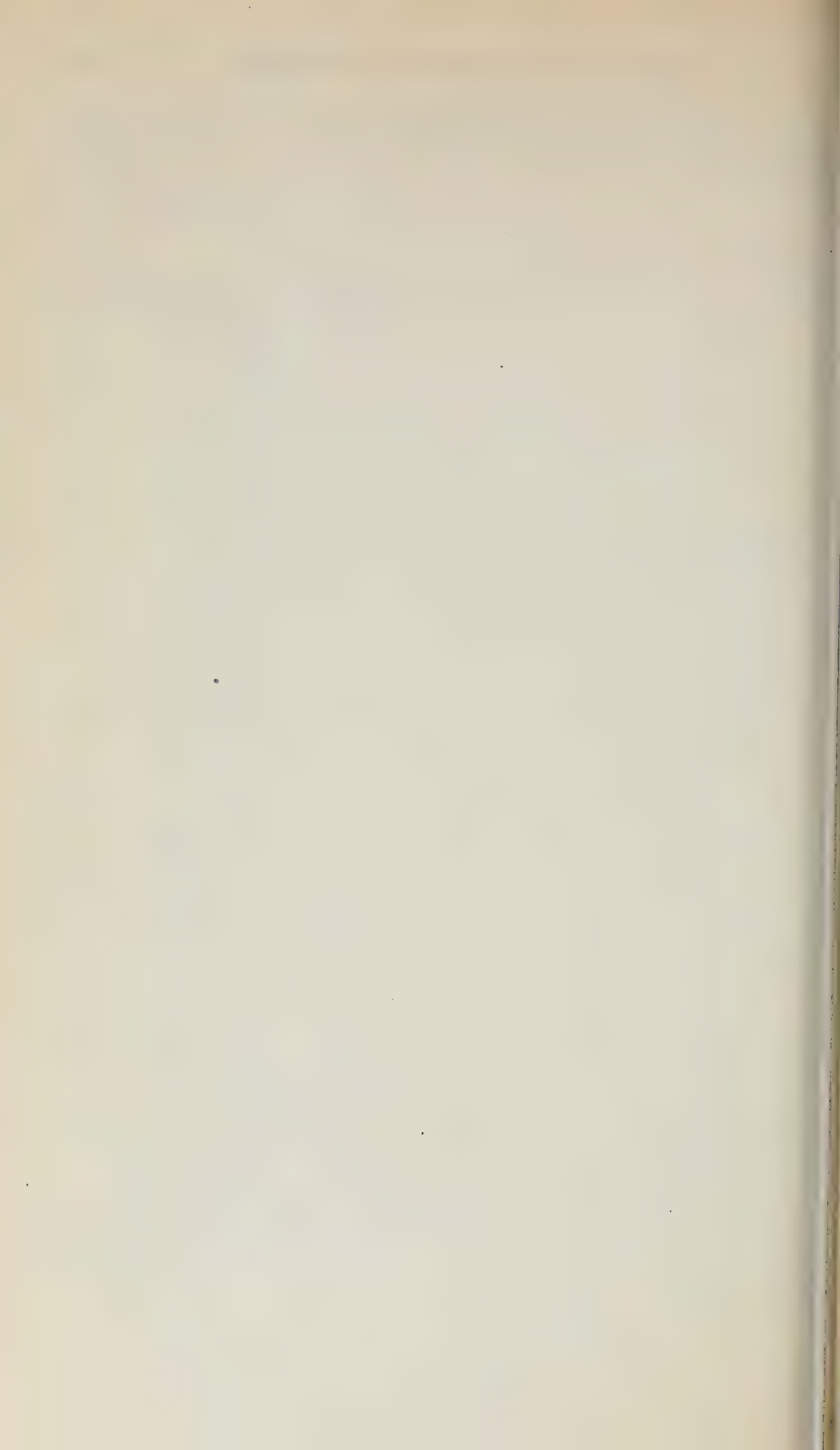


I, D. A. Moulton, Deputy Treasurer of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, as shown by the records of this office, of the disbursements of the contingent appropriations for this department, for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years.

D. A. MOULTON,  
Deputy State Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of July, 1904.

A. B. NYE,  
Private Secretary to the Governor.



CALIFORNIA.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE CONTROLLER

FOR THE

FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, AND THE FIFTY-  
FIFTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

E. P. COLGAN, - - - - State Controller.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1905.

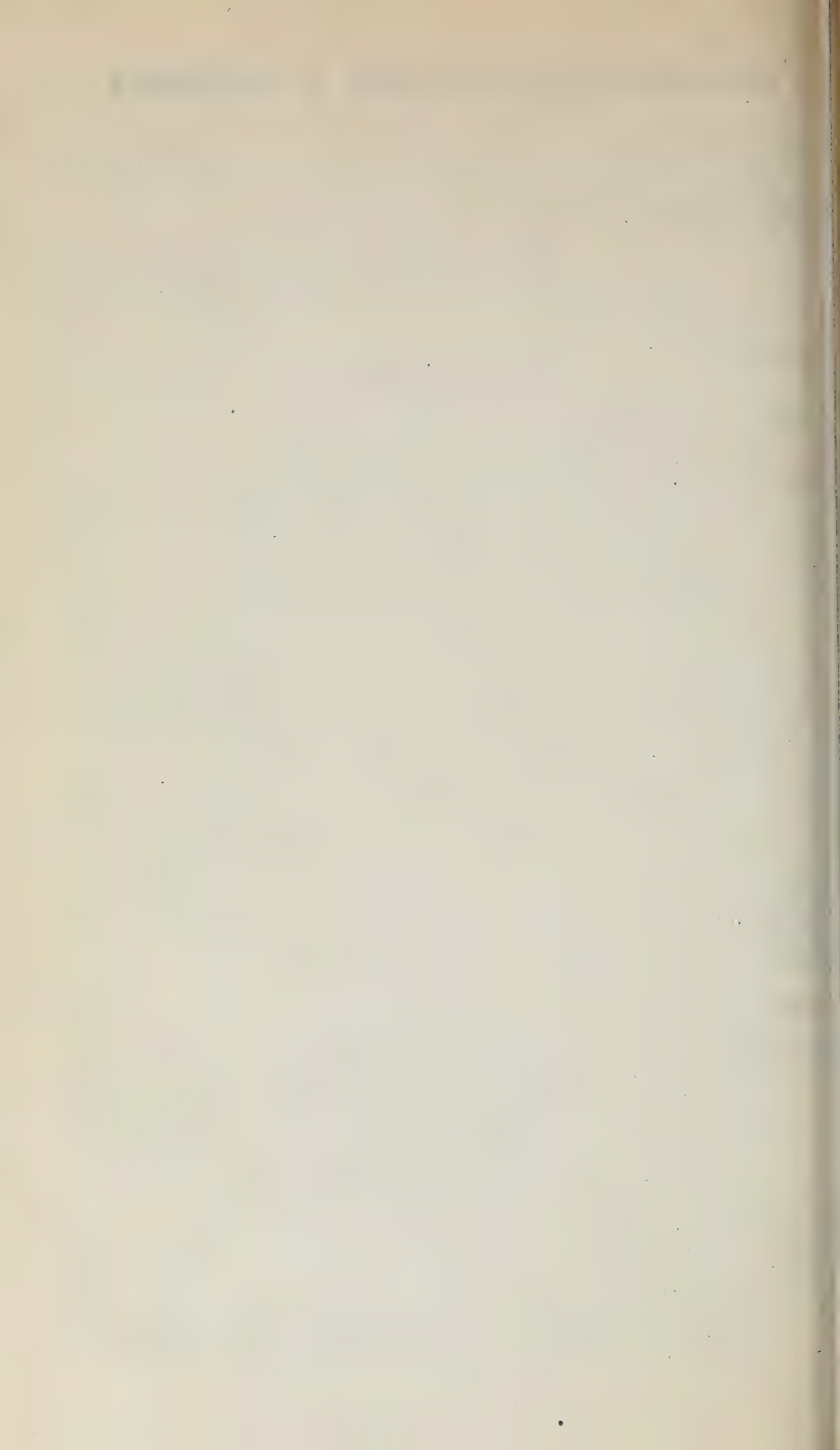
## CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

E. P. COLGAN	- - - - -	CONTROLLER
W. W. DOUGLAS	- - - - -	DEPUTY CONTROLLER
CHARLES A. ROOT	- - - - -	BOOKKEEPER
T. M. EBY	- - - - -	EXPERT
FRANK R. SWAIN	- - - - -	CLERK
ALLEN B. LEMMON, JR.	- - - - -	CLERK
RANDOLPH P. ROPER	- - - - -	CLERK
W. O. SWAN, JR.	- - - - -	CLERK
M. E. COLGAN	- - - - -	CLERK



# CONTROLLERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

- J. S. HOUSTON**, elected by Legislature December 22, 1849; took office same day.
- WINSLOW S. PIERCE**, elected September 3, 1851; took office January 5, 1852. Died at Brooklyn, New York, July 29, 1888.
- SAMUEL BELL**, elected September 7, 1853; took office January 2, 1854.
- GEORGE W. WHITMAN**, elected September 5, 1855; took office January 7, 1856. On February 13, 1857, a resolution was passed by the Assembly impeaching Whitman for misdemeanor in office, and on the 24th, articles of impeachment were reported by a committee; the Senate, on March 9th, convened as a high court of impeachment, and on April 21st, Whitman was acquitted. Governor Johnson had, on February 25th, appointed
- EDWARD F. BURTON**, Controller, and he performed the duties of the office until the acquittal of Whitman. Died at Denver, Colorado, May 11, 1891. At the election held September 2, 1857.
- JAMES W. MANDEVILLE** was elected Controller, but he did not qualify, having been appointed United States Surveyor-General for California a few days before the election. On January 21, 1858, Governor Weller nominated
- SAMUEL H. BROOKS** for the office, but the Senate refused to confirm, and on the 27th the Governor withdrew the nomination, explaining that it "had been made under a misapprehension of some material facts." On February 4th, the Governor nominated
- AARON R. MELONEY** for the office, and the Senate confirmed. Afterward, on April 26th, because some doubts had been expressed in regard to the regularity of the appointment, the Governor again nominated Meloney, and he was again confirmed. Whitman refused to surrender the office, claiming that he was entitled to hold until his successor should be elected and should qualify, and that as Mandeville had been elected, the Governor had no right to appoint. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, and a final decision was rendered in Meloney's favor at the July term, 1858. Whitman died in Contra Costa County in 1891.
- A. R. MELONEY**, elected September 1, 1858, to serve out the unexpired term. He died at Lafayette, Contra Costa County, March 1, 1861.
- SAMUEL H. BROOKS**, elected September 7, 1859. Meloney refused to surrender the office, claiming that he was entitled to serve two years from his election. The Supreme Court decided in Brooks's favor at the January term, 1860. Brooks resigned November 20, 1861.
- JAMES S. GILLEN**, appointed by Governor Downey Nov. 20, 1861; took office that day.
- G. R. WARREN**, elected September 4, 1861; took office January 6, 1862.
- GEORGE OULTON**, elected September 2, 1863; took office December 5, 1863.
- ROBERT WATT**, elected September 4, 1867; took office December 7, 1867.
- JAMES J. GREEN**, elected September 6, 1871; took office December 2, 1871. Died in San Francisco, April 13, 1893.
- JAMES W. MANDEVILLE**, elected September 1, 1875; took office December 4, 1875. Died in office February 4, 1876.
- WILLIAM B. C. BROWN**, appointed by Governor Irwin February 6, 1876, and took office the same day. At the next general election, held on Nov. 7, 1876, D. M. Kenfield and Brown were voted for to fill the vacancy, and Kenfield received a majority of about three thousand. Governor Irwin declined to issue a commission to him upon the ground that no proclamation had been issued calling for the election of a Controller. Kenfield applied for a writ of mandate to compel the issuance of the commission, but his petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court at the April term, 1877. Brown died at Sacramento, April 12, 1882.
- D. M. KENFIELD**, elected September 3, 1879; took office January 5, 1880. He died at San Francisco, September 28, 1883.
- JOHN P. DUNN**, elected November 7, 1882; took office January 1, 1883; reëlected November 2, 1886; took office January 3, 1887.
- E. P. COLGAN**, elected November 4, 1890; took office January 5, 1891; reëlected November 6, 1894; took office January 7, 1895; reëlected November 8, 1898; took office January 2, 1899; reëlected November 4, 1902; took office January 5, 1903.



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Showing the amounts charged Tax Collectors for the year 1904 (being exclusive of the taxes due upon railroads assessed by the State Board of Equalization) ..... A folder, between pp. 144 and 145

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## COUNTIES, FINANCIALLY.

In the tables of exhibits, pages 155 to 188, will be found statements in detail of the various kinds, amounts, and valuations of property of each county, together with its various indebtedness and moneys subject to their payment, for 1904.

# REPORT OF STATE CONTROLLER.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
SACRAMENTO, December 15, 1904.

To HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of California*:

SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith my official report for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, ending June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, respectively.

## AMOUNT OF MONEY IN STATE TREASURY.

The following comparative exhibits show the Controller's ledger balances in the several funds, the amount of outstanding Controller's warrants, and Treasury balances, the aggregate of which shows the total amount of money in the State Treasury at the close of each fiscal year; also the increase or decrease in the amount of money in the State Treasury at the close of each year as against that of former fiscal years:

## ANNUAL STATEMENT

Showing the Condition of the Several Funds at the Close of the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year,  
ending June 30, 1903.

	Balance on Hand.	Warrants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund	\$432,415 74	\$76,588 54	\$509,004 28
School Fund	1,155,596 96	30,810 70	1,186,407 66
Interest and Sinking Fund	13,987 12	70,717 50	84,704 62
State School Land Fund	1,262,574 64	18,138 80	1,280,713 44
State School Land Deposit Fund	68,800 00		68,800 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund	75,506 50	21,661 06	97,167 56
University Fund	30 00		30 00
State University Fund		41,631 86	41,631 86
State Library Fund	34,160 31		34,160 31
Supreme Court Library Fund	6,695 82		6,695 82
War Bond Fund	2,837 62		2,837 62
Yosemite Valley Fund	1,026 79		1,026 79
Adult Blind Fund	1,340 09		1,340 09
Jute Revolving Fund	4,704 10	95,295 90	100,000 00
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund	98,948 67		98,948 67
Railway Tax Fund	10,945 62		10,945 62
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	519 23		519 23
Fish Commission Fund	4,883 57		4,883 57
San Quentin State Prison Fund	86,608 87		86,608 87
Folsom State Prison Fund	31,531 65	920 46	32,452 11
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund	405 93		405 93
Bank Commissioners' Fund	6,238 40	20 00	6,258 40
State School Book Fund	16,733 31		16,733 31
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund	31,192 29	52 06	31,244 35
State Printing Fund	9,583 47	3 50	9,586 97
Needles School District Bond Fund	183 75		183 75
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund	125 38		125 38
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	62,925 68	12,000 00	74,925 68
Whittier Reform School Fund	312 63		312 63
Building and Loan Ass'n Inspection Fund	6,581 40		6,581 40
San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund	1,555 50		1,555 50
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund	2,876 11	1,616 85	4,492 96
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School	3,932 07		3,932 07
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry	338 82		338 82
Contingent Fund, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asy.	2,187 00		2,187 00
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital	15,049 53		15,049 53
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital	31,956 01		31,956 01
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital	36,188 73		36,188 73
Contingent Fund, South'n Cal. State Hospital	3,723 98		3,723 98
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital	5,559 03		5,559 03
Contingent Fund, Home Feeble-Minded Chil.	1,731 03		1,731 03
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal Sch'l	345 50		345 50
Contingent Fund, L. A. State Normal School	331 54		331 54
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School	204 74		204 74
Contingent Fund, S. Diego State Normal Sch'l	18 40		18 40
Contingent Fund, S. F. State Normal School	449 60		449 60
Fund Support and Maint'ance Veterans' Home	2,971 65		2,971 65
Game Preservation Fund	1,774 16		1,774 16
Total amount in State Treasury, exclusive of coupon accounts	\$3,538,588 94	\$369,457 23	\$3,908,046 1
Total amount in several coupon accounts	1,087 00		1,087 0

## Recapitulation.

Controller's ledger balance	\$3,538,588 9
Warrants outstanding	369,457 2
Total cash in Treasury, June 30, 1903	\$3,908,046 1
Total in several coupon accounts	\$1,087 0
Total cash in State Treasury, June 30, 1902	\$5,193,585 2
Total cash in State Treasury, June 30, 1903	3,908,046 1
Decrease in State Treasury in 54th fiscal year as against 53d fiscal year	\$1,285,539 0



## ANNUAL STATEMENT

*Showing the Condition of the Several Funds at the Close of the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.*

	Balance on Hand.	Warrants Outstanding.	Balance in State Treasury.
General Fund .....	\$2,058,610 11	\$102,062 81	\$2,160,672 92
School Fund .....	1,150,567 19	345 33	1,150,912 52
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	13,470 11	70,737 00	84,207 11
State School Land Fund .....	792,128 98	44,079 17	836,208 15
State School Land Deposit Fund .....	67,720 00		67,720 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....	58,050 05	6,751 55	64,801 60
State University Fund .....	40 00	91,013 99	91,053 99
High School Fund .....	68,333 95		68,333 95
State Library Fund .....	25,834 50		25,834 50
Supreme Court Library Fund .....	6,957 59		6,957 59
War Bond Fund .....	2,829 76		2,829 76
Yosemite Valley Fund .....	4,498 42		4,498 42
Adult Blind Fund .....	1,757 83		1,757 83
Jute Revolving Fund .....	47,154 88		47,154 88
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	90,392 71		90,392 71
Railway Tax Fund .....	31,027 76	1,600 50	32,628 26
Game Preservation Fund .....	1,916 86		1,916 86
Fish Commission Fund .....	7,325 52		7,325 52
San Quentin State Prison Fund .....	10,769 52		10,769 52
Folsom State Prison Fund .....	25,857 83		25,857 83
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund .....	410 20		410 20
Bank Commissioners' Fund .....	756 67	200 00	956 67
State School Book Fund .....	6,947 01	734 64	7,681 65
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....	31,681 76	9 89	31,691 65
State Printing Fund .....	6,151 93	27 46	6,179 39
Text-Book Royalty Fund .....	117 90		117 90
San Diego Harbor Improvement Fund .....	125 38		125 38
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	5,002 37	12,000 00	17,002 37
Building and Loan Ass'n Inspection Fund .....	7,036 52		7,036 52
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund .....	4,635 00		4,635 00
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School .....	2,355 40		2,355 40
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry .....	14 98		14 98
Contingent Fund, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asy. ....	4,279 34		4,279 34
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital .....	9,715 09		9,715 09
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital .....	36,763 75		36,763 75
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital .....	42,751 38		42,751 38
Contingent Fund, South'n Cal. State Hospital .....	8,647 97		8,647 97
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital .....	9,874 99		9,874 99
Contingent Fund, Home Feeble-Minded Chil. ....	4,773 00		4,773 00
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal Sch'l .....	393 65		393 65
Contingent Fund, L. A. State Normal School .....	435 95		435 95
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School .....	153 76		153 76
Contingent Fund, S. Diego State Normal Sch'l .....	20 53		20 53
Contingent Fund, S. F. State Normal School .....	485 94	82 80	568 74
Contingent Fund, Cal. Polytechnic School .....	314 51		314 51
Veterans' Home Fund .....	188 79		188 79
Needles School District Bond Fund .....	183 75		183 75
Condemnation Fund, San Luis Obispo County .....	1,555 50		1,555 50
Total amount in State Treasury, exclusive of coupon accounts .....	\$4,651,016 59	\$329,645 14	\$4,980,661 73
Total amount in several coupon accounts .....	1,085 00		1,085 00

## Recapitulation.

Controller's ledger balance .....	\$4,651,016 59
Warrants outstanding .....	329,645 14
Total cash in Treasury, June 30, 1904 .....	\$4,980,661 73
Total in several coupon accounts .....	\$1,085 00
Total cash in State Treasury, June 30, 1904 .....	\$4,980,661 73
Total cash in State Treasury, June 30, 1903 .....	3,908,046 17
Increase in State Treasury 55th fiscal year as against 54th fiscal year .....	\$1,072,615 56

The following statements show the sources of revenue and amount of receipts, the apportionment of receipts to the several funds, and the total disbursements for each of the two fiscal years, details of which will be found in the Appendix:

## RECEIPTS.

From What Source.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.
Property tax.....	\$4,697,859 80	\$8,219,911 51
Property tax on railroads, State's portion.....	250,598 72	471,300 96
Property tax on railroads, Counties' portion.....	865,318 96	879,662 04
Poll tax.....	447,251 81	481,417 98
State school lands, 16th and 36th sections—principal.....	263,040 71	196,361 82
State school lands, 16th and 36th sections—interest.....	25,952 27	36,134 80
State school lands, 500,000-acre grant—principal.....		900 53
State school lands, 500,000-acre grant—interest.....	64 00	1,233 70
Collateral inheritance tax.....	290,447 44	286,735 72
Costs of foreclosure suits (State School Land Fund).....		68 00
Escheated estates.....	5,501 92	2,646 97
Counties' portion of board, etc., Whittier State School— Whittier Reform School Fund.....	1,362 63	62 50
Counties' portion of board, etc., Whittier State School—Gen- eral Fund.....	35,391 35	37,632 97
Counties' portion of board, etc., Preston School of Indus- try—General Fund.....	15,989 70	14,624 65
Counties' portion of board, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children—General Fund.....	48,340 00	48,680 00
Secretary of State, fees of office.....	145,483 75	152,870 70
Secretary of State, sales of Statutes.....	146 50	349 90
Secretary of State, sales of ballot paper.....	6,564 00	1,645 90
Secretary of State, sales of Irrigation Reports.....	2 75	
Secretary of State, sales of topographical maps.....	63 75	20 75
Secretary of State, sales of Index to Laws.....	229 50	
Surveyor-General, fees—General Fund.....	11,209 00	10,067 50
Surveyor-General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund.....	20,580 00	10,400 00
Register of State Land Office, fees.....	3,340 00	4,110 00
Clerk of Supreme Court, fees.....	8,798 05	9,554 20
Insurance Commissioner, collections.....	65,101 03	71,260 98
Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books.....	90,006 69	108,890 65
State Board of Harbor Commissioners, rent of wharves, etc., San Francisco.....	750,229 78	900,043 92
Home for Adult Blind, receipts.....	15,974 06	19,489 82
Yosemite Valley Commissioners, rents, privileges, etc.....	5,734 66	6,792 09
Bank Commissioners, collections.....	18,203 41	18,364 08
Superintendent of State Printing, receipts.....	61,462 60	77,097 22
Building and Loan Commissioners, collections.....	8,745 16	7,965 58
State Commission in Lunacy, collections.....	1,497 54	1,713 01
Warden of San Quentin—San Quentin Prison Fund.....	115,709 41	119,747 75
Warden of San Quentin—Revolving Jute Fund.....	113,440 30	164,570 41
Folsom Prison, receipts.....	9,867 10	10,649 67
Prison Directors, sales of crushed rock—Rock-Crusher Re- volving Fund.....	21,443 22	15,762 89
Fish Commissioners, sales of licenses.....	5,362 50	5,720 00
Fish Commissioners, collections—Fish Commission Fund.....	1,485 73	2,933 11
Fish Commissioners, collections—Game Preservation Fund.....	3,021 92	3,335 37
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	172,560 44	188,446 87
Interest on bonds, University Fund.....	49,905 00	49,875 00
Interest on bonds, General Fund.....	398 50	20,169 25
Interest on bonds, James Saultrey Fund.....	597 70	253 85
Interest on bonds, Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	584 40	583 40
Interest on bonds, San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	10,400 00	10,400 00
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	133,527 84	273,444 38
Whittier State School, collections.....	2,758 16	2,215 36
Preston School of Industry, collections.....	454 93	344 88
San José Normal School, collections.....	8 45	63 90
Los Angeles Normal School, collections.....	318 50	579 10
Chico Normal School, collections.....	1,206 09	1,305 18
San Francisco Normal School, collections.....	15 95	1,125 70

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

From What Source.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.
San Diego Normal School, collections	\$661 87	\$6 73
California Polytechnic School, collections		3,432 12
Mendocino State Hospital, collections	5,264 96	6,263 00
Southern California State Hospital, collections	11,483 50	12,655 92
Agnews State Hospital, collections	20,895 29	21,561 05
Stockton State Hospital, collections	12,739 34	15,399 73
Napa State Hospital, collections	20,091 60	24,057 33
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, collections	5,346 62	6,556 56
Home for Feeble-Minded Children, collections	4,604 66	5,586 96
E. P. Colgan, State Controller, sales of pure-wine labels	79 60	
E. P. Colgan, State Controller, fees, Sec. 710, C. C. P.		9 00
Veterans' Home, collections and receipts from U. S. Gov't	71,172 94	54,096 90
Superintendent of State Printing, sales of waste materials	61 73	800 70
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	519 23	
Randall Banking Co. of Eureka, unclaimed deposits	97 25	
San Luis Obispo County, deposit on condemnation proceedings	1,555 50	
Legislative Presidential Reception Committee, balance returned	1,291 91	
Governor H. T. Gage, balance returned	68 10	
T. L. Ford, Attorney-General, balance returned	44 75	
A. J. Johnston, Supt. State Printing, money returned	5 40	
Trustees of Los Angeles Normal School, money returned	416 70	
Clio Lloyd, Chief Clerk of Assembly, money returned	21 00	
J. A. Perry, money returned	90 00	
State Board of Barber Examiners, receipts	104 48	
Wm. Lyon, money returned	5 00	
Santa Barbara County, money returned	12 50	
M. G. Aguirre, Warden San Quentin, money returned		30 00
McKinley Industrial Home, money returned		37 50
W. A. White, Sheriff of Los Angeles County, money returned		19 35
Managers of So. Cal. State Hospital, money returned		22 00
S. F. Presbyterian Orphanage, money returned		96 62
Trustees of Chico Normal School, money returned		150 00
Trustees of San José Normal School, money returned		80 00
P. M. Coburn, Sheriff of Riverside County, money returned		24 00
T. J. Kirk, Supt. Public Instruction, money returned		4 25
Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded Children, money returned		71
W. W. Waggoner, Débris Commissioner, money returned		242 10
Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees, money returned		10 50
F. A. Treat, District Attorney of Monterey County, fine against J. P. Bennett, Assessor		300 00
State Board of Examiners, sales of old property		140 00
Adjutant-General J. B. Lauck, sales of old military stores		471 86
Governor George C. Pardee, amount received account war United States vs. Spain		2,928 63
Insurance Commissioner, sale of old safe		135 00
Canceled warrants	166 65	844 80
Total receipts	\$8,960,358 26	\$13,105,599 43
<i>Transfer Accounts.</i>		
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	\$55,572 00	\$55,572 00
Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home of California	55,000 00	55,000 00
Transferred from School Fund to School Land Fund	5,685 49	
Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	6,617 74	13,987 12
Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund	85,000 00	
Transferred from Railway Tax Contingent Fund to School Fund		519 23
Transferred from State School Land Fund to General Fund		754,000 00
Transferred from School Land Deposit Fund to General Fund		68,000 00
Transferred from State Library Fund to General Fund		25,000 00
Transferred from Estates of Deceased Persons Fund to General Fund		98,000 00

RECEIPTS—*Continued.*

From What Source.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.
Transferred from Dissolved Savings Bank Fund to General Fund		\$30,000 00
Transferred from State School Fund to General Fund		36,000 00
Transferred from Jute Revolving Fund to General Fund		100,000 00
Transferred from San Quentin Fund to General Fund		20,000 00
Transferred from Folsom Prison Fund to General Fund		20,000 00
Transferred from Railway Tax Fund to General Fund		17,000 00
Transferred from School Book Fund to General Fund		50,000 00
Transferred from San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund to General Fund		90,000 00
Transferred from Contingent Fund, Napa Hospital to General Fund		25,000 00
Transferred from Contingent Fund, Agnews Hospital to General Fund		35,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to State School Land Fund		754,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to State Library Fund		25,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Estates of Deceased Persons Fund		98,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Dissolved Savings Bank Fund		30,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to State School Fund		36,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Jute Revolving Fund		100,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Railway Tax Fund		17,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to San Quentin Prison Fund		20,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to School Land Deposit Fund		68,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Folsom Prison Fund		20,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to State School Book Fund		50,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund		90,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Napa Hospital		25,000 00
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Agnews Hospital		35,000 00
Total receipts (including transfers)	\$9,168,233 49	\$15,966,677 78



## APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment of receipts to the different funds was as follows :

	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.
General Fund .....	\$2,170,817 63	\$7,040,763 17
School Fund .....	3,617,203 47	3,710,676 69
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	155,422 12	154,924 61
State School Land Fund .....	402,254 04	1,224,774 73
State School Land Deposit Fund .....	20,580 00	78,400 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....	750,229 78	900,043 92
University Fund .....	49,905 00	49,875 00
State University Fund .....	259,000 50	309,849 41
Text-Book Royalty Fund .....		9,631 50
State Library Fund .....	30,000 00	55,000 00
Supreme Court Library Fund .....	1,759 61	1,910 84
State High School Fund .....		232,386 85
Yosemite Valley Fund .....	5,734 66	6,792 09
Adult Blind Fund .....	15,974 06	19,489 82
Jute Revolving Fund .....	113,440 30	264,570 41
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	5,501 92	100,646 97
Railway Tax Fund .....	865,318 96	896,662 04
Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....	519 23	
Fish Commission Fund .....	6,848 23	8,653 11
San Quentin State Prison Fund .....	115,709 41	139,777 75
Folsom State Prison Fund .....	9,867 10	30,649 67
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Bank Commissioners' Fund .....	18,203 41	18,384 08
State School Book Fund .....	90,029 45	149,526 50
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....	681 65	30,588 70
State Printing Fund .....	146,506 97	77,097 22
San Luis Obispo Condemnation Fund .....	1,555 50	
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	65,972 00	155,972 00
Whittier Reform School Fund .....	1,362 63	62 50
Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund .....	8,745 16	7,965 58
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund .....	21,443 22	15,762 85
James Saultry Relief Fund .....	597 70	253 86
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School .....	2,758 16	2,215 38
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry .....	454 93	344 86
Contingent Fund, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	5,346 62	6,556 53
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital .....	12,739 34	15,309 73
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital .....	20,091 60	49,057 35
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital .....	20,895 29	56,561 02
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital .....	11,483 50	12,655 99
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital .....	5,264 96	6,263 09
Contingent Fund, Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	4,604 66	5,586 96
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal School .....	8 45	63 90
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles State Normal School .....	318 50	579 10
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School .....	1,206 09	1,305 18
Contingent Fund, San Diego State Normal School .....	15 95	6 73
Contingent Fund, San Francisco State Normal School .....	661 87	1,125 70
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School .....		3,432 12
Veterans' Home Fund .....	126,172 94	109,096 90
Game Preservation Fund .....	3,026 92	3,335 37
Totals .....	\$9,168,233 49	\$15,966,677 78

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of disbursements from the several funds:

	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.
General Fund .....	\$3,797,534 12	\$5,414,568 80
School Fund .....	3,540,298 35	3,715,706 46
Interest and Sinking Fund .....	148,052 74	155,441 62
State School Land Fund .....	246,156 91	1,695,220 39
State School Land Deposit Fund .....	4,820 00	79,480 00
San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund .....	689,932 91	917,500 37
University Fund .....	49,905 00	49,905 00
State University Fund .....	330,194 78	309,809 41
Text-Book Royalty Fund .....		9,513 60
Mining Bureau Fund .....	100 00	
State Library Fund .....	23,933 67	63,325 81
Supreme Court Library Fund .....	1,319 23	1,649 07
State High School Fund .....		164,052 90
War Bond Fund .....		7 86
Yosemite Valley Fund .....	5,210 49	3,320 46
Adult Blind Fund .....	14,668 16	19,072 08
Jute Revolving Fund .....	208,736 20	222,119 63
Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	540 59	109,202 93
Railway Tax Fund .....	861,592 58	876,579 90
Railway Tax Contingent Fund .....		519 23
Fish Commission Fund .....	6,799 94	6,211 16
San Quentin State Prison Fund .....	202,477 46	215,617 10
Folsom State Prison Fund .....	14,031 41	36,323 49
Insurance Commissioner's Special Fund .....	1,974 20	1,995 73
Bank Commissioners' Fund .....	12,088 46	23,865 81
State School Book Fund .....	76,811 11	159,312 80
Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....	1,106 83	30,099 23
State Printing Fund .....	138,998 78	80,528 76
San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	24,000 00	213,895 31
Whittier Reform School Fund .....	7,537 03	375 13
Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund .....	7,383 73	7,510 46
Bond Fund, Needles School Dist., San Bernardino Co. ....	1,820 00	
Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund .....	20,709 82	14,004 00
James Saultry Relief Fund .....	597 70	253 85
Contingent Fund, Whittier State School .....	1,200 43	3,792 03
Contingent Fund, Preston School of Industry .....	570 62	668 72
Contingent Fund, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	4,646 05	4,464 22
Contingent Fund, Stockton State Hospital .....	18,440 47	20,734 17
Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital .....	15,159 77	44,249 59
Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital .....	2,369 81	49,998 40
Contingent Fund, Southern California State Hospital .....	20,359 98	7,731 93
Contingent Fund, Mendocino State Hospital .....	1,572 00	1,947 13
Contingent Fund, Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	14,994 18	2,544 99
Contingent Fund, San José State Normal School .....		15 75
Contingent Fund, Los Angeles State Normal School .....	368 55	474 69
Contingent Fund, Chico State Normal School .....	1,328 95	1,356 16
Contingent Fund, San Diego State Normal School .....	14 70	4 60
Contingent Fund, San Francisco State Normal School .....	453 28	1,089 36
Contingent Fund, California Polytechnic School .....		3,117 61
Veterans' Home Fund .....	131,494 57	111,879 76
Game Preservation Fund .....	2,343 03	3,192 67
Totals .....	\$10,654,648 59	\$14,854,250 13

## COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From the foregoing exhibits it will be seen that the disbursements for the two fiscal years exceed the receipts to the extent of \$373,987.45, as follows:

Receipts for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$9,168,233 49	
Receipts for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	15,966,677 78	
Total receipts for fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years .....		\$25,134,911 27
Disbursements for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$10,654,648 59	
Disbursements for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	14,854,250 13	
Total disbursements for fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years .....		25,508,898 72
Excess of disbursements over the receipts for the two fiscal years .....		\$373,987 45

NOTE.—Involved in the above statement of funds for the fifty-fourth fiscal year are the following transfers and canceled warrants:

Transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	\$55,572 00	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund .....	6,617 74	
Transfer from State School Fund to State School Land Fund .....	5,685 49	
Transfer from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home .....	55,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to State Printing Fund .....	85,000 00	
Canceled warrants .....	166 65	
Total transfers and canceled warrants for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$208,041 88

## Transfers and canceled warrants for fifty-fifth fiscal year:

Transfer from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	\$55,572 00	
Transfer from Railway Tax Contingent Fund to State School Fund .....	519 23	
Transfer from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund .....	13,987 12	
Transfer from State School Land Fund to General Fund .....	754,000 00	
Transfer from State School Land Deposit Fund to General Fund .....	68,000 00	
Transfer from State Library Fund to General Fund .....	25,000 00	
Transfer from Estates of Deceased Persons Fund to General Fund .....	98,000 00	
Transfer from Dissolved Savings Bank Fund to General Fund .....	30,000 00	
Transfer from State School Fund to General Fund .....	36,000 00	
Transfer from Jute Revolving Fund to General Fund .....	100,000 00	
Transfer from San Quentin Prison Fund to General Fund .....	20,000 00	
Transfer from Folsom Prison Fund to General Fund .....	20,000 00	
Transfer from Railway Tax Fund to General Fund .....	17,000 00	
Transfer from State School Book Fund to General Fund .....	50,000 00	
Transfer from San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund to General Fund .....	90,000 00	
Transfer from Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital to General Fund .....	25,000 00	
Transfer from Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital to General Fund .....	35,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Veterans' Home Fund .....	55,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to State School Land Fund .....	754,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to State Library Fund .....	25,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	98,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....	30,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to State School Fund .....	36,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Jute Revolving Fund .....	100,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Railway Tax Fund .....	17,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to San Quentin Prison Fund .....	20,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Folsom Prison Fund .....	20,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to State School Land Deposit Fund .....	68,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to State School Book Fund .....	50,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	90,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Napa State Hospital .....	25,000 00	
Transfer from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Agnews State Hospital .....	35,000 00	
Canceled warrants .....	844 80	
Total transfers and canceled warrants for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$2,861,923 15

## GENERAL FUND.

All moneys received into the State Treasury not specifically appropriated to other funds are credited to the General Fund. Its principal revenue is derived from an ad valorem tax on real and personal property, and from it the ordinary expenses of the State government, other than for school purposes, are paid.

The following statements show the receipts into and disbursements from the General Fund for each of the two fiscal years:

## GENERAL FUND—FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

*Receipts.*

From property tax .....	\$1,758,624 84
From property tax on railroads .....	94,483 55
From interest on Inyo County bonds .....	398 50
From Clerk of Supreme Court .....	7,038 44
From Secretary of State .....	122,490 25
From Insurance Commissioner .....	63,101 03
From Surveyor-General .....	11,209 00
From Register State Land Office .....	3,340 00
From State Commission in Lunacy .....	1,497 54
From counties, care of inmates at Whittier State School .....	35,391 35
From counties, care of inmates at Preston School of Industry .....	15,989 70
From counties, care of inmates at Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	48,340 00
From T. L. Ford, Attorney-General .....	44 75
From Governor H. T. Gage .....	68 10
From Trustees of Los Angeles Normal School .....	416 70
From Clio Lloyd, Chief Clerk of Assembly .....	21 00
From J. A. Perry .....	90 00
From State Board of Barber Examiners .....	104 48
From Legislative Committee on Presidential Reception .....	1,291 91
From Santa Barbara County .....	12 50
From E. P. Colgan, State Controller .....	79 60
From canceled warrants .....	166 65
From transfers .....	6,617 74
Total .....	\$2,170,817 63
Balance at close of fifty-third fiscal year .....	2,059,132 23
Total .....	\$4,229,949 86

*Disbursements.*

Warrants drawn during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$3,657,534 12
Transfers .....	140,000 00
Balance on hand .....	432,415 74
Total .....	\$4,229,949 86

## GENERAL FUND—FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

*Receipts.*

From property tax .....	\$5,025,731 78
From property tax on railroads .....	288,131 43
From principal and interest, Inyo County bonds .....	20,169 25
From Clerk of Supreme Court .....	7,643 36
From Secretary of State .....	124,887 25
From Insurance Commissioner .....	69,395 98
From Surveyor-General .....	10,067 50
From Register State Land Office .....	4,110 00
From State Commission in Lunacy .....	1,713 01
From counties, care of inmates at Whittier State School .....	37,632 97
From counties, care of inmates at Preston School of Industry .....	14,624 65
From counties, care of inmates at Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	48,680 00
From E. P. Colgan, State Controller .....	108 50
From Governor Geo. C. Pardee .....	3,928 63
From Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	4 25



GENERAL FUND—FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—*Continued.**Receipts.*

From Superintendent of State Printing.....	\$533 35
From Trustees of Chico Normal School.....	150 00
From Trustees of San José Normal School.....	80 00
From Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	0 71
From Managers of Southern California State Hospital.....	22 00
From W. A. White, Sheriff of Los Angeles County.....	19 35
From P. M. Coburn, Sheriff of Riverside County.....	24 00
From Trustees of Sutter's Fort.....	10 50
From W. W. Waggoner, Débris Commissioner.....	242 10
From J. B. Lauck, Adjutant-General.....	471 86
From San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage.....	96 62
From McKinley Industrial Home.....	37 50
From J. P. Bennett, Assessor of Monterey County (fine).....	300 00
From State Board of Examiners.....	140 00
From canceled warrants.....	819 50
From transfers.....	1,381,987 12
Total.....	\$7,040,763 17
Balance at close of fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	432,415 74
Total.....	\$7,473,178 91

*Disbursements.*

Warrants drawn during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$3,991,568 80
Transfers.....	1,423,000 00
Balance on hand.....	2,058,610 11
Total.....	\$7,473,178 91

On July 31, 1903, the General Fund became exhausted and it was necessary to transfer from various special funds the sum of \$921,000, and again on November 5, 1903, the further sum of \$447,000, to meet current expenditures. This condition has not arisen since August, 1895, and was due entirely to the abnormally low levy of taxes fixed for the year 1902—a levy at least ten cents on the hundred dollars of valuation below the amount necessary for the ordinary expenses of the State government.

This necessitated a high rate of taxation for the years 1903 and 1904, the first two years of your administration, in order to make good the deficiency. I am now pleased to call your attention to the present balance in this fund, which is amply sufficient to meet all demands against it.

## STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The revenue for the support of common schools arises from property tax, poll tax, and a tax on collateral inheritances; from interest on unpaid principal due from sales of lands granted by the General Government to the State for educational purposes, known as State school lands; from interest on bonds held in trust by the State for the support of common schools, and from the sales of Geological Survey Reports. The money arising from all these sources is known as the State School Fund. The Controller is required by law to report, on the first Monday in January and July of each year, to the Superintendent of Public

Instruction, a statement of the securities belonging to the School Fund, of the moneys in the State Treasury subject to apportionment, and the several sources from which they accrued.

The money is apportioned by the Superintendent and paid out on Controller's warrants, issued on presentation of the Superintendent's drafts, in favor of the several County Treasurers.

The amount necessary to be raised for the State School Fund by an ad valorem tax is \$7 for each census child between the ages of five and seventeen years, which census is reported to the Controller by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the 10th day of August of each year.

For the fifty-fourth fiscal year the tax levy for school purposes was \$2,528,071. The amount actually collected was \$2,680,927.51. From poll tax the receipts were \$447,251.81; from collateral inheritance tax, \$290,447.44, and from interest on bonds and on unpaid principal on State school lands, \$198,576.71; a total of \$3,617,203.47.

For the fifty-fifth fiscal year the amount levied was \$2,617,993, and the amount actually collected, \$2,680,188.39. From other sources the receipts were \$994,488.30; making an aggregate for the year of \$3,674,676.69.

The amount apportioned to the several counties in the fifty-fourth fiscal year was \$3,527,335.86, and in the fifty-fifth, \$3,677,932.14; equal to \$9.44 and \$9.56 per census child, according to the apportionment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The census returns for the year 1904, reported to me in July last, give the total number of children of school age as 407,398; an increase of 33,399 over the number reported two years ago.

The amount necessary to be raised by the tax levy for school purposes for each of the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years is \$2,851,786.

Following is a table showing the amounts apportioned annually to the counties from the State School Fund for the past twenty-five years:

Fiscal year ending June 30—		Fiscal year ending June 30—	
1880	\$1,516,123 83	1893	\$2,844,182 22
1881	1,797,312 51	1894	2,389,299 87
1882	1,882,121 67	1895	2,794,634 43
1883	1,883,225 03	1896	3,037,933 45
1884	1,869,384 42	1897	2,961,518 94
1885	1,839,990 09	1898	3,073,909 70
1886	1,894,487 80	1899	3,114,618 40
1887	1,982,442 18	1900	3,497,316 24
1888	2,180,160 27	1901	3,461,219 69
1889	2,552,479 17	1902	3,573,316 56
1890	2,655,988 66	1903	3,527,335 86
1891	2,615,259 43	1904	3,677,932 14
1892	2,339,300 40		

The following statements show the receipts into and disbursements from the State School Fund for the two fiscal years covered by this

report. Detailed exhibits showing the amounts received from and paid to the several counties are to be found in the Appendix:

## STATE SCHOOL FUND—FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Balance from fifty-third fiscal year.....	\$1,078,691 84
Property tax .....	2,545,701 42
Poll tax .....	447,251 81
Interest on 500,000-acre grant .....	64 00
Interest on 16th and 36th sections grant.....	25,952 27
Interest on bonds .....	172,560 44
Tax on collateral inheritances .....	290,447 44
Tax on railroads .....	135,226 00
Total.....	\$4,695,895 31

<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Amount apportioned to County Treasurers .....	\$3,527,335 86
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State.....	2,398 06
Amount annulment certificates of purchase .....	211 18
Refund collateral inheritance tax .....	4,579 76
Amount paid San Luis Obispo County, account county bonds .....	88 00
Transfer to State School Land Fund.....	5,685 49
Balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment.....	1,155,596 96
Total .....	\$4,695,895 31

## STATE SCHOOL FUND—FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Balance from fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$1,155,596 96
Property tax .....	2,534,829 08
Poll tax .....	481,417 98
Interest on 500,000-acre grant .....	1,233 70
Interest on 16th and 36th sections grant.....	36,134 80
Interest on bonds .....	188,446 87
Tax on collateral inheritances .....	286,735 72
Tax on railroads .....	145,359 31
Transfer from Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	519 23
Total .....	\$4,830,273 65

<i>Disbursements.</i>	
Amount apportioned to County Treasurers .....	\$3,677,932 14
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State.....	1,021 89
Amount annulment certificates of purchase .....	249 26
Refund collateral inheritance tax .....	174 72
Expressage on bonds .....	5 95
Refund on tax of San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway .....	322 50
Balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment.....	1,150,567 19
Total .....	\$4,830,273 65

The interest on the bonds reported in the foregoing statement is the yield from securities held in trust for the State School Fund by the State Treasurer, consisting of bonds of the State of California amounting to \$1,726,500, together with bonds of various counties of this State amounting to \$1,823,250, and bonds of various municipalities of this State amounting to \$745,000, the whole of which are described as follows:

## STATE BONDS.

State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873—6 per cent. ....	\$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds—4 per cent. ....	200,000 00

## COUNTY BONDS.

Fresno County Bonds—6 per cent.....	\$51,000 00
Glenn County Bonds—4½ per cent.....	24,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds—7 per cent.....	16,000 00
Kern County Bonds—4½ per cent.....	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds—4 per cent.....	26,000 00
Lake County Bonds—5 per cent.....	41,200 00
Los Angeles County Bonds—4½ per cent.....	54,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds—5 per cent.....	132,000 00
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds—4 per cent.....	52,250 00
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds—4 per cent.....	50,000 00
Marin County Bonds—4 per cent.....	112,000 00
Mendocino County Bonds—4 per cent.....	90,000 00
Merced County Bonds—4 per cent.....	43,000 00
Monterey County Bonds—4 per cent.....	110,000 00
Placer County Bonds—5 per cent.....	12,000 00
Riverside County Bonds—4 per cent.....	150,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds—4 per cent.....	77,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds—4½ per cent.....	233,000 00
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton Union High School) Bonds—5 per cent.....	60,000 00
San Diego County Bonds—5 per cent.....	71,300 00
San Diego County Bonds—4½ per cent.....	20,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds—4 per cent.....	4,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds—5 per cent.....	33,000 00
San Luis Obispo County Bonds—6 per cent.....	4,000 00
Santa Clara County Bonds—4 per cent.....	23,000 00
Santa Cruz County Bonds—4½ per cent.....	24,000 00
Shasta County Bonds—5 per cent.....	40,000 00
Trinity County Bonds—5 per cent.....	10,500 00
Tulare County (Porterville High School) Bonds—5 per cent.....	25,000 00

## MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Bakersfield City Bonds—4 per cent.....	35,000 00
Long Beach Pier Bonds—5 per cent.....	100,000 00
Los Angeles City School Bonds—3¾ per cent.....	468,000 00
Napa City Bonds—4 per cent.....	35,000 00
Pomona Park and School Bonds—4 per cent.....	58,500 00
San Buenaventura City Bonds—5 per cent.....	16,000 00
Yreka Town Water Works Bonds—5 per cent.....	32,500 00

Total securities held in trust for School Fund..... \$4,294,750 00

During the past two fiscal years bonds held in trust for the support of common schools have been redeemed to the amount of \$374,950, and in the same time county and municipal bonds have been purchased to the amount of \$1,142,500.

It will be noticed that for the first time municipal bonds have been purchased with moneys of the School Fund. This is the result of the recommendation made in my last two biennial reports that the law be amended to provide for investment in other than United States, State, and County bonds, as it was becoming difficult to keep these moneys employed.

The State Board of Examiners is now authorized to invest in the bonds of cities, towns, and school districts in addition to the first-named bonds.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

The balance in this fund on June 30th last was \$90,392.71. This is \$80,000 short of what should be in the fund, and this shortage occurs by reason of an Act of the Legislature approved March 19, 1891, transferring this amount to the General Fund as a loan. This loan has



never been repaid. It should be repaid at once, as an action has been commenced in the courts by the Attorney-General to escheat most of the money in this fund to the State, and under the terms of the Constitution "all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir \* \* \* shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State." Unless the incoming Legislature makes provision for the re-transfer of \$80,000 from the General Fund to the Estates of Deceased Persons Fund there will not be a sufficient sum in the latter to carry out the mandate of the Constitution and the order of the courts.

#### STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Created by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 2, 1903, providing for the annual levy for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years of an ad valorem tax of one and one-half cents upon every hundred dollars of the value of the taxable property of the State, the proceeds of which are devoted to the support of the high schools of the State. For the fifty-seventh fiscal year and for each year thereafter the Controller is directed to estimate the amount necessary to be raised annually by tax levy by determining the amount required at \$15 per pupil in average daily attendance in all the duly established high schools of the State for the preceding school year, as certified to him by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This amount or estimate he must certify to the State Board of Equalization between the tenth day of August and the first day of September in each year, and the State Board at the time when it annually determines and fixes the State rate of taxation must declare the levy and rate of tax for the High School Fund in addition to the other funds. This method of procedure practically follows the law in relation to the method of estimating the amount and levying the rate for the State School Fund, but in practice the law is not followed, for the very good reason that such a procedure has been declared by the Supreme Court to be a delegation of legislative powers and therefore unconstitutional. (*Houghton vs. Austin*, 47 Cal. 646.) The method in practice is for the Controller in his biennial report to the Governor to estimate the amount for each ensuing two fiscal years, and these amounts are reported to the Legislature and by it included in the tax levy bill, thereby determining absolutely and specifically the amounts to be raised by taxation, after which it is a mere mathematical calculation for the State Board of Equalization to determine and fix the necessary tax rate.

This procedure will be followed in the case of the State High School Fund.

For the fifty-fifth fiscal year the amount paid into the State High School Fund from the ad valorem tax of one and one-half cents was

\$232,386.85; and the amount apportioned to the several counties, \$232,336.91.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has certified to me that the average daily attendance in the several high schools for the year closing June 30, 1904, is 14,489. The amount to be raised for the State High School Fund for each of the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years is \$217,335.

#### CONTINGENT FUNDS, STATE HOSPITALS.

All the receipts of the State hospitals for the insane from every source excepting appropriations made by the Legislature are paid into the contingent fund of each hospital. During the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, covered by this report, these receipts were as follows: Stockton, \$28,139.07; Napa, \$44,148.93, Agnews, \$42,456.34; Southern California, \$24,139.42; Mendocino, \$11,528.05.

Under the present law (Section 2158, Political Code) the moneys in these funds must be expended "for such supplies, expenses, buildings, lands, and other property and improvements as are required for the best interests of the hospital," and are practically under the complete control of the State Commission in Lunacy.

The principal receipts into these funds are from "pay" patients whose maintenance is provided for and paid out of the general appropriation made by the Legislature for the support of the hospitals. The receipts from this source therefore should logically be returned to the General Fund of the State Treasury or should be applied to the support of the hospitals.

I am informed that it is to be the policy of the State Commission in Lunacy to devote the moneys in these contingent funds largely to the erection of new buildings and improvements, in fact this is already the practice. I question the advisability of such a policy, and recommend that the law be amended to require at least seventy-five per cent of these moneys to be devoted to maintenance and the purchase of supplies.

#### TAX ON INHERITANCES.

The method of raising additional revenue for school purposes by a tax on collateral inheritances or devises was adopted by the Legislature of 1893. The statute has been declared to be constitutional and most of its provisions have been construed by the Supreme Court, thus rendering its application practically free from doubt or difficulty. The amount paid annually into the State Treasury from this source now approximates \$300,000, and is on the increase.

This tax is the first departure in recent years, I believe, from the general property tax system in practice in this State; the first attempt,

I may say, to introduce the more modern methods of raising revenue, and it is working so successfully that I suggest and recommend that the incoming Legislature provide for the payment of a similar tax on direct or lineal inheritances. And I further recommend that the tax collected from these sources be paid into a perpetual fund, to be invested in interest-paying securities instead of being paid out directly for school purposes, as the present law directs.

#### LOANING STATE MONEYS.

California is one of the very few States that still clings to the antiquated and practically obsolete custom of retaining all of its public moneys in the vaults of its State, county, and municipal treasuries.

Twice each year, in April and November, during the tax-paying season, millions of dollars are withdrawn from the channels of trade and locked up in the public vaults.

During the last five years the monthly balances in the State Treasury have averaged over four millions of dollars. Why should not this large sum of money be loaned out among the banks of the State and thus restored to circulation at once and at the same time be made a source of revenue to the State? It can be done with perfect safety, as has been amply demonstrated by the experience of other States.

I beg to refer you to the reports of State Treasurer J. R. McDonald, dated September 15, 1892, and State Treasurer W. S. Green, dated August 29, 1898, touching upon this matter. I trust you will give it your careful consideration and recommend it to the Legislature.

#### REBELLION WAR CLAIMS.

I have had occasion to refer to the above-named claims in my last two biennial reports, and in my last report I stated that a provision in the Act of Congress approved February 14, 1902, for the reopening, examination, and allowance by the Auditor for the War Department of certain claims, not heretofore allowed or disallowed, aroused the hope that something definite might be accomplished looking to the settlement of this claim of California.

Acting under the spur of this hope, I sent my deputy on to Washington in December, 1902, to confer personally with the Auditor for the War Department. The Auditor's attention was called to the provision of the statute above referred to, and he seemed personally of the opinion that something could be accomplished. At all events, he would at once proceed as far as he could with the examination of the claim. This was encouraging, to say the least, for the papers and documents in proof of the claim had laid in the basement of the War Department for years without being looked at or touched, and before my deputy's



departure from Washington he had the satisfaction of seeing several chests containing the papers in the claim removed to the office of the Auditor, where the examination could proceed until concluded.

Some weeks later I was advised by letter that the examination had ceased, owing to the fact that the accounting officers of the Treasury Department had ruled that the provision in the Act of Congress upon which we had relied did not apply to our case. Therefore I regret to state that the collection of this claim from the Federal Government seems no nearer success. Our only hope now appears to be to secure such definite congressional action as will admit of no doubt regarding the settlement and payment of the claim.

Before leaving the subject of this claim a very brief history of it may not come amiss.

On July 27, 1861, Congress enacted the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Governor of any State, or his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury," etc.

California had responded to the call of the Federal Government for troops and was entitled, under the provisions of the above Congressional Act, to reimbursement for moneys expended by the State; but no action looking to a settlement with the Washington government was taken until March 15, 1872, when Newton Booth, then Governor of California, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the California Legislature, passed March 1, 1872, appointed James E. Hale and Thomas M. Nosler his agents and the agents of the State to collect the moneys due the State under the Act of Congress aforementioned.

It appears, and so far as I can learn, nothing further was done toward the preparation of the claim, and certainly no presentation of the claim was made to the officials at Washington, until 1879, some seven years later, when the matter was taken up by Captain John Mullan, formerly a resident of California, then living in the City of Washington and acting and employed in the capacity of agent and attorney for the States of Oregon and Nevada. In the year 1882 Captain Mullan, under arrangement with Hale and Nosler, obtained possession of the papers, vouchers, and documents in support of the claim, and with other documents and the original State Controller's warrants drawn in payment of the various items entering into the claim, secured directly by Mullan himself from Sacramento, classified, abstracted, and prepared the claim and presented and filed the same with the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the meantime Section 3489 of the Revised Statutes of the United



States had been passed, as follows: "No claims against the United States for collecting, drilling, or organizing volunteers for the War of the Rebellion, shall be audited or paid unless presented before the 30th day of June, 1874," etc.; but on June 27, 1882, Congress enacted a law whereby the Rebellion war claims of Oregon, Nevada, and California could thereafter be examined, audited, and reported for final payment.

Upon one pretext or another action was delayed until November 25, 1889, when a special board consisting of three army officers, known as the State War Claims Examiners, appointed under an Act of Congress approved August 4, 1886, made an examination of and reported upon the claim. Their recapitulation of the claim is as follows:

Amount expended in recruiting California Volunteers .....	\$24,260 00
Amount expended in payment of Adjutant-General, etc. ....	38,083 17
Amount expended in organizing Volunteers .....	5,639 34
Amount expended in pay of Volunteer officers .....	23,277 34
Amount expended in extra pay to enlisted men of California Volunteers ..	1,459,270 21
Amount expended in bounty to enlisted men .....	900,839 50
Amount expended in payment of interest on moneys borrowed, etc. ....	1,500,545 86
Amount expended on account of militia .....	468,976 54
Total .....	\$4,420,891 96

Since the date of the foregoing report efforts have been made by our Senators and Representatives, assisted by Captain Mullan, to obtain some action by Congress looking to the payment of the claim, but thus far without avail.

It will be noted that the principal items in the claim are those for bounty, extra pay, interest on bonds, and on account of militia. So far as I can learn, and I am borne out by the statement of the Auditor for the War Department, no moneys have been repaid by the United States to any State on account of items of bounty, or extra pay to enlisted men and volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, and these claims run up into many millions of dollars. Nor is there any likelihood of such items ever being repaid at this late date. Our energies therefore should be exerted in the direction of securing reimbursement for the amounts actually paid for recruiting, equipping, etc., such items as are mentioned in the Act of Congress of July 27, 1861, and for which other States have already secured payment.

#### FIVE PER CENT CLAIM.

It is a fact that of all the public-land States in the Union, California is the only one that has not received from the Federal Government five per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands.

The Act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, admitting California as a State, did not provide, as in the case of other States, for the payment to the State of any portion of the cash sales of public lands in return for the relinquishment of all public lands and the right to tax

such lands. The admission of California as a State was exceptional. There was no enabling act, no preparatory form of territorial government, but the people in their petition asking for statehood submitted an ordinance in which it was in effect recited that the State expected the same treatment at the hands of Congress in relation to its public lands as had been accorded other States, and it was confidently assumed that after admission Congress would enact the necessary legislation granting to the State a per centum of the proceeds from the sales of its public lands.

Our faith appears to have been misplaced. For fifty years we have waited to secure from Congress an appropriation to pay California's claim, now amounting to upward of a million dollars. A bill has passed the Senate several times, only to meet defeat in the House of Representatives or to die on the files. In every report made by the congressional committees the justice of our claim is admitted. In submitting its report, the House Committee on Public Lands of the Fifty-third Congress said:

The principle of equality among the several States of the Union and that of equity and fair dealing with all the public-land States alike demand that California, having been declared by Congress, on September 9, 1850, to be one of the States of the United States of America, and having been duly admitted into the Union on that date as a public-land State without an enabling act, but on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, and having duly surrendered to the United States in her act of admission concessions and conditions exacted from her by Congress similar in all respects to those so exacted from and so surrendered by every other public-land State, and as equivalent consideration therefor every one of the public-land States now in the Union has heretofore been granted by Congress five per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of the public lands therein made by the United States, ought now to be, as she ought ever to have been, in the Union on a plane, not of difference from, but of perfect equality with, each and all of the other public-land States as to this five per cent grant.

But for some occult reason California seems to be denied that justice in the recognition and payment of her honest claims against the Government that Congress accords to other States.

The first movement on the part of California to secure this grant from Congress occurred on March 11, 1858, when the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress and instructing our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of an Act through Congress. Here the matter rested until the year 1878, when it was taken up by Captain John Mullan, referred to in connection with the Rebellion war claims, who was appointed by William Minis, then Surveyor-General of the State, the agent of the State to secure the payment by the United States of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the cash sales of all public lands lying within the State. This appointment was ratified by the Legislature in a concurrent resolution passed March 3, 1883.

Since the year 1878 the matter has been regularly presented to Con-

gress through our Senators and Representatives, assisted by Captain Mullan.

The justice of the claim is so clear and the right of the State to this grant so undeniable that I believed an extra effort should be made to secure favorable action by the present Congress, and on November 12, 1903, prior to the meeting of the present Congress in its first session, I addressed to you the following letter:

SACRAMENTO, 12th November, 1903.

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,

*Governor of California, Sacramento:*

SIR: It is a familiar fact that California is the only public-land State that has not received a per centum of the net amount received by the United States from the cash sales of public lands within her borders. All other public-land States have received from the Congress a grant of a certain per centum ranging from two to ten per cent, in most cases five per cent.

Numerous efforts have been made by the Senators and Representatives from this State to secure from the Congress the same action relative to California, and in a number of instances a bill granting five per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in California has passed the Senate but has failed of passage in the House. The amount to which California would now be entitled in the event this grant be made is considerably over a million dollars, and this amount would become a part of our perpetual school fund, the interest on which goes to the support of the common schools. It is therefore worth an extraordinary effort on the part of California's delegation in Congress to obtain this legislation during the approaching regular session of the fifty-eighth Congress, and I respectfully suggest and request that you address a letter to each of our Senators and Representatives requesting concerted action on their part looking to this end.

Senator Perkins has heretofore been very active in looking after this matter and has succeeded several times, as I have already stated, in passing the bill through the Senate. He will doubtless reintroduce the bill in the Senate this session. An identical measure should be introduced by one of our Representatives in the House, preferably by the member on the Committee on Public Lands, if we get representation on said committee, and its passage should be urged by the united efforts of the delegation.

I inclose herewith copies of the bill introduced by Senator Perkins during the last session of the Congress, and the committee's report thereon.

Very respectfully,

E. P. COLGAN, Controller.

To this letter you responded favorably, and in compliance therewith addressed to each of our Senators and Representatives a communication, urging upon them the importance of concerted effort.

The present status of the matter is as follows: Identical bills "granting to the State of California five per centum of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in said State" have been introduced in the Senate and House. The Senate bill has been reported back favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and has once come up for passage under special rule, but was objected to and went over. It will come up again for passage during the present session. The House bill is still in the hands of the House Committee on Public Lands. Congressman Needham is the California representative on this committee and has charge of the bill. During the past sum-



mer I have talked personally with Senator Bard and Congressmen Needham, Bell, and McLachlan on this subject, and all promise to work hard for the success of this measure.

#### DEFALCATION AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

In the closing days of last July I received a communication from the Board of Managers of the above named hospital, referring to me a report of C. L. Pardee and Charles F. Waymire, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the State Commission in Lunacy, on the books and accounts of the Medical Superintendent of said hospital, disclosing a shortage in various accounts of the "pay" patients, in the patients' personal accounts and personal cash accounts, and in the "orange" account, aggregating \$11,110.44. Later, in the following month, a supplemental report was filed, showing an additional and further shortage in the "pay" patients and patients' personal accounts of \$338.05, and this supplemental report also stated that the shortages occurred during a period embraced between the dates, January 1, 1897, and May 4, 1904.

These reports were referred to me that I might proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 437 of the Political Code, and bring suit against the then Medical Superintendent, Dr. M. B. Campbell, to compel an accounting and the payment into the State Treasury of the amount due the State.

During the period mentioned in the report of the secretaries of the Commission in Lunacy the position of secretary or bookkeeper to the Medical Superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital was held by A. C. Clarke, into whose charge was given the collection of moneys due the hospital from the various sources. On the date last mentioned, May 4, 1904, at which time an examination of the books and accounts of the hospital was in progress, Clarke, to whom the defalcations were traced, committed suicide, thus practically acknowledging his guilt.

The law, however, places upon the Medical Superintendent the duty and the responsibility of collecting and accounting for all moneys due the hospital, and requires him to settle with the Controller and to pay the money to the State Treasurer. My duty, therefore, compels me to state an account against Dr. Campbell, and to bring an action to compel him to make good the shortages in the hospital accounts. Dr. Campbell resigned the office of Medical Superintendent on September 1st last, and shortly thereafter left the State for a visit to the Eastern States. He has just returned within the past few days and the matter will at once be placed in the hands of the Attorney-General, with the request that he institute the necessary action.



## STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD AND STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

During the past year charges were made that the financial affairs of the above named boards were not conducted in accordance with law; that illegal and excessive expenditures were being made, and that the balance of receipts over expenditures was not paid into the State Treasury as the provisions of the statutes creating these boards required. An investigation was made in each case and the books and accounts carefully expeted, resulting in the discovery of some irregularities of minor importance, but no glaring or intentional breaches of the law. A special report was made to you at the close of each investigation.

## GARNISHMENT OF SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Contrary to the policy pursued by the Federal Government and by most of the States of the Union and hitherto followed in this State, the last Legislature, by adding to the Code of Civil Procedure a new section numbered 710, provided a legal procedure for the attachment or garnishment of the salary of an officer or employé of the State and of any county, city, municipality, or public corporation within the State. The law became operative on May 20, 1903, and at once a number of judgments against State officers and employés were presented to me for filing. I declined to file them until I could obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the law, and in due time I was advised by him that in his view the terms of the law were not applicable to officers and agents of the State.

In the meantime the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco had filed several judgments presented to him against employés of said city and county, and in order to obtain a decision of the courts in the matter an application was made to the Supreme Court by one of the employés, one Ruperich, for a writ of mandate to compel the Auditor to audit and allow in petitioner's favor his demand against the city and county. The decision was handed down February 11, 1904, the court holding the law to be constitutional and applicable to all public officers and employés as are clearly within the legislative control. Since this decision of the court there have been filed in my office fifty-two transcripts of judgment, of which twenty-nine have been paid in full or partially satisfied by warrants drawn in favor of the court out of which the judgment issued; fifteen were released, four were defeated by bankruptcy proceedings, and four failed by reason of the name of the judgment debtor not appearing on any payroll passing through this office. The fee for filing is fifty cents in each case, and the amount thus collected is paid into the General Fund of the State Treasury.

## TAXES OF 1903 ON UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The State Board of Equalization assessed the property of the above named corporation for the year 1903. The Assessor of the City and County of San Francisco also assessed the same property for the same year.

The company desiring to pay its taxes and not wishing to wait until the courts should determine which was the legal assessment, thus rendering itself liable for delinquency penalties, an action was brought under the provisions of Section 386 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco against the Controller and the Tax Collectors of the City and County of San Francisco, the County of San Mateo, and the City of San Mateo. On November 25, 1903, the court rendered an interlocutory decree, ordering the payment into court of the maximum amount of taxes due, to wit, the sum of \$364,572.79, discharging and acquitting the company from any further liability or obligation for taxes levied against its property and ordering the defendants in the case to interplead and adjust and settle their conflicting claims. On November 30, 1903, the court made a further order distributing to the Controller for the use of the State, the sum of \$133,000, and to the Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco for the use of said city and county, the sum of \$194,000, parcels of the said sum of \$364,572.79 deposited with the court, leaving the sum of \$37,572.79 to be held subject to final judgment in the case.

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

My estimate of expenditures for the ensuing two fiscal years totals \$13,750,657.00. It includes only necessary and fixed charges for carrying on the State government in its several departments and institutions and represents the amount required to be raised by the general property tax. In addition to the amount of this estimate the expenditures covered by receipts into the State Treasury from other sources, such as fees of State officers, collections by various commissions and institutions, approximate annually \$2,000,000. This is an extravagant sum for the cost of the government of a State with a population of a million and three quarters. It ought to be reduced. But its reduction must be brought about by the people themselves through their Legislature.

In this estimate not a dollar is included to cover the cost of prospective new buildings or extraordinary repairs to old, which usually call for several hundred thousands of dollars, nor for the thousand and one claims and new propositions that appear before the Legislature demanding appropriations.

In the last ten years the taxable valuation of the State has averaged \$1,271,386,655, and the average State tax rate \$0.517 on the hundred

dollars of valuation. The average amount of taxes collected annually for State purposes during the same period is \$6,298,000. You will notice from these figures that the amount of my estimate is already above the average annual collections for the past ten years. With the present year's assessed valuation of \$1,550,511,761, the average annual collection of taxes would call for a tax rate of forty-one cents and seven mills. If the amount of appropriations is kept within the limit of my estimate it will require a tax rate for each of the ensuing two fiscal years, computed on the basis of the assessed valuation of the present year, and allowing for receipts into the General Fund of the State Treasury from fees, etc., of forty-three cents and nine mills, exclusive of the two cents for the State University.

In my estimate I have endeavored to cover the additional cost of the newly created District Courts of Appeal. This increases the estimate for the judicial department nearly \$200,000 over the estimate of two years ago. It is possible that the appropriations for the Supreme Court and its Clerk will be reduced somewhat by the Legislature.

The Yosemite Commission has asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for maintenance of the Valley. In view of the probable recession of the Valley to the Federal Government at an early date, I believe such a large appropriation at this time is unnecessary.

The California Redwood Park (Big Basin) Commission has asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 for care and improvement of the park. Two years ago \$10,000 was appropriated. Roads and trails in the park are required if the people are to derive any benefit from the possession of this magnificent forest and woodland, and the danger from fires must be provided against. I have included in my estimate the full amount asked for. There remain two payments to be made to complete the purchase price of the park, \$50,000 on January 1st next and \$50,000 on January 1, 1906.

The amounts estimated for State hospitals for insane and the Home for Feeble-Minded Children were fixed upon after consultation with the General Superintendent of State Hospitals and without consideration of the amounts in the contingent funds, reference to which is made elsewhere in this report.

The estimate for the support of San Quentin Prison is largely increased, owing to the depletion of the prison fund out of which much of the expense of maintaining the institution is paid; and the increase in the estimate for salaries for both San Quentin and Folsom is based upon the necessity for more officers and guards and the demand for higher pay for such employment. Even these figures are considerably under the amounts requested by the Wardens.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate and Assembly my figures are based on the average expenditures for the past five sessions.

A new item in my estimate is that for printing the reports of various officers, boards, and commissions for which no other provision is made, the amount appropriated to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Examiners. I think by this method money will be saved to the State. Following is the list of those included: State Veterinary Medical Board, State Board of Pharmacy, State Board of Medical Examiners, State Board of Dental Examiners, State Board of Architecture, State Board of Accountancy, State Board of Optometry, State Board of Bank Commissioners, Board of Commissioners of Building and Loan Associations, Sutter's Fort Trustees, Monterey Custom House Trustees, State Mineral Cabinet Trustees, Guardian of the Marshall Monument, and State Capitol Commissioners.

#### STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 3 of the General Appropriation Act, a detailed statement of the expenditure of the appropriations for this department other than for salaries is presented with this report.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN,  
Controller.



## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

For the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1906 and 1907.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For Legislative Department.</i>		
Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators	\$21,500 00	
Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen	42,000 00	
Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate	21,000 00	
Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly	28,000 00	
Contingent expenses of the Senate	45,000 00	
Contingent expenses of the Assembly	52,000 00	
		\$209,500 00
<i>For Judicial Department.</i>		
Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	\$84,000 00	
Salaries of Judges of District Courts of Appeal	108,000 00	
State's portion of salaries of Judges of Superior Courts	329,500 00	
Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court	6,000 00	
Salary of Chief Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court	4,800 00	
Salaries of five Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court	18,000 00	
Salary of Stenographer to Clerk of Supreme Court	2,000 00	
Salary of Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal	5,000 00	
Salaries of three Assistant Reporters of Decisions of Supreme Court and District Courts of Appeal	14,400 00	
Salaries of three Clerks of District Courts of Appeal	14,400 00	
Salaries of two Secretaries of Supreme Court	9,600 00	
Salary of Librarian of Supreme Court Library	3,000 00	
Salaries of two Bailiffs, and performing the work of Porters of Supreme Court	6,000 00	
Salaries of three Bailiffs, and performing the work of Porters of District Courts of Appeal	9,000 00	
Pay of Porter for office of Clerk of Supreme Court at Sacramento	960 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of Clerk of Supreme Court	1,600 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of Clerks of District Courts of Appeal; one third to each	3,000 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of Supreme Court	250 00	
Postage and contingent expenses of District Courts of Appeal; one third to each	750 00	
Expenses of Supreme Court under Section 47, Code of Civil Procedure	35,800 00	
Salaries of two Phonographic Reporters of Supreme Court	10,800 00	
Salaries of three Phonographic Reporters of District Courts of Appeal	14,400 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., Clerk of the Supreme Court	2,500 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., Clerks of the District Courts of Appeal; one third to each	3,000 00	
		686,760 00
<i>For Executive Department.</i>		
Salary of Governor	\$12,000 00	
Salary of Private Secretary to Governor	8,000 00	
Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor	5,200 00	
Salary of Stenographer to Governor	3,200 00	
Pay of Governor's Messenger	2,400 00	
Special contingent expenses (secret service)	10,000 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, traveling, and contingent expenses	5,500 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.	1,250 00	
		47,550 00
<i>For Rewards.</i>		
Payment of rewards offered by the Governor	\$1,500 00	
Payment of rewards offered by the Governor, for illegal voting	500 00	
Payment of rewards for arrest and conviction of highway robbers	2,000 00	
For arresting criminals without the State	10,000 00	
		14,000 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For State Board of Examiners.</i>		
Salary of Secretary to Board .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Assistant Secretary to Board .....	3,600 00	
Salaries of Clerks .....	11,200 00	
Pay of Porter .....	960 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses .....	1,200 00	
Traveling expenses .....	1,500 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	500 00	
		\$24,960 00
<i>For Secretary of State's Office.</i>		
Salary of Secretary of State .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Secretary of State .....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bookkeeper .....	4,000 00	
Salary of Statistician .....	4,000 00	
Salary of Keeper of Archives .....	4,000 00	
Salaries of Clerks .....	16,000 00	
Salary of Janitor, State Capitol .....	4,000 00	
Salary of Clerk to Janitor .....	3,200 00	
Pay of Porter .....	1,440 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing .....	4,000 00	
Contingent and traveling expenses .....	500 00	
Salaries of two special Clerks, under Section 422, Political Code, to be expended during the fifty-eighth fiscal year ..	750 00	
Purchase of ballot paper .....	6,000 00	
Indexing laws and resolutions .....	500 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	10,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, and all other work performed and materials furnished by the State Printing Office to the Secretary of State, to be used for the purpose of printing and distributing constitutional amendments .....	1,600 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, and all other work performed and materials furnished by the State Printing Office, to the Secretary of State, to be used for the compiling and publication of Blue Book .....	11,500 00	
		82,290 00
<i>For State Capitol Building and Grounds.</i>		
Pay of employes of State Capitol building and grounds .....	\$53,160 00	
Salaries of Policemen, Capitol grounds .....	7,200 00	
Pay of Elevator Attendant, Engineer and Fireman, serving during session of Legislature, to be used during the fifty-eighth fiscal year .....	870 00	
Repairs to Capitol building and furniture .....	20,000 00	
Purchase of carpets and furniture .....	11,775 00	
Stationery, fuel, lights, and supplies .....	25,000 00	
Water for Capitol building .....	1,200 00	
Water for Capitol grounds .....	2,400 00	
Lighting Capitol grounds .....	1,728 00	
Purchase of implements and hose, care and improvements of grounds .....	13,000 00	
		136,133 00
<i>For Controller's Office.</i>		
Salary of Controller .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Controller .....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bookkeeper .....	4,000 00	
Salary of Expert .....	4,000 00	
Salaries of Clerks .....	16,000 00	
Pay of Porter .....	960 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing .....	1,600 00	
Contingent and traveling expenses .....	2,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	4,000 00	
		43,360 00
<i>For Treasurer's Office.</i>		
Salary of Treasurer .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Treasurer .....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bookkeeper .....	4,000 00	
Salary of Clerk .....	3,200 00	
Salaries of Watchmen .....	9,600 00	
Pay of Porter .....	1,440 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, contingent, and traveling expenses .....	800 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	1,000 00	
		30,840 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For Attorney-General's Office.</i>		
Salary of Attorney-General .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Assistant Attorney-General .....	5,400 00	
Salaries of Deputies Attorney-General .....	14,400 00	
Salaries of Clerks .....	9,600 00	
Salary of Phonographic Reporter .....	3,600 00	
Pay of Porter in Sacramento office .....	960 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses .....	2,400 00	
Traveling expenses .....	1,000 00	
Costs and expenses of suits wherein the State is a party in interest .....	4,000 00	
Office rent of Attorney-General in San Francisco .....	3,600 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	6,000 00	
Purchase of law books .....	1,000 00	
		\$57,960 00
<i>For Surveyor-General's Office.</i>		
Salary of Surveyor-General .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General .....	4,800 00	
Salary of Assistant Surveyor-General .....	4,000 00	
Salaries of Clerks .....	12,800 00	
Pay of Porter .....	960 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing .....	1,200 00	
Contingent expenses .....	500 00	
Purchase of, and copying maps and records .....	3,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	1,000 00	
		34,260 00
Traveling expenses of Surveyor-General and Attorney-General when engaged in contests between the State and the United States in relation to land .....	\$500 00	
		500 00
<i>For Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>		
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	4,800 00	
Salary of Clerk .....	3,200 00	
Salary of Clerk and Stenographer .....	2,400 00	
Clerical assistance in distributing State school books .....	4,000 00	
Pay of Porter .....	960 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing .....	2,000 00	
Contingent and traveling expenses (including traveling expenses under Section 1532, Political Code) .....	3,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	14,000 00	
		40,360 00
<i>For Military Purposes.</i>		
Salary of Adjutant-General .....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General .....	4,800 00	
Salary of Clerk .....	3,200 00	
Salary of additional clerk .....	2,400 00	
Salary of Military Storekeeper and State Armorer .....	2,400 00	
Postage, expressage, and telegraphing .....	2,000 00	
Care of State Armory, cleaning and transportation of arms, traveling and contingent expenses of Adjutant-General .....	5,000 00	
Target practice and purchase of medals, N. G. C. ....	16,000 00	
Allowance for Division Headquarters .....	2,400 00	
Allowance for Brigade Headquarters .....	6,840 00	
Allowance for Regimental Headquarters and Bands .....	14,232 00	
Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C. ....	202,360 00	
Armory rents, unattached companies, N. G. C. ....	1,000 00	
Traveling expenses and per diem of officers on detail duty, N. G. C. ....	8,000 00	
Hospital supplies, N. G. C. ....	2,000 00	
Furnishing coal and other supplies for, and repairs to training ships, Naval Militia .....	2,500 00	
Purchase of uniforms and equipments, N. G. C. ....	5,000 00	
Encampments, N. G. C. ....	20,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	6,000 00	
		312,132 00
<i>For State Library.</i>		
Salary of State Librarian .....	\$6,000 00	
Salaries of Deputies Librarian .....	7,200 00	
		13,200 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For State Printing Office.</i>		
Salary of Superintendent of State Printing.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Copy Editor to Superintendent of State Printing.....	3,600 00	
Postage, telegraphing, traveling, and contingent expenses.....	2,000 00	
Lithographing, engraving, half-tone plates, zincotypes, and work of like character.....	5,000 00	
Insuring State Printing Office and contents.....	1,800 00	
Legislative printing, thirty-seventh session.....	5,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	700 00	
		\$28,900 00
<i>For State Board of Health.</i>		
Salary of Secretary.....	\$5,000 00	
Salary of Attorney.....	6,000 00	
Traveling and contingent expenses.....	6,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	2,000 00	
		19,000 00
<i>For Office of Insurance Commissioner.</i>		
Salary of Insurance Commissioner.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Insurance Commissioner.....	3,600 00	
Traveling and contingent expenses.....	1,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	1,800 00	
		12,400 00
<i>For Board of Railroad Commissioners.</i>		
Salaries of Commissioners.....	\$24,000 00	
Salary of Secretary.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Bailiff.....	2,400 00	
Salary of Stenographer.....	1,800 00	
Office rent.....	1,200 00	
Fuel, lights, postage, expressage, and incidental expenses.....	1,250 00	
Traveling expenses.....	700 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	2,000 00	
		38,150 00
<i>For State Board of Equalization.</i>		
Salaries of members of the Board.....	\$24,000 00	
Salary of Clerk.....	4,800 00	
Pay of Porter.....	960 00	
Traveling and contingent clerical expenses (Section 3702, Political Code).....	10,000 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses.....	850 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	2,000 00	
		42,610 00
<i>For Commissioner for Revision and Reform of the Law.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$7,200 00	
Salary of Stenographer.....	2,400 00	
Postage, expressage, telegraphing, and contingent expenses.....	250 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	1,000 00	
		10,850 00
<i>For Yosemite Valley.</i>		
Salary of Guardian.....	\$3,000 00	
Traveling expenses of Commissioners.....	2,000 00	
Care of Yosemite Valley.....	25,000 00	
Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove.....	3,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	500 00	
		33,500 00
<i>For California Redwood Park.</i>		
Improvement and maintenance.....	\$25,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., for Commissioners of Park.....	300 00	
		25,300 00
<i>For Department of Highways.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Secretary.....	3,000 00	
Salary of Stenographer.....	2,400 00	
Pay of Porter.....	960 00	
For traveling and contingent expenses.....	500 00	
Improvement and maintenance of Sonora and Mono road.....	10,000 00	
Improvement and maintenance of Mono Lake Basin road.....	1,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	750 00	
		24,610 00



## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner .....	\$1,200 00	
Maintenance of road .....	8,000 00	
		\$9,200 00
<i>For State Mining Bureau.</i>		
Salary of State Mineralogist .....	\$6,000 00	
Support of Bureau .....	35,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	7,500 00	
		48,500 00
<i>For Commissioner of Public Works.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner .....	\$6,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	600 00	
		6,600 00
<i>For Débris Commissioner.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner .....	\$1,200 00	
Salary of Secretary .....	600 00	
Traveling and contingent expenses ..	600 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	250 00	
		2,650 00
<i>For State Board of Charities and Corrections.</i>		
Salaries and expenses (Act of March 25, 1903) .....	\$12,000 00	
		12,000 00
<i>For Hospitals for Insane.</i>		
Support of Stockton State Hospital .....	\$240,100 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	213,000 00	
Support of Napa State Hospital .....	237,900 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	211,000 00	
Support of Agnews State Hospital .....	182,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	159,000 00	
Support of Mendocino State Hospital .....	128,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	106,500 00	
Support of Southern California State Hospital .....	180,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	123,000 00	
		1,780,500 00
<i>For Home for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>		
Support .....	\$132,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés .....	94,000 00	
		226,000 00
Transportation of insane and feeble-minded .....	\$65,000 00	
		65,000 00
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., State Commission in Lunacy .....	\$6,000 00	
		6,000 00
<i>For Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.</i>		
Support .....	\$40,960 00	
Salaries of officers and employés .....	91,200 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	600 00	
		132,760 00
<i>For Home for Adult Blind.</i>		
Support .....	\$28,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés .....	22,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	600 00	
		50,600 00
<i>For State Prisons and Reform Schools.</i>		
Support of San Quentin State Prison .....	\$150,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	140,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	2,500 00	
Support of Folsom State Prison .....	150,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	125,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	2,500 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., State B'rd of Prison Directors .....	500 00	
Support of Preston School of Industry .....	70,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	60,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	350 00	
Support of Whittier State School .....	140,000 00	
Salaries of officers and employés of same .....	120,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc. ....	350 00	
		961,200 00
Transportation of prisoners to State Prisons and children committed to Whittier State School and Preston School of Industry .....	\$70,000 00	
		70,000 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For University of California.</i>		
Support and maintenance (Act of March 15, 1901).....	\$200,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	12,000 00	\$212,000 00
<i>For State Normal Schools.</i>		
Support, State Normal School at San José.....	\$8,000 00	
Salaries, State Normal School at San José.....	98,000 00	
Care and improvement of grounds, same.....	5,000 00	
Library, museum, and scientific apparatus, same.....	3,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., same.....	2,000 00	
Support, State Normal School at Los Angeles.....	10,000 00	
Salaries, State Normal School at Los Angeles.....	95,000 00	
Care and improvement of grounds, same.....	3,000 00	
Library, museum, and scientific apparatus, same.....	3,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., same.....	2,000 00	
Support, State Normal School at Chico.....	5,500 00	
Salaries, State Normal School at Chico.....	60,000 00	
Care and improvement of grounds, same.....	3,000 00	
Library, museum, and scientific apparatus, same.....	1,800 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., same.....	1,200 00	
Support, State Normal School at San Diego.....	5,000 00	
Salaries, State Normal School at San Diego.....	58,000 00	
Library, museum, and scientific apparatus, same.....	2,000 00	
Care and improvement of grounds, same.....	2,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., same.....	1,200 00	
Support, State Normal School at San Francisco.....	6,000 00	
Salaries, State Normal School at San Francisco.....	48,000 00	
Library, museum, and scientific apparatus, same.....	3,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., same.....	2,000 00	
		427,700 00
<i>For California Polytechnic School.</i>		
Support and maintenance, including purchase of stock and equipment for farm and laboratories.....	\$22,300 00	
Salaries of officers, teachers, and employes.....	46,000 00	
Care and improvement of grounds.....	5,000 00	
Library.....	1,000 00	
Expenses of Trustees.....	800 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	800 00	
		75,900 00
<i>For Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	3,600 00	
Office rent.....	1,200 00	
Salaries of Assistants, traveling and contingent expenses (Section 10, Act of February 8, 1889).....	9,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	1,500 00	
		21,300 00
<i>For State Commissioner of Horticulture.</i>		
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$6,000 00	
Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....	4,800 00	
Salary of Clerk.....	3,000 00	
For use, support and expense.....	10,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	5,000 00	
		28,800 00
<i>For Fish Commission.</i>		
Restoration and preservation of game.....	\$25,000 00	
Restoration and preservation of fish.....	20,000 00	
Support and maintenance of State hatcheries.....	25,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	1,400 00	
		71,400 00
<i>For State Dairy Bureau.</i>		
For support of State Dairy Bureau (under Act of March 4, 1897).....	\$10,000 00	
		10,000 00
<i>For State Board of Education.</i>		
Traveling expenses.....	\$1,500 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	150 00	
		1,650 00

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

For What Purpose.	Amount.	Total.
<i>For Veterans' Home.</i>		
Support and maintenance .....	\$110,000 00	\$111,000 00
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	1,000 00	
<i>For State Board of Agriculture.</i>		
Aid .....	\$30,000 00	36,000 00
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	6,000 00	
<i>For State Veterinarian.</i>		
Salary of State Veterinarian.....	\$4,000 00	9,200 00
Traveling and contingent expenses.....	2,000 00	
Per diem and traveling expenses of assistants .....	4,000 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc.....	200 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Traveling expenses Joint Board of Normal School Trustees.....	\$1,500 00	984,960 00
Salary of Secretary to State Text-Book Committee .....	3,960 00	
Salary of Guardian, Marshall Monument and grounds.....	1,200 00	
Salary of Guardian, Sutter's Fort .....	1,200 00	
Maintenance of Governor's residence.....	5,000 00	
Official advertising .....	2,000 00	
Payment of interest on \$100,000 to Hastings College of the Law.....	14,000 00	
Printing pure California wine labels.....	300 00	
Care of State Burial Grounds .....	200 00	
Printing, binding, ruling, etc., San Diego Harbor Commissioners.....	100 00	
Printing reports of various officers, boards and commissions not otherwise provided for herein, to be expended under the direction of the State Board of Examiners.....	5,500 00	
For orphans, half-orphans, etc.....	950,000 00	
		984,960 00
Total General Fund estimate .....		\$7,329,545 00
State School Fund.....		5,703,572 00
State High School Fund .....		434,670 00
Interest and Sinking Fund .....		282,870 00
Total estimate of the cost of the State government for the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth fiscal years .....		\$13,750,657 00

## DETAILED STATEMENT

Of the manner in which the Appropriation for Postage, Expressage, and Telegraphing in the office of Controller of State was expended for the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

1902.			1903.		
July	2—Postage	\$100 00	Jan.	16—Expressage	\$5 50
Sept.	11—Telegraphing	9 96		16—Telephone	11 45
	11—Expressage	14 10	Feb.	6—Telephone	11 75
	12—Postage	100 00		6—Expressage	7 35
Oct.	6—Telegraphing	14 86		6—Telegraphing	4 43
	6—Telephone	5 00		6—Telephone	5 00
	6—Expressage	10 24		6—Postage	100 00
	7—Postage and telephone	101 20	Mar.	7—Telegraphing	5 14
	13—Telephone	15 30		7—Expressage	5 35
Nov.	11—Telephone	13 85	April	13—Expressage	2 95
	11—Telephone	5 00		13—Telegraphing	8 09
	11—Expressage	9 27		27—Postage	100 00
	11—Telegraphing	10 16	May	7—Telegraphing	12 53
	18—Postage	100 00		7—Expressage	8 80
1903.			June	5—Expressage	2 57
Jan.	2—Telephone	10 00		5—Telegraphing	10 46
	2—Telegraphing	13 36		24—Telephone	5 00
	2—Expressage	1 34			
	2—Telephone	13 25			
	16—Telegraphing	11 54			
				Total	\$864 80

The following bills accrued during the fifty-fourth fiscal year and were paid in the fifty-fifth fiscal year:

1903—July	6—Telegraphing	\$4 09
	6—Expressage	6 20
Aug. 10—	Telephone	4 15
Total		\$14 44

## For the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.

1903.			1904.		
Aug.	10—Telephone	\$5 00	Jan.	11—Expressage	\$14 40
	10—Expressage	2 25		27—Telegraphing	11 58
	10—Telegraphing	6 98		29—Telephone	5 00
	10—Telephone	6 00	Feb.	8—Telephone	10 25
	12—Telephone	11 15		8—Expressage	3 85
	12—Postage	100 00		18—Postage	100 00
Sept.	15—Telegraphing	1 77	Mar.	12—Expressage	3 15
	15—Expressage	7 14		12—Telegraphing	2 00
	15—Telephone	5 00		12—Telephone	11 55
	18—Telephone	13 00		12—Telephone	5 00
Oct.	20—Expressage	2 90		25—Telephone	5 00
	20—Telegraphing	7 07	April	12—Telegraphing	4 80
	20—Telephone	5 00		12—Expressage	2 32
	20—Telephone	10 20		12—Telephone	8 65
Nov.	2—Postage	20 00		16—Postage	75 00
	2—Telephone	5 00		25—Telephone	5 00
	12—Expressage	2 27	May	5—Telephone	9 45
	12—Telegraphing	6 05		5—Expressage	3 83
	12—Telephone	12 55		5—Telegraphing	6 61
	28—Telephone	5 00	June	7—Telephone	5 00
	28—Postage	100 00		7—Expressage	3 07
Dec.	4—Expressage	3 57		7—Telegraphing	5 04
	16—Telephone	11 35		7—Telephone	11 05
	16—Telegraphing	2 55		7—Postage	20 00
1904.					
Jan.	4—Telephone	5 00	Total.....		
	4—Telephone	16 10	\$704 50		



The following bills accrued during the fifty-fifth fiscal year and were paid in the fifty-sixth fiscal year:

1904—July 13—Telephone.....	\$10 05
13—Expressage.....	6 05
13—Telephone.....	5 00
13—Telegraphing.....	4 35
Sept. 27—Telegraphing.....	3 24
Total.....	\$28 69

I, W. W. Douglas, Deputy State Controller, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for the Controller's Department was expended, vouchers for all of which are on file in this office.

W. W. DOUGLAS,  
Deputy State Controller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of November, 1904.

D. A. MOULTON,  
Deputy State Treasurer.

### DETAILED STATEMENT

Of the manner in which Appropriation for Traveling and Contingent Expenses in the office of Controller of State was expended during the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

1902.		1903.	
July 2—Box rent.....	\$2 50	Feb. 6—Sacramento City Directory.....	\$4 00
12—Telephone.....	6 00	6—Rubber stamps.....	2 75
12—Traveling.....	12 05	Mar. 7—Telephone.....	5 00
Aug. 2—Traveling.....	12 45	10—Telephone.....	7 35
2—Telephone.....	5 00	10—Press clippings.....	1 25
23—Traveling.....	83 70	21—Map of United States.....	2 00
Sept. 8—Traveling.....	11 45	21—Telephone.....	5 00
11—Telephone.....	5 00	25—Traveling.....	13 60
11—Telephone.....	11 10	April 13—Telephone.....	8 10
11—Telephone.....	11 30	13—Traveling and P. O. box rent.....	12 45
22—Traveling.....	10 25	21—Traveling.....	26 85
Oct. 6—Traveling.....	11 65	27—Telephone.....	5 00
Nov. 22—Traveling.....	14 90	27—Traveling.....	16 85
29—Traveling.....	141 50	May 7—Washing towels.....	9 00
Dec. 8—Cleaning office.....	13 50	12—Traveling.....	14 90
8—Washing towels.....	9 00	12—Telephone.....	9 40
1903.		June 5—Telephone.....	5 00
Jan. 2—P. O. box rent, etc.....	5 69	5—Traveling.....	13 10
2—Rubber stamps.....	11 00	10—Telephone.....	15 20
2—Ice.....	21 40	17—Traveling.....	22 15
2—Traveling.....	149 89	24—Ice.....	15 15
16—Traveling.....	5 50	24—Rubber stamps.....	2 00
16—Press clippings.....	14 00		
16—California Decisions.....	6 00		
16—Repairing typewriter.....	6 08		
		Total.....	\$797 01

The following bill accrued during the fifty-fourth fiscal year and was paid in the fifty-fifth fiscal year:

1903—July 6—California Decisions.....	\$6 00
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## REPORT OF THE STATE CONTROLLER.

**For the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.**

1903.		1904.	
July	6—Traveling and P. O. box rent -----	\$13	30
Oct.	20—P. O. box rent and rubber stamps -----	4	00
	20—Traveling -----	133	60
Nov.	2—Rubber stamps -----	4	00
	17—Traveling and rubber stamps -----	17	35
	28—Traveling -----	18	25
Dec.	4—Traveling -----	12	70
	16—Washing towels -----	9	00
	16—McCarty's Statistician -----	3	50
	16—U. S. Postal Guide, 1904. -----	2	00
1904.			
Jan.	4—Ice -----	17	40
	4—P. O. box rent, etc. -----	2	85
	4—California Decisions -----	6	00
	13—Traveling and rubber stamps -----	9	45
Jan.	27—Sacramento City Directory -----	\$4	00
	27—Traveling -----	23	30
	29—Rubber stamps -----	9	00
Feb.	8—Repairing typewriter -----	12	65
	8—Traveling -----	31	50
	18—Traveling and dating stamps -----	14	30
	19—Traveling -----	29	00
Mar.	12—Repairing letter scales -----	2	00
	25—Traveling -----	19	35
April	25—Traveling and P. O. box rent -----	21	50
May	17—Traveling -----	15	30
June	6—Traveling -----	17	40
	23—Washing towels -----	9	00
	23—Traveling -----	11	60
		Total -----	\$473 30

The following bills accrued during the fifty-fifth fiscal year and were paid in the fifty-sixth fiscal year:

1904—July	13—Rubber stamps .....	\$2 50
	13—California Decisions .....	6 00
	13—Ice .....	10 95
	Total .....	<u>\$19 45</u>

I, W. W. Douglas, Deputy State Controller, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement, in detail, of the manner in which the appropriation for the Controller's department was expended, vouchers for all of which are on file in this office.

W. W. DOUGLAS,  
Deputy State Controller.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of November, 1904.

D. A. MOULTON,  
Deputy State Treasurer.

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APPENDIX.

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STATEMENT No. 1.  
Receipts Into the State Treasury for the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

Counties.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Estates of Deceased Persons.	Payments Account Whittier State School—Whittier Reform School Fund.	Poll Tax.
Alameda	\$127,864 77	\$185,090 96	\$10,729 91	\$17,883 18	\$17,910 11	---	\$6 00	\$23,493 10
Alpine	403 57	584 15	33 87	51 49	---	---	---	261 80
Anaador	7,063 19	10,224 34	592 72	987 86	---	---	---	3,607 00
Butte	18,543 46	26,842 61	1,556 09	2,593 49	---	---	---	4,793 65
Calaveras	8,124 21	11,760 21	681 75	1,136 25	---	---	---	4,648 35
Colusa	16,565 13	23,978 88	1,390 08	2,316 80	631 15	---	---	3,070 45
Contra Costa	22,895 11	33,141 88	1,921 28	3,202 11	103 22	---	---	7,131 50
Del Norte	3,806 55	5,510 18	319 43	532 38	---	---	---	1,018 30
El Dorado	5,542 66	8,023 29	465 12	775 20	156 27	---	---	2,529 61
Fresno	42,152 31	61,017 67	3,537 25	5,895 42	11,859 65	---	---	13,172 25
Glenn	13,793 31	19,966 54	1,157 49	1,929 14	---	---	---	2,619 70
Humboldt	27,382 33	39,637 35	2,297 82	3,829 70	308 75	---	---	11,028 87
Inyo	2,616 81	3,787 91	219 58	366 01	1,236 05	---	---	1,157 70
Kern	28,973 84	41,941 15	2,431 37	4,052 29	---	---	---	8,339 90
Kings	10,263 92	14,857 55	861 31	1,435 50	---	---	---	3,019 05
Lake	4,786 75	6,929 06	401 68	669 48	223 07	---	---	1,480 15
Lassen	5,232 88	7,574 86	439 12	731 87	---	---	---	1,660 80
Los Angeles	164,403 86	237,983 22	13,796 12	22,993 55	13,587 61	---	673 40	59,834 32
Madera	7,711 38	11,162 62	647 11	1,078 32	153 15	---	---	3,227 86
Marin	16,428 22	23,780 70	1,378 60	2,297 65	634 00	---	---	4,272 10
Mariposa	3,359 27	4,862 73	281 90	469 83	408 22	---	---	682 40
Mendocino	15,455 89	22,373 22	1,297 00	2,161 68	1,955 26	---	583 33	6,988 00
Merced	17,848 81	25,837 09	1,497 80	2,496 34	---	---	---	4,542 40
Modoc	4,760 83	6,891 57	399 51	665 86	---	---	---	1,676 00
Mono	1,390 54	2,012 88	116 69	194 48	---	---	---	743 75
Monterey	23,981 17	34,713 99	2,012 40	3,354 00	2,537 60	---	---	5,215 80
Napa	16,171 45	23,409 03	1,357 04	2,261 74	13,431 84	---	---	5,020 55
Nevada	9,303 61	13,467 46	780 72	1,301 20	358 92	---	---	3,273 70
Orange	15,425 73	22,329 55	1,294 46	2,157 46	71 25	---	---	6,305 70



Placer	10,145 22	14,085 74	851 36	1,418 90	109 69	4,314 39
Plumas	3,630 82	5,255 80	304 68	5,07 82	---	1,313 10
Riverside	15,763 71	22,818 80	1,322 83	2,204 70	47 50	6,557 25
Sacramento	47,629 92	68,946 82	3,996 91	6,661 54	12,460 55	16,049 80
San Benito	8,591 20	12,436 20	720 94	1,201 57	---	2,318 05
San Bernardino	20,738 65	30,020 28	1,740 31	2,900 52	99 90	9,051 00
San Diego	26,233 12	37,973 83	2,201 39	3,668 96	6,396 07	8,305 40
San Francisco	597,643 08	865,119 70	50,151 86	83,586 45	176,644 08	100,061 75
San Joaquin	43,830 52	63,446 98	3,678 09	6,130 15	7,741 42	8,962 32
San Luis Obispo	17,324 18	25,077 67	1,453 79	2,422 96	---	4,939 85
San Mateo	20,530 56	29,719 08	1,722 86	2,871 41	---	2,983 50
Santa Barbara	19,003 96	27,509 24	1,594 74	2,657 89	1,984 33	4,001 40
Santa Clara	72,649 69	105,164 24	6,096 47	10,160 80	6,500 45	15,092 95
Santa Cruz	15,548 42	22,507 15	1,304 76	2,174 60	4,275 87	6,415 32
Shasta	13,121 94	18,994 70	1,101 14	1,835 25	---	7,675 45
Sierra	2,145 23	3,105 33	180 01	300 02	---	1,284 13
Siskiyou	11,377 43	16,469 42	954 75	1,591 24	90 92	5,122 30
Solano	23,859 88	34,536 32	2,005 58	3,342 64	248 68	4,811 90
Sonoma	34,006 35	50,181 36	2,909 06	4,848 46	1,826 61	11,669 15
Stanislaus	15,464 37	22,385 48	1,297 70	2,162 86	1,189 88	2,868 05
Sutter	8,465 13	12,253 73	710 36	1,183 93	33 64	3,286 10
Tehama	14,612 91	21,152 80	1,226 25	2,043 76	---	3,161 35
Trinity	2,033 08	2,943 00	170 61	284 36	214 41	1,185 15
Tulare	20,734 55	30,101 21	1,745 00	2,908 32	492 33	5,940 79
Tuolumne	9,653 14	13,973 42	810 06	1,350 08	56 96	3,713 65
Ventura	12,084 84	17,493 44	1,014 11	1,690 19	---	5,093 65
Yolo	21,261 65	30,777 35	1,784 19	2,973 67	96 02	3,296 30
Yuba	7,529 73	10,899 68	631 87	1,053 11	---	2,363 00
Totals	\$1,758,624 84	\$2,545,701 42	\$147,576 90	\$245,956 64	\$240,447 44	\$447,251 81

## STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Counties.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections—Principal.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections—Interest.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant—Interest.	Payments Account Whittier State School. General Fund.	Payments Account Preston School of Industry. General Fund.	Payments Account Home for Feeble-Minded Children. General Fund.	Total from Counties.
Alameda		\$44 80		\$1,383 90	\$2,923 77		\$387,330 50
Alpine	\$687 40	793 85					2,816 13
Amador	297 05	374 78		18 35		\$480 00	23,645 29
Butte	7,339 80	176 92		163 00	851 68	840 00	63,700 70
Calaveras	1,940 00	136 92			114 40	310 00	28,851 69
Colusa	50 00	99 20		264 00		360 00	48,725 69
Contra Costa					200 94	510 00	69,106 04
Del Norte	3,491 59	27 70				50 00	14,736 13
El Dorado	17,859 77	631 35				600 00	36,583 27
Fresno	1,831 45	1,226 83		212 70	1,627 61	560 00	143,093 14
Glenn	270 00	343 98		5 25			40,085 41
Humboldt	5,825 69	587 22			201 30	920 00	92,019 03
Inyo	1,140 00	729 22					11,253 28
Kern	3,390 85	2,041 12		132 00	161 33	120 00	91,583 85
Kings		67 20		325 70		360 00	31,190 23
Lake	450 00	267 00				240 00	15,447 19
Lassen	27,208 62	1,023 05				240 00	44,111 20
Los Angeles	1,188 20	900 98		15,034 90	1,392 00	4,720 00	536,508 16
Madera	800 00	248 32			256 66	360 00	25,645 62
Marin				132 00		530 00	49,453 27
Mariposa	170 00	44 80				120 00	10,399 15
Mendocino	5,279 98	747 73				150 00	56,992 09
Merced	1,442 45	640 96		231 05		470 00	55,006 90
Modoc	29,771 56	719 42				240 00	45,124 75
Mono	270 00	86 65					4,814 99
Monterey	1,623 59	1,368 60		132 00	262 17		75,201 32
Napa	59 20	59 20		264 00		370 00	62,344 85
Nevada	1,830 00	571 16		423 25	132 00	530 00	31,972 02

Orange					851 45		240 00	48,675 60
Placer	3,485 15	72 77					450 00	35,533 22
Plumas	24,345 79	143 18					240 00	35,741 19
Riverside	1,196 09	353 30			1,594 70		110 00	51,968 88
Sacramento		48 00			569 75	1,567 85	2,880 00	161,411 14
San Benito	1,648 63	1,596 75						28,513 34
San Bernardino	2,040 00	1,156 45			635 45		630 00	69,112 35
San Diego	7,526 83	2,097 93			374 60	13 56	290 00	95,081 69
San Francisco					4,746 60	3,256 39	21,020 00	1,902,229 91
San Joaquin	508 70	273 52	\$64 00		132 00	379 12	1,380 00	136,526 82
San Luis Obispo	2,463 58	1,402 85			275 20		400 00	55,760 08
San Mateo							120 00	57,947 41
Santa Barbara	1,379 52	354 57			1,373 10	386 10	760 00	61,004 85
Santa Clara	2,114 46	606 08			3,804 70	363 35	2,800 00	225,353 19
Santa Cruz		84 00			555 65	259 96	860 00	53,985 73
Shasta	32,760 81	394 56			19 60			75,903 45
Sierra	700 00	30 63						7,745 35
Siskiyou	42,777 32	965 20			264 00		320 00	79,932 58
Solano		2 80				513 12	780 00	70,200 92
Sonoma	1,521 21	97 30			117 55	517 36		113,760 31
Stanislaus	1,401 85	471 70						47,693 89
Sutter	50 00					132 00	320 00	26,213 89
Tehama	11,193 77	252 34			121 00	121 00	110 00	47,693 89
Trinity	5,244 42	102 78					480 00	54,244 18
Tulare	1,590 00	726 83			245 85	356 03	400 00	12,177 81
Tuolumne	3,060 61	404 21						65,300 91
Ventura	1,209 53	284 70						33,022 13
Yolo	664 44	48 86			580 00			41,150 62
Yuba		22 40			408 05		690 00	64,431 63
Totals	\$263,040 71	\$25,952 27	\$64 00		\$35,391 35	\$15,989 70	\$48,340 00	\$5,831,201 63

## STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Total from counties brought forward.....		\$5,831,201 63
<i>From Other Sources.</i>		
Railroad taxes, State's portion.....	\$250,598 72	
Railroad taxes, Counties' portion.....	815,318 96	
Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....	519 23	1,116,436 91
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	\$172,560 44	
Interest on bonds, University Fund.....	49,905 00	
Interest on bonds, General Fund.....	398 50	
Interest on bonds, James Saultry Fund.....	597 70	
Interest on bonds, Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	584 40	
Interest on bonds, San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	10,400 00	234,446 04
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund.....		133,527 84
From Secretary of State, fees of office.....	\$145,483 75	
From Secretary of State, sales of Statutes.....	146 50	
From Secretary of State, sales of ballot paper.....	6,564 00	
From Secretary of State, sales of Irrigation Reports.....	2 75	
From Secretary of State, sales of topographical maps.....	63 75	
From Secretary of State, sales of Index to Laws.....	229 50	152,490 25
From Surveyor-General, fees—General Fund.....	\$11,209 00	
From Surveyor-General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund.....	20,580 00	31,789 00
From Register of State Land Office, fees.....	\$3,340 00	
From Clerk of Supreme Court, fees.....	8,798 05	
From Insurance Commissioner, collections.....	65,101 03	
From Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books.....	90,006 69	
From Harbor Commissioners, rent of wharves, etc., San Francisco.....	750,229 78	
From Home for Adult Blind, receipts.....	15,974 06	
From Yosemite Valley Commissioners, receipts.....	5,734 66	
From Bank Commissioners, collections.....	18,203 41	
From Superintendent of State Printing, receipts.....	61,462 60	
From Building and Loan Commissioners, collections.....	8,745 16	
From State Commission in Lunacy, collections.....	1,497 54	1,029,092 98
From Folsom Prison, receipts.....	\$9,867 10	
From Prison Directors, sales of crushed rock—Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund.....	21,443 22	31,310 32
From San Quentin Prison, receipts—San Quentin Prison Fund.....	\$115,709 41	
From San Quentin Prison, receipts—Jute Revolving Fund.....	113,440 30	229,149 71
From Fish Commissioners, sales of licenses.....	\$5,362 50	
From Fish Commissioners, collections—Fish Commission Fund.....	1,485 73	
From Fish Commissioners, collections—Game Preservation Fund.....	3,021 92	9,870 15
From Whittier State School, collections.....	\$2,758 16	
From Preston School of Industry, collections.....	454 93	
From San José State Normal School, collections.....	8 45	
From Los Angeles State Normal School, collections.....	318 50	
From Chico State Normal School, collections.....	1,206 09	
From San Francisco State Normal School, collections.....	15 95	
From San Diego State Normal School, collections.....	661 87	
From Mendocino State Hospital, collections.....	5,264 96	
From Southern California State Hospital, collections.....	11,483 50	
From Agnews State Hospital, collections.....	20,895 29	
From Stockton State Hospital, collections.....	12,739 34	
From Napa State Hospital, collections.....	20,091 60	
From Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, collections.....	5,346 62	
From Home for Feeble-Minded Children, collections.....	4,604 66	
From Veterans' Home, collections and receipts from U. S. Government.....	71,172 94	
From E. P. Colgan, State Controller, sales pure-wine labels.....	79 60	



## STATEMENT No. 1—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
From Superintendent of State Printing, sales of waste materials.....	\$61 73	
From Randall Banking Co. of Eureka, unclaimed deposits.....	97 25	
From San Luis Obispo County, deposit on condemnation proceedings.....	1,555 50	
From Legislative Presidential Reception Committee, balance returned.....	1,291 91	
From Governor H. T. Gage, balance returned.....	68 10	
From T. L. Ford, Attorney-General, balance returned.....	44 75	
From A. J. Johnston, Superintendent of State Printing, money returned.....	5 40	
From Trustees of Los Angeles State Normal School, money returned.....	416 70	
From Clio Lloyd, Chief Clerk of Assembly, money returned.....	21 00	
From J. A. Perry, money returned.....	90 00	
From State Board of Barber Examiners, balance returned.....	104 48	
From Wm. Lyon, money returned.....	5 00	
From Santa Barbara County, money returned.....	12 50	
		\$160,876 78
Total actual receipts.....		\$8,960,191 61
From canceled warrants.....		166 65
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	\$555 72	
Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home of California.....	55,000 00	
Transferred from School Fund to School Land Fund.....	5,685 49	
Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund.....	6,617 74	
Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund.....	85,000 00	
		207,875 23
Total receipts.....		\$9,168,233 49

## STATEMENT No. 2.

## Receipts into the State Treasury for the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.

Countries.	General Fund.	School Fund.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	State University Fund.	Poll Tax.	State High School Fund.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Costs of Foreclosure Suits.
Alameda	\$404,004 43	\$203,769 00	\$11,778 56	\$23,557 11	\$25,480 39	\$17,067 82	\$16,416 63	-----
Alpine	1,304 98	658 19	38 05	76 09	302 60	56 77	-----	-----
Amador	16,111 91	8,126 42	469 73	939 47	3,412 25	704 61	129 37	-----
Butte	51,608 38	26,029 88	1,504 61	3,009 24	5,969 90	2,256 94	-----	-----
Calaveras	18,747 10	9,455 53	546 56	1,093 12	3,916 65	819 84	-----	-----
Colusa	39,838 54	20,093 50	1,161 48	2,322 94	2,409 75	1,742 21	1,220 00	-----
Contra Costa	65,732 88	33,184 17	1,918 17	3,836 33	7,420 35	2,877 24	573 78	-----
Del Norte	10,016 46	5,032 04	292 03	584 06	1,023 15	438 03	497 72	-----
El Dorado	14,539 31	7,333 23	423 88	847 76	2,431 00	635 85	27 39	-----
Fresno	107,890 28	54,417 01	3,145 49	6,290 99	12,864 30	4,718 24	-----	\$19 65
Glenn	33,822 57	17,059 20	986 08	1,972 16	2,041 70	1,479 12	1,808 13	-----
Humboldt	85,090 80	42,917 01	2,480 75	4,961 51	14,561 20	3,721 13	2,165 10	-----
Inyo	6,850 74	3,455 38	189 73	399 47	1,215 50	299 60	184 75	-----
Kern	72,219 04	36,425 35	2,105 51	4,211 02	11,060 80	3,158 27	588 54	-----
Kings	24,713 81	12,464 99	720 52	1,441 03	3,728 05	1,080 79	-----	-----
Lake	11,555 78	5,828 43	336 90	673 81	1,658 45	505 36	-----	-----
Lassen	14,752 63	7,440 83	430 10	860 22	1,680 85	645 15	-----	-----
Los Angeles	557,107 04	280,980 85	16,242 19	32,484 38	74,154 78	24,363 28	16,795 76	-----
Madera	19,154 70	9,661 18	558 45	1,116 90	2,406 55	837 68	-----	-----
Marin	46,888 92	23,648 00	1,366 93	2,732 87	3,902 35	2,030 40	4,448 55	-----
Mariposa	8,170 27	4,120 87	238 20	476 40	1,131 43	357 31	292 11	-----
Mendocino	43,907 63	22,145 86	1,280 10	2,560 20	8,224 60	1,920 14	389 34	-----
Merced	44,231 95	22,309 40	1,289 56	2,579 12	4,516 90	1,934 33	-----	-----
Modoc	13,722 59	6,921 30	400 07	800 16	1,302 90	600 12	2,649 74	-----
Mono	3,606 34	1,818 93	105 14	210 28	778 60	157 72	-----	-----
Monterey	57,618 80	29,061 38	1,679 85	3,359 69	5,276 90	2,519 78	1,629 79	-----
Napa	44,682 40	22,536 63	1,302 70	2,605 38	5,228 50	1,954 04	540 73	-----
Nevada	21,810 57	11,000 66	635 87	1,271 75	3,843 70	953 82	1,563 43	-----
Orange	43,167 16	21,772 36	1,258 52	2,517 04	6,449 10	1,887 78	1,139 26	-----

Placer	24,608 39	12,411 81	717 64	1,434 89	3,842 85	1,076 17	1,354 78
Plumas	9,372 16	4,727 07	273 24	546 48	1,309 75	409 86	
Riverside	47,474 75	23,944 99	1,384 10	2,768 21	8,068 25	2,076 15	1,082 00
Sacramento	135,418 95	68,301 69	3,948 08	7,896 14	18,630 30	5,922 11	8,335 24
San Benito	21,172 36	10,678 78	617 27	1,234 54	2,403 40	925 91	
San Bernardino	59,607 62	30,064 48	1,737 83	3,475 66	9,038 30	2,606 75	1,492 31
San Diego	61,889 30	31,215 31	1,804 35	3,608 71	9,447 50	2,706 53	5,580 50
San Francisco	1,760,727 70	888,063 82	51,333 17	102,666 35	87,092 80	76,989 75	138,342 19
San Joaquin	109,720 52	55,340 09	3,198 85	6,397 70	15,927 21	4,798 28	9,081 94
San Luis Obispo	42,816 20	21,595 35	1,248 28	2,496 57	5,078 65	1,872 43	1,137 39
San Mateo	57,141 45	28,820 61	1,665 93	3,331 87	3,632 90	2,498 89	8,962 49
Santa Barbara	55,934 32	28,211 77	1,630 73	3,261 48	4,820 80	2,446 12	5,884 07
Santa Clara	203,624 57	102,702 77	5,936 58	11,873 16	16,165 80	8,904 87	9,643 68
Santa Cruz	41,323 32	20,842 36	1,204 76	2,409 53	6,052 00	1,807 17	857 00
Shasta	31,132 30	15,702 28	907 64	1,815 30	8,989 20	1,361 46	
Sierra	5,873 91	2,962 64	171 25	342 50	1,375 00	256 89	
Siskiyou	29,970 23	15,116 13	873 76	1,747 53	7,314 05	1,310 65	591 05
Solano	64,331 87	32,447 28	1,875 56	3,751 13	4,863 40	2,813 35	544 20
Sonoma	97,184 61	49,017 30	2,833 37	5,666 75	12,716 45	4,250 05	6,061 29
Stanislaus	38,738 88	19,569 11	1,131 16	2,262 33	4,725 10	1,636 75	5,254 69
Sutter	20,520 19	10,349 84	598 26	1,196 50	739 50	897 39	354 02
Tehama	36,039 92	18,177 58	1,050 72	2,101 45	3,102 80	1,576 10	
Trinity	5,208 09	2,618 01	151 85	303 68	1,961 00	227 76	113 50
Tulare	51,467 00	25,958 57	1,500 50	3,000 99	6,427 30	2,250 74	20,170 02
Tuolumne	22,436 90	11,316 57	654 13	1,308 27	5,168 85	981 21	1,929 56
Ventura	34,922 31	17,613 87	1,018 14	2,036 29	7,881 20	1,527 21	218 69
Yolo	55,493 87	27,989 61	1,617 90	3,235 79	3,517 30	2,426 85	5,830 76
Yuba	18,583 08	9,372 81	541 78	1,083 56	2,453 10	812 66	711 03
Totals	\$5,025,731 78	\$2,534,829 08	\$146,522 36	\$293,044 86	\$481,417 98	\$219,783 43	\$286,735 72
							\$68 00

## STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Counties.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections. Principal.	State School Lands, 16th and 36th Sections. Interest.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant. Principal.	State School Lands, 500,000-Acre Grant. Interest.	Payments Account Pres- ton School of Industry.	Payments Account Whit- tier State School.	Payments Account Home for Feeble- Minded Children.	Total from Counties.
Alameda		\$44 80			\$2,133 97	\$521 30	\$430 00	\$705,804 01
Alpine	\$2,885 93	437 75			79 20			5,760 36
Anaador	2,900 00	543 35			1,166 72	157 50	480 00	33,956 31
Butte	2,856 27	199 62			132 00	132 70	750 00	95,539 06
Calaveras	270 00	142 13					250 00	35,505 63
Colusa		261 60				242 00	360 00	69,632 22
Contra Costa					280 50		390 00	116,273 42
Del Norte	4,960 00	33 04		\$32 00		111 40	110 00	23,149 93
El Dorado	2,425 98	1,190 84					580 00	30,435 24
Fresno	8,499 44	1,154 78			1,782 35	397 40	600 00	201,779 93
Glenn	297 13	260 35			70 03	59 90		59,916 37
Humboldt	7,899 00	164 58		5 83	170 50		840 00	165,006 41
Inyo	549 86	1,037 23						14,192 26
Kern	2,411 16	1,444 66			36 30	249 90	220 00	134,130 55
Kings		89 60			61 96	209 10	360 00	44,869 85
Lake	977 58	485 69					240 00	22,262 00
Lassen	14,671 35	1,149 43			12 83		240 00	41,863 39
Los Angeles	440 00	550 52			794 18	18,140 65	4,080 00	1,026,722 63
Madera	720 00	168 62			123 19	96 75	340 00	35,244 02
Marin					31 16	158 95	560 00	85,789 13
Mariposa	40 00	106 52					120 00	15,053 13
Mendocino	24,420 01	922 27					120 00	105,890 15
Merced	1,459 04	1,047 16				492 75	480 00	80,340 21
Modoc	11,866 72	1,076 67				64 00	240 00	33,844 27
Mono	1,200 07	5,773 41						13,650 49
Monterey	2,088 72	1,496 24			132 00	132 00		104,995 15
Napa	283 91	80 02			58 66	343 30	440 00	80,056 27
Nevada	840 00	98 63			132 00	375 40	540 00	43,068 83
Orange						978 90	340 00	79,510 12
Placer	987 85	33 55				113 85	400 00	46,981 58



Plumas.....	25,981 55	610 07	---	---	---	---	---	240 00	43,480 18
Riverside.....	330 00	478 54	---	---	---	---	---	260 00	89,816 64
Sacramento.....	480 00	31 66	---	---	---	---	---	1,620 00	251,636 49
San Benito.....	2,963 72	2,940 60	---	---	---	---	---	---	42,936 58
San Bernardino.....	949 16	1,192 97	---	---	---	---	---	760 00	111,884 33
San Diego.....	5,458 77	2,426 31	---	---	---	---	---	360 00	125,221 28
San Francisco.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,405 00	3,131,908 56
San Joaquin.....	680 04	462 52	320 53	---	---	---	---	132 00	207,902 78
San Luis Obispo.....	2,609 21	677 30	---	---	---	---	---	420 00	80,377 43
San Mateo.....	160 00	579 40	---	---	---	---	---	120 00	106,913 54
Santa Barbara.....	2,806 10	394 43	---	---	---	---	---	450 00	107,425 62
Santa Clara.....	1,027 09	370 81	---	---	---	---	---	2,405 00	366,297 40
Santa Cruz.....	---	95 20	---	---	---	---	---	820 00	76,328 30
Shasta.....	9,740 00	380 04	---	---	---	---	---	10 00	70,257 87
Sierra.....	240 00	4 30	---	---	---	---	---	130 00	11,356 49
Siskiyou.....	23,774 18	2,115 18	240 00	---	---	---	---	240 00	84,597 33
Solano.....	---	2 80	---	---	---	---	---	890 00	111,987 09
Sonoma.....	1,211 41	74 87	320 00	---	---	---	---	2,440 00	182,670 50
Stanislaus.....	---	539 20	---	---	---	---	---	120 00	74,229 22
Sutter.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tehama.....	4,274 63	671 21	---	---	---	---	---	120 00	34,920 80
Trinity.....	13,322 37	485 41	---	---	---	---	---	450 00	67,554 41
Tulare.....	1,420 00	681 20	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,391 67
Tuolumne.....	2,528 12	636 12	---	---	---	---	---	390 00	113,848 47
Ventura.....	---	138 27	---	---	---	---	---	---	47,020 46
Yolo.....	355 45	61 60	---	---	---	---	---	---	66,794 73
Yuba.....	40 00	31 73	---	---	---	---	---	700 00	101,090 84
Totals.....	\$196,361 82	\$36,134 80	\$900 53	\$1,233 70	\$14,624 65	\$37,632 97	\$486 80	\$9,323,701 68	

## STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Total from counties brought forward.....		\$9,323,701 68
<i>From Other Sources.</i>		
Railroad taxes, State's portion.....	\$471,300 96	
Railroad taxes, Counties' portion.....	879,662 04	1,350,963 00
Interest on bonds held in trust for School Fund.....	\$188,446 87	
Interest on bonds, University Fund.....	49,875 00	
Interest on bonds, General Fund.....	20,169 25	
Interest on bonds, James Saultry Fund.....	253 85	
Interest on bonds, Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	583 40	
Interest on bonds, San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund.....	10,400 00	269,728 37
Redemption of bonds held in trust for School Fund.....		273,444 38
From Secretary of State, fees of office.....	\$152,870 70	
From Secretary of State, sales of Statutes.....	349 90	
From Secretary of State, sales of ballot paper.....	1,645 90	
From Secretary of State, sales of topographical maps.....	20 75	154,887 25
From Surveyor-General, fees—General Fund.....	\$10,067 50	
From Surveyor-General, fees—School Land Deposit Fund.....	10,400 00	20,467 50
From Register of State Land Office, fees.....		4,110 00
From Clerk of Supreme Court, fees.....		9,554 20
From Insurance Commissioner, collections.....		71,260 98
From Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books—School Book Fund.....	\$99,259 15	
From Superintendent of Public Instruction, sales of State school text-books—Text-Book Royalty Fund.....	9,631 50	108,890 65
From Harbor Commissioners, rent of wharves, etc., San Francisco.....		900,043 92
From Home for Adult Blind, receipts.....		19,489 82
From Yosemite Valley Commissioners, receipts.....		6,792 09
From Bank Commissioners, collections.....		18,364 08
From Building and Loan Commissioners, collections.....		7,965 58
From Superintendent of State Printing, receipts.....	\$77,097 22	
From Superintendent of State Printing, sales of waste materials.....	800 70	77,897 92
From State Commission in Lunacy, collections.....		1,713 01
From escheated estates.....		2,646 97
From San Quentin Prison—San Quentin Prison Fund.....	\$119,747 75	
From San Quentin Prison—Revolving Jute Fund.....	164,570 41	284,318 16
From Fish Commissioners, sales of licenses.....	\$5,720 00	
From Fish Commissioners, collections—Fish Commission Fund.....	2,933 11	
From Fish Commissioners, collections—Game Preservation Fund.....	3,335 37	11,988 48
From Folsom Prison, receipts.....	\$10,649 67	
From Prison Directors, sales of crushed rock.....	15,762 89	26,412 56
From Whittier State School, collections—Whittier Reform School Fund.....	\$62 50	
From Whittier State School, collections—General Fund.....	2,215 36	2,277 86
From Preston School of Industry, collections.....		344 88
From San José State Normal School, collections.....	\$63 90	
From Los Angeles State Normal School, collections.....	579 10	
From Chico State Normal School, collections.....	1,305 18	
From San Francisco State Normal School, collections.....	1,125 70	
From San Diego State Normal School, collections.....	6 73	3,080 61
From California Polytechnic School, collections.....		3,432 12
From Mendocino State Hospital, collections.....	\$6,263 09	
From Southern California State Hospital, collections.....	12,655 92	
From Agnews State Hospital, collections.....	21,561 05	

## STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
From Stockton State Hospital, collections	\$15,309 73	
From Napa State Hospital, collections	24,057 33	
		\$79,937 12
From Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, collections		6,556 56
From Home for Feeble-Minded Children, collections		5,586 96
From E. P. Colgan, State Controller, sales of pure-wine labels	\$99 50	
From E. P. Colgan, State Controller, fees, Sec. 710, C. C. P.	9 00	
From Veterans' Home, collections and receipts from U. S. Government	54,096 90	
From M. G. Aguirre, Warden San Quentin, money returned	30 00	
From McKinley Industrial Home, money returned	37 50	
From W. A. White, Sheriff Los Angeles Co., money returned	19 35	
From Managers Southern California State Hospital, money returned	22 00	
From San Francisco Presbyterian Orphanage, money returned	96 62	
From Trustees of Chico State Normal School, money returned	150 00	
From Trustees of San José State Normal School, money returned	80 00	
From P. M. Coburn, Sheriff of Riverside County, money returned	24 00	
From T. J. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Instruction, money returned	4 25	
From Trustees of Home for Feeble-Minded Children, money returned	71	
From W. W. Waggoner, Debris Commissioner, money returned	242 10	
From Board of Sutter's Fort Trustees, money returned	10 50	
From F. A. Treat, fine against J. P. Bennett, Assessor	300 00	
From State Board of Examiners, sales of old property	140 00	
From J. B. Lauck, Adjutant-General, sales of old military stores	471 86	
From Gov. Geo. C. Pardee, amount received account of war United States vs. Spain	2,928 63	
From Insurance Commissioner, sale of old safe	135 00	
		58,897 92
Total actual receipts		\$13,104,754 63
From canceled warrants		844 80
<i>Transfer Account.</i>		
Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund	\$55,572 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home of California	55,000 00	
Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund	13,987 12	
Transferred from Railway Tax Contingent Fund to School Fund	519 23	
Transferred from State School Land Fund to General Fund	754,000 00	
Transferred from School Land Deposit Fund to General Fund	68,000 00	
Transferred from State Library Fund to General Fund	25,000 00	
Transferred from Estates of Deceased Persons Fund to General Fund	98,000 00	
Transferred from Dissolved Savings Bank Fund to General Fund	30,000 00	
Transferred from State School Fund to General Fund	36,000 00	
Transferred from Jute Revolving Fund to General Fund	100,000 00	
Transferred from San Quentin Fund to General Fund	20,000 00	
Transferred from Folsom Fund to General Fund	20,000 00	
Transferred from Railway Tax Fund to General Fund	17,000 00	
Transferred from School Book Fund to General Fund	50,000 00	
Transferred from S. F. Depot Sinking Fund to General Fund	90,000 00	
Transferred from Contingent Fund, Napa Hospital, to General Fund	25,000 00	
Transferred from Contingent Fund, Agnews Hospital, to General Fund	35,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to State School Land Fund	754,000 00	

## STATEMENT No. 2—Continued.

Sources.	Amount.	Total.
Transferred from General Fund to State Library Fund .....	\$25,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Estates of Deceased Persons Fund .....	98,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Dissolved Savings Bank Fund .....	30,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to State School Fund .....	36,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Jute Revolving Fund ...	100,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Railway Tax Fund .....	17,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to San Quentin Prison Fund ..	20,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to School Land Deposit Fund .....	68,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Folsom Prison Fund .....	20,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to State School Book Fund ..	50,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund .....	90,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Napa Hospital .....	25,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Agnews Hospital .....	35,000 00	
		\$2,861,078 35
Total receipts (including transfers) .....		\$15,966,677 78



## STATEMENT No. 3.

Showing Amount of Each Appropriation, Amount Expended, and Total Expended during the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
<i>Legislative Department.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.		\$21,500 00	\$21,460 10	\$39 90
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate		21,000 00	19,233 50	1,766 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent expenses of the Senate		11,000 00		
Jan. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Senate		30,000 00		
Mar. 11, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Senate		10,000 00	51,950 00	50 00
Mar. 16, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Senate		1,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Per diem and mileage of Assemblymen		42,000 00	41,213 20	786 80
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly		28,000 00	27,050 00	950 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		15,000 00		
Jan. 30, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		20,000 00	59,922 30	77 70
Feb. 23, 1903	Contingent expenses of the Assembly		25,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Legislative printing, Thirty-fifth Session		2,500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Legislative printing, Thirty-fifth Session	\$2,335 50		4,664 32	171 18
<i>Judicial Department.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	State's portion of salaries of Judges of the Superior Court		\$159,562 50	\$160,483 85	
Mar. 21, 1901	State's portion of salaries of Judges of the Superior Court	\$584 90		1,666 70	\$584 90
Mar. 21, 1901	State's portion of salaries of Judges of the Superior Court	2,251 60	42,000 00	41,850 05	149 95
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court			283 35	
Mar. 18, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Clerk of Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Chief Deputy, Clerk of Supreme Court		9,000 00	9,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court		2,500 00	2,500 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Secretaries, Supreme Court		4,800 00	4,800 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Photographic Reporter, Supreme Court		5,400 00	5,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Bailiffs, Supreme Court		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Librarian, Supreme Court		1,500 00	1,500 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Clerk of Supreme Court		480 00	480 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Supreme Court Commissioners and Secretary	34,600 00		32,640 00	1,960 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court		125 00	42 90	82 10
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court	88 55		61 40	27 15
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court		500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	100 71		533 81	66 90
					\$225,493 42

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
<i>Judicial Department—Continued.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	\$150 28		\$49 57	\$100 71	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court Commissioners		\$50 00	58 00	30	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court Commissioners	8 30				
Mar. 21, 1901	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. C. P.	2,900 65	17,900 00	15,376 92	2,523 08	
Mar. 21, 1901	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. C. P.			1,372 18	1,528 47	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court		1,750 00	1,917 50	332 50	
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court		500 00	500 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Carpeting, etc., office of Clerk of Supreme Court		500 00			
	Support of Supreme Court Library (Supreme Court Library Fund)			1,319 23		
						\$242,635 46
<i>Executive Department.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Governor		\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor		4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor		2,600 00	2,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer to Governor		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer to Governor	\$324 35		200 00	\$124 35	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Messenger to Governor		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Special contingent, Governor (secret service)	550 00	5,000 00	5,550 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Special contingent, Governor (secret service)					
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor		2,000 00			
Mar. 10, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor		700 00	2,906 46	66 13	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor					
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor	272 59		283 71	272 59	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor	566 30		40 00	7 43	
Mar. 17, 1899	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor	47 43				
Mar. 17, 1899	Printing, binding, etc., Governor		625 00			
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Governor		100 00	566 00	159 75	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Governor	75				
						24,956 17
<i>State Board of Examiners.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary of Board of Examiners		\$3,000 00	\$2,908 35	\$91 65	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Assistant Secretary of Board of Examiners		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Clerks, Board of Examiners		5,600 00	5,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Expert, Board of Examiners		2,000 00	1,946 70	53 30	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Expert, Board of Examiners	\$333 50		333 50		
Mar. 17, 1899	Salary of Expert, Board of Examiners	127 80		127 80		
Mar. 17, 1899	Expert and clerical assistance, Board of Examiners	286 30		286 30		

Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Board of Examiners		480 00	480 00	135 90
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners		1,500 00	1,364 10	587 30
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners	610 65		23 35	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners		250 00	256 08	7 15
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners	13 23		27 41	13 23
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners	40 64	250 00	200 75	49 25
<i>Secretary of State.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary of State		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Bookkeeper, Secretary of State		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Feb. 28, 1903	Salary of Statistician, Secretary of State			666 65	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Keeper of Archives		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Janitor's Clerk, Secretary of State		1,600 00	1,600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Clerks, Secretary of State		7,200 00	7,600 10	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Special Clerk (Sec. 422, Pol. C.)		1,000 00	750 00	\$250 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Secretary of State		480 00	360 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State		1,500 00	1,629 24	144 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State	\$274 07		63 70	274 07
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State	337 77		145 25	104 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State		250 00	14 25	18 65
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State	32 90		2,728 50	2,271 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State		5,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Constitutional Amendments		1,200 00	1,200 00	
<i>State Controller.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Controller		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Controller		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Bookkeeper, Controller		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Expert, Controller		2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Clerks, Controller		8,000 00	8,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Controller		480 00	480 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller		700 00		\$45 35
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller	\$210 15		864 80	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller	226 14		15 99	210 15
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller		750 00	797 01	15 39
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller	62 40		64 50	62 40
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller	126 90			
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Controller		1,750 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Controller			2,607 50	1,061 00
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Controller	418 50	1,500 00		
					26,357 69
					15,354 34
					22,229 80

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
<i>State Treasurer.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of State Treasurer.....		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy State Treasurer.....		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Bookkeeper, State Treasurer.....		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk, State Treasurer.....		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Watchmen, State Treasurer.....		3,600 00	3,890 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, State Treasurer.....		480 00	540 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., State Treasurer.....		400 00	400 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., State Treasurer.....			62 50		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Treasurer.....	\$62 50	375 00		\$87 00	
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Treasurer.....		250 00	538 00		\$14,430 50
<i>Attorney-General.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Attorney-General.....		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Assistant Attorney-General.....		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Deputies Attorney-General.....		7,200 00	7,200 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Clerks, Attorney-General.....		3,200 00	3,515 55		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer, Attorney-General.....		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Attorney-General.....		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General.....		1,000 00	1,596 54	\$3 46	
Feb. 14, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General.....		600 00		47	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General.....	\$6 47		6 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Attorney-General.....		500 00	964 78	35 22	
Mar. 25, 1903	Traveling expenses, Attorney-General.....		500 00			
Mar. 21, 1901	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.....		2,000 00	1,999 76	24	
Mar. 10, 1903	Costs and expenses of suits, etc. (deficiency).....		533 99	533 99		
Mar. 21, 1901	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco.....		1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco.....	100 00		100 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of law books.....		250 00			
Feb. 28, 1903	Purchase of law books.....		250 00	456 25	43 75	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General.....		2,600 00	2,183 00	417 00	
<i>Surveyor-General.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Surveyor-General.....		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General.....		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Salary of Assistant Surveyor-General.....			500 00		

27,635 87



Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Clerks, Surveyor-General	6,400 00	6,255 40	164 60
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Surveyor-General	480 00	480 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General	500 00	482 80	17 20
Mar. 16, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General	500 00	150 75	349 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General		15 68	3 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General	200 00	202 17	63 17
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General			
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.		74 03	65 34
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.	250 00	318 85	60 65
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.		20 50	129 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchasing and copying of maps	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General	350 00	125 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General	450 00	794 75	5 25
Mar. 13, 1903				
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>				
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk, Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk and Stenographer, Supt. of Public Instruction	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Clerical assistance, Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Superintendent of Public Instruction	480 00	480 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	800 00	800 04	\$0 05
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		2 45	09
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Supt. of Public Instruction	1,500 00	1,394 44	105 56
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Supt. of Public Instruction		32 10	01
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	5,000 00	5,953 75	2,046 25
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,000 00		
<i>State Printing Office.</i>				
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing	2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Copy Editor for State Printer	1,800 00	1,473 39	\$336 61
Mar. 1, 1899	Support of State Printing Office	302 82	302 82	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	500 00	496 79	3 21
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing		15 50	2 62
Mar. 21, 1901	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office	2,500 00	2,531 31	468 69
Mar. 13, 1903	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office	500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	350 00	593 50	106 50
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	350 00	2,600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Insuring, Printing Office and contents	2,600 00	40 00	560 97
Mar. 21, 1901	Revising, compiling, etc. (State School Book Fund)			

16,299 93

18,862 78

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
	<i>State Printing Office—Continued.</i>					
	Support of State Printing Office (State Printing Fund)			\$138,998 78		\$229,223 20
	Manufacturing school books (State School Book Fund)			76,771 11		
	<i>State Library.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of State Librarian.		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Deputies, State Librarian.		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, State Librarian.		480 00	480 00		
	Support of State Library (State Library Fund)			23,933 67		
	<i>National Guard of California.</i>					31,013 67
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Adjutant-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk, etc., Adjutant-General		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk, etc., Adjutant-General		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General		350 00	332 29	\$17 71	
Mar. 9, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General		100 00	82 88	17 12	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General		1,500 00	2,272 35	1,727 65	
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General		2,500 00	58,197 85	40,602 15	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.		98,800 00	35,495 05	751 24	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.	\$36,246 29		375 00	525 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents and other expenses, unattached companies, N. G. C.	525 00	900 00	125 00	400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents and other expenses, unattached companies, N. G. C.		900 00	899 97	03	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of State Army, etc.		1,200 00	1,200 00	300 00	
Mar. 18, 1903	Care of State Army, etc. (deficiency)		1,200 00	900 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Division Headquarters	300 00	1,200 00	300 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Division Headquarters			2,590 00	770 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Brigade Headquarters	750 00	3,360 00	750 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Regimental Headquarters		6,696 00	5,273 00	1,423 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Regimental Headquarters	1,674 00		1,353 00	321 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of uniforms, etc.	9,214 61		8,484 15	730 46	
Mar. 21, 1901	Encampment, N. G. C.	28,600 15		23,695 37	4,904 78	
Mar. 17, 1899	Encampment, N. G. C.	9,663 19		9,663 19		
Mar. 21, 1901	Target practice.		4,000 00	5,624 02	396 25	
Mar. 21, 1901	Target practice.	2,020 27		444 50	2,020 27	
Mar. 21, 1901	Target practice.	2,464 77				

Mar. 21, 1901	Hospital supplies	1,500 00	1,500 00	127 15	1,372 85
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty	1,328 76	2,000 00	205 02	1,294 98
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty	815 60		1,461 00	539 00
Mar. 17, 1899	Traveling expenses, officers on detail duty			12 70	1,316 06
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"		1,500 00	250 45	565 15
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"	842 82		1,531 05	311 77
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"	992 49		649 67	342 82
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"		1,000 00	228 59	771 41
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"	1,000 00		100 31	899 69
Mar. 21, 1901					170,823 56
<i>State Board of Health.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health		\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Attorney to State Board of Health		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Board of Health		1,500 00	1,010 74	\$489 26
Mar. 21, 1901	Prevention of introduction of Asiatic cholera, etc.	\$32 95		56 05	6 90
Feb. 19, 1901	Prevention of introduction of Asiatic cholera, etc.	73,142 48	100,000 00	9,606 80	63,535 68
Mar. 20, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health		700 00	2,804 00	97,196 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health	138 50		748 25	90 25
Mar. 21, 1901					19,725 84
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Members, State Board of Equalization		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk, State Board of Equalization		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, State Board of Equalization		480 00	480 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization		5,000 00	3,662 70	\$1,337 30
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization	\$322 60		209 65	112 95
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization		375 00	375 15	07
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization	22		34 90	22
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization	35 12			
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization		350 00		
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization		800 00	1,154 50	150 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization	154 75			
Mar. 21, 1901					21,316 90
<i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Railroad Commissioners		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary, Railroad Commissioners		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Bailiff, Railroad Commissioners		1,200 00	1,200 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer, Railroad Commissioners		500 00	458 25	\$41 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Office rent, Railroad Commissioners		600 00	550 00	50 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners		625 00	466 63	158 37
Mar. 21, 1901	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners	\$311 61		110 24	201 37
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners		350 00	121 05	228 95
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Railroad Commissioners	34 19		34 19	
Mar. 21, 1901			1,100 00	529 00	571 00
Mar. 21, 1901					17,869 36



## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
<i>Insurance Commissioner.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Commissioner		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Commissioner		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses, Insurance Commissioner		1,000 00	1,176 75	\$323 35	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses, Insurance Commissioner	\$500 00				
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner		750 00	390 50	359 50	
Mar. 4, 1887	Rent, printing, etc., Insurance Commissioner		2,000 00	1,974 20	25 80	\$8,341 45
<i>State Mining Bureau.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Mining Bureau		\$28,500 00	\$23,456 63	\$5,043 37	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Mining Bureau	\$3,116 62		1,928 37	1,188 25	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau		5,000 00	1,838 40	3,161 60	
	Uses of Mining Bureau (Mining Bureau Fund)			100 00		
<i>Fish Commission.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Restoration and preservation of game		\$3,750 00	\$3,496 20	\$253 80	
Mar. 21, 1901	Restoration and preservation of game	\$238 60		238 60		
Mar. 21, 1901	Restoration and preservation of fish		7,500 00	6,982 35	517 65	
Mar. 21, 1901	Restoration and preservation of fish	566 30		566 30		
Mar. 21, 1901	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries		10,000 00	9,384 00	616 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries	1,093 11		1,093 11		
Mar. 21, 1901	Costs, etc., suits violation of fish laws		750 00	448 15	301 85	
Mar. 21, 1901	Costs, etc., suits violation of fish laws	115 25		3 00	112 25	
Mar. 8, 1901	Propagation of steelhead trout			565 17	776 83	
Mar. 25, 1901	Removing obstructions in Pitt River, etc.	1,342 00		2,058 50	941 50	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission		3,000 00			
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission	188 75		671 75	17 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Propagation of fish (Fish Commission Fund)					
	Protecting, etc., game (Game Preservation Fund)			6,799 94		
				2,343 03		
<i>Bureau of Labor Statistics.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Commissioner		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Deputy Commissioner		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics		2,500 00	2,517 63	\$5 46	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	\$23 09				
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	23 79			23 09	
						27,323 40
						34,650 10



Mar. 21, 1901	Office rent, Bureau of Labor Statistics	600 00	600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	625 00	1,250 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics	625 00			
	<i>Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.</i>				9,168 33
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Guardian		\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of Yosemite Valley		\$10,000 00	9,297 97	\$702 03
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of Yosemite Valley			83 42	8 45
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove		875 00	440 64	434 36
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove			369 15	70 97
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners		850 00	695 44	154 56
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners			578 95	51 78
Mar. 21, 1901	Certain improvements, Yosemite Valley			20,348 84	7 63
Mar. 28, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Yosemite Valley Commissioners		87 50	105 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Yosemite Valley Commissioners		17 50		
Mar. 21, 1901	Maintenance of Valley (Yosemite Fund)			5,210 49	
	<i>Board of Horticulture.</i>				38,629 90
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary		\$2,100 00	\$1,551 67	\$548 33
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Clerk to Secretary		600 00	443 35	156 65
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Quarantine Clerk		2,100 00	1,551 67	548 33
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner of Horticulture			533 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Commissioner of Horticulture			426 65	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk to Commissioner of Horticulture			266 65	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Board of Horticulture		5,000 00	5,076 64	1,482 20
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Board of Horticulture			406 95	1,558 84
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Board of Horticulture		2,500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Horticulture		1,500 00	2,579 75	1,420 25
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Horticulture				
	<i>Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.</i>				12,836 68
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		\$19,000 00	\$17,024 63	\$1,975 37
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum			1,600 01	363 57
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		40,000 00	36,720 50	3,279 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum			3,307 87	57 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		125 00		
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum		100 00	242 25	66 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum				
Mar. 21, 1901	Uses of Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum (Contingent Fund)		84 00	4,646 05	
	<i>Home for Adult Blind.</i>				63,541 31
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Home for Adult Blind		\$12,500 00	\$11,440 82	\$1,059 18
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Home for Adult Blind			1,037 43	1 17
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind		10,000 00	9,144 70	855 30

9,168 33

38,629 90

12.836 68

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## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Home for Adult Blind—Continued.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind.	\$765 80		\$764 90	\$0 90	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind.		\$150 00	231 50	18 50	
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind.		100 00			
	Support of Home for Adult Blind (Adult Blind Fund)			14,668 16		\$37,287 51
	<i>Home for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children.		\$51,000 00	\$44,559 12	\$6,440 88	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children.	\$8,533 76		8 491 16	42 60	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children.		39,000 00	35,597 80	3,402 20	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children.	3,306 29		3,249 10	57 19	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children.		350 00			
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children.		100 00	450 00		
	Uses of Home for Feeble-Minded Children (Contingent Fund)			14,994 18		107,341 36
	<i>Hospitals for Insane.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Stockton State Hospital.		\$105,450 00	\$89,596 61	\$15,853 39	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Stockton State Hospital.	\$9,755 50		8,113 78	1,641 72	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital.		97,500 00	88,829 74	9,806 63	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital.	9,169 53		8,033 16	1,136 37	
	Uses of Stockton State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			18,440 47		213,013 76
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Napa State Hospital.		\$108,930 00	\$100,498 47	\$8,431 53	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Napa State Hospital.	\$9,665 35		8,440 18	1,225 17	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Napa State Hospital.		95,000 00	87,434 19	7,565 81	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Napa State Hospital.	10,032 52		7,692 93	2,339 59	
	Uses of Napa State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			15,159 77		219,225 54
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Agnews State Hospital.		\$82,995 00	\$75,604 58	\$7,390 42	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Agnews State Hospital.	\$9,985 64		6,345 35	3,640 29	
April 1, 1897	Support of Agnews State Hospital.	8,534 48		122 60	8,411 88	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital.		63,750 00	58,626 79	5,123 21	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital.	5,592 13		5,302 49	289 64	
Mar. 25, 1901	Erection of water towers, etc., Agnews State Hospital.	4,955 05		249 70	4,705 35	
Mar. 25, 1901	Artesian well, Agnews State Hospital.	4,074 35		2,426 79	1,647 56	
	Uses of Agnews State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			2,369 81		151,048 11

Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Mendocino State Hospital.....	\$7,519 26	\$61,950 00	\$51,405 25	\$10,544 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Mendocino State Hospital.....			5,033 08	2,486 18
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital.....			37,929 10	3,170 90
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital.....	3,683 71	41,100 00	3,415 84	267 87
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of additional lands, etc., Mendocino State Hospital.....	713 98		706 21	7 77
Mar. 25, 1901	Uses of Mendocino State Hospital (Contingent Fund).....			1,572 00	
					100,061 48
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Southern California State Hospital.....	\$12,353 20	\$70,450 00	\$63,888 60	\$6,561 40
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Southern California State Hospital.....			12,007 34	345 86
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital.....			42,641 83	3,858 17
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital.....	4,178 01	46,500 00	3,833 18	344 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Certain improvements, Southern California State Hospital.....	16,535 04		16,534 05	99
Mar. 22, 1899	Certain improvements, Southern California State Hospital.....			3,456 28	4,543 72
Feb. 27, 1903	Uses of Southern California State Hospital (Contingent Fund).....		8,000 00	20,359 98	
					162,721 26
Mar. 21, 1901	Transportation of insane.....		\$27,500 00	\$29,825 59	\$2,990 11
Feb. 10, 1903	Transportation of insane.....	\$5,315 70	14,000 00	8,684 30	5,315 70
Feb. 10, 1903	Transportation of insane, 52d, 53d, and 54th fiscal years.....				
	<i>State Prisons.</i>				38,509 89
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....		\$50,000 00	\$45,835 92	\$4,164 08
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Prison at San Quentin.....	\$8,332 51		8,320 00	12 51
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at San Quentin.....			54,969 76	5,000 24
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at San Quentin.....	5,000 37	60,000 00	5,000 00	37
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at San Quentin.....		750 00	918 50	81 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at San Quentin.....		250 00		
Mar. 13, 1903	Uses of San Quentin Prison (San Quentin Prison Fund).....			202,477 46	
	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund).....			208,736 20	
					526,257 84
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Prison at Folsom.....	\$11,595 20	\$60,000 00	\$54,984 61	\$5,015 39
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Prison at Folsom.....			11,595 20	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom.....			43,531 16	3,968 84
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom.....	3,979 22	47,500 00	3,955 00	24 22
Mar. 21, 1897	To rebuild or repair rock-crushing plant, Folsom Prison.....	6,052 10		1,050 24	5,011 86
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at Folsom.....		700 00	792 50	157 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at Folsom.....		250 00		
Mar. 13, 1903	Uses of Folsom Prison (Folsom Prison Fund).....			14,031 41	
	Supplemental machinery, etc. (Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund).....			20,709 82	
					150,649 94
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Whittier State School.....		\$37,500 00	\$31,311 95	\$6,188 05
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Whittier State School.....	\$3,198 60		3,125 25	73 35
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School.....		47,500 00	38,943 39	8,556 61
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School.....	4,037 05		3,957 67	79 38

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Whittier State School—Continued.</i>				
Apr. 6, 1891	Water pipe-lines, etc., Whittier State School.	\$17 26		\$17 26	
Mar. 23, 1893	Additional improvements, Whittier State School.	91 11		91 11	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School.		\$50 00	62 00	\$238 00
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School.		250 00		
	Uses of Whittier State School (Whittier Reform School Fund)			7,537 03	
	Uses of Whittier State School (Contingent Fund)			1,200 43	
	<i>Preston School of Industry.</i>				\$86,246 09
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Preston School of Industry	\$2,198 26	\$20,000 00	\$18,237 55	\$1,762 45
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Preston School of Industry			1,738 07	460 19
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry		22,500 00	20,798 27	1,701 73
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry	2,075 51		1,853 33	222 18
Mar. 25, 1901	Maintenance of water system, Preston School of Industry	1,375 76		792 64	583 12
Feb. 23, 1901	Purchase of books, Preston School of Industry	89 25		87 90	1 35
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry		50 00	255 25	44 75
Mar. 13, 1903	Uses of Preston School of Industry (Contingent Fund)		250 00	570 62	
	<i>Transportation of Prisoners, etc.</i>				44,333 63
Mar. 21, 1901	Transportation of prisoners		\$25,000 00	\$25,750 55	\$4,143 80
Feb. 10, 1903	Transportation of prisoners	\$4,894 35			
Feb. 10, 1903	Transportation of prisoners, 53d and 54th fiscal years		8,500 00	3,605 65	4,894 35
	<i>Orphans, Half Orphans, etc.</i>				29,356 20
	Support of orphans for first half fifty-fourth fiscal year			\$234,532 66	
	Support of orphans for last half fifty-third fiscal year			251,440 47	
	Support of orphans for fifty-second fiscal year			8,801 72	
	Support of orphans for fifty-first fiscal year			4,830 95	
	Support of orphans for fiftieth fiscal year			3,256 75	
	<i>Veterans' Home.</i>				502,862 55
Mar. 28, 1901	Support of Veterans' Home (Fund)			\$131,494 57	
	Erection of hospital, Veterans' Home	\$24,500 00		24,500 00	155,994 57



*State Board of Education.*

Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, State Board of Education	\$31 00	\$500 00	\$503 00	\$28 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, State Board of Education		17 50	5 25	12 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Education		20,000 00	51 00	19,949 00
Mar. 8, 1903	Text-book appropriation				559 25
<i>State University.</i>					
Mar. 8, 1901	Use, benefit, etc., University of California	\$75,000 00		\$75,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., University of California		\$5,250 00	6,947 75	\$3,302 25
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., University of California		5,000 00		
	Support of (from ad valorem tax)			330,194 78	
	Support of (from interest on bonds)			49,905 00	
					462,047 53
<i>State Normal Schools.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San José	\$1,136 27	\$4,000 00	\$3,671 82	\$328 18
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San José			302 80	833 47
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San José		48,500 00	43,873 66	4,626 34
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San José		1,000 00	795 00	205 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San José	289 66		42 75	246 91
Mar. 21, 1901	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at San José		2,000 00	1,865 44	134 56
Mar. 21, 1901	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at San José	294 27		214 79	79 48
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José		700 00	724 00	226 00
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José		250 00		
					51,490 26
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at Los Angeles		\$4,000 00	\$3,535 37	\$464 63
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at Los Angeles	\$582 26		435 00	147 26
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles		47,000 00	43,639 90	3,360 10
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles		1,000 00	987 37	12 63
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles	19 34		19 34	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Los Angeles		1,000 00	853 94	259 05
Mar. 21, 1901	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Los Angeles	195 14		82 15	112 99
Mar. 25, 1901	Certain improvements, Normal School at Los Angeles	6,869 57		6,869 38	19
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles		420 00	122 50	297 50
Mar. 21, 1895	Purchase of furniture, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles			14 40	
Mar. 27, 1895	Uses of Los Angeles Normal School (Contingent Fund)	18 41		368 55	
					56,927 90
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at Chico		\$2,000 00	\$1,874 49	\$125 51
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at Chico	\$182 29		180 44	1 85
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Chico		28,000 00	26,040 75	1,959 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Chico		500 00	409 15	90 85
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Chico	41 67		34 35	7 32
Mar. 21, 1901	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Chico		1,000 00	929 40	70 60

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
	<i>State Normal Schools—Continued.</i>				
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Chico		\$280 00	\$530 00	
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Chico		250 00	1,328 95	
	Uses of Chico Normal School (Contingent Fund)				\$31,327 53
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San Diego		\$2,000 00	\$1,924 10	\$75 90
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San Diego	\$97 31		80 85	16 46
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Diego		27,500 00	27,759 69	22 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Diego	282 52			
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Diego		200 00	166 25	283 75
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Diego		250 00	14 70	
	Uses of San Diego Normal School (Contingent Fund)				29,945 59
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San Francisco		\$2,500 00	\$2,527 12	\$0 16
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San Francisco	\$27 28		173 97	27 28
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San Francisco	201 25			
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Francisco		16,000 00	17,499 81	72
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Francisco	1,500 53			
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Francisco		250 00	57 25	192 75
	Uses of San Francisco Normal School (Contingent Fund)			453 28	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses Joint Board of Normal School Trustees		\$750 00	\$669 55	\$80 45
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses Joint Board of Normal School Trustees	\$284 30		41 10	243 20
	<i>Support of Common Schools.</i>				710 65
	Paid Alameda County			\$321,821 50	
	Paid Alpine County			752 44	
	Paid Amador County			25,786 02	
	Paid Butte County			41,699 68	
	Paid Calaveras County			27,339 08	
	Paid Colusa County			18,505 60	
	Paid Contra Costa County			42,447 00	
	Paid Del Norte County			6,146 46	
	Paid El Dorado County			18,528 70	
	Paid Fresno County			94,564 48	
	Paid Glenn County			11,841 97	
	Paid Humboldt County			68,734 07	

Paid Inyo County	9,082 45
Paid Kern County	36,630 23
Paid Kings County	25,325 48
Paid Lake County	14,850 29
Paid Lassen County	10,111 26
Paid Los Angeles County	441,309 28
Paid Madera County	14,174 53
Paid Marin County	32,870 48
Paid Mariposa County	10,632 34
Paid Mendocino County	48,926 62
Paid Merced County	22,641 04
Paid Modoc County	14,277 35
Paid Mono County	3,965 09
Paid Monterey County	50,210 03
Paid Napa County	33,707 91
Paid Nevada County	36,899 09
Paid Orange County	58,469 59
Paid Placer County	31,916 49
Paid Plumas County	9,176 41
Paid Riverside County	48,980 05
Paid Sacramento County	90,561 55
Paid San Benito County	16,587 97
Paid San Bernardino County	74,070 32
Paid San Diego County	74,544 03
Paid San Francisco County	777,106 14
Paid San Joaquin County	70,583 45
Paid San Luis Obispo County	50,729 06
Paid San Mateo County	32,044 56
Paid Santa Barbara County	45,284 26
Paid Santa Clara County	145,572 00
Paid Santa Cruz County	53,295 49
Paid Shasta County	41,957 44
Paid Sierra County	7,110 64
Paid Siskiyou County	35,793 58
Paid Solano County	49,130 83
Paid Sonoma County	96,106 57
Paid Stanislaus County	22,249 36
Paid Sutter County	12,181 81
Paid Tehama County	26,960 52
Paid Trinity County	7,270 84
Paid Tulare County	53,840 51
Paid Tuolumne County	23,511 10
Paid Ventura County	40,391 55
Paid Yolo County	29,394 56
Paid Yuba County	19,774 62

3,527,385 85

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
<i>State Capitol Building and Grounds.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of employes, Capitol building and grounds.....		\$27,680 00	\$27,500 00	\$180 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Policemen, Capitol grounds.....		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.....		10,000 00	11,958 70	41 30	
Feb. 27, 1903	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.....		2,000 00			
Mar. 21, 1901	Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.....	\$17 69		11 80	5 89	
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.....	6,222 54		5,981 30	241 24	
Mar. 21, 1901	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.....	2,237 87		3,098 38	339 49	
Feb. 14, 1903	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.....		1,200 00			
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of carpets and furniture.....	301 27		301 27		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Elevator Attendant.....		900 00	900 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Lighting State Capitol grounds.....		864 00	585 00	279 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Lighting State Capitol grounds.....	216 00		216 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Water for Capitol building.....		600 00	450 00	150 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Water for Capitol grounds.....		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Water for Capitol grounds.....	600 00		600 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Capitol Commissioners.....		17 50	26 50		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Capitol Commissioners.....	9 00				
<i>Rewards.</i>						
Mar. 28, 1895	Payment of rewards offered by Governor.....			\$500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Arresting criminals without limits of State.....	\$2,500 00	\$1,750 00	1,750 00	\$2,000 00	
Feb. 10, 1903	Arresting criminals without limits of State, 53d and 54th fis. yrs.....		7,000 00	7,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Payment of rewards, arrest and conviction of highway robbers.....	450 00		300 00	150 00	
<i>Code Commissioners.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of Commissioners.....		\$12,000 00	\$9,999 60	\$2,000 40	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary.....		2,400 00	2,000 00	400 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer.....		1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter.....		240 00	200 00	40 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc.....		325 00	25 42	299 58	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc.....	\$286 10		8 16	277 94	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc.....		1,250 00			
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc.....		885 00	3,100 00	90 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc.....	1,055 00				
						\$56,428 95
						9,550 00
						16,333 18



*Department of Highways.*

Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Highway Commissioner	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary, Highway Commissioner	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer, Highway Commissioner	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Pay of Porter, Highway Commissioner	480 00	480 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses, Department of Highways		300 16	\$31 65
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways	500 00	295 00	205 00
Feb. 23, 1899	Construction of free wagon road from Mono Lake Basin	15,446 18	9,061 23	6,384 95
				15,836 39

*Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.*

Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner	\$600 00	\$600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Maintenance of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road	4,000 00	3,998 91	\$1 09
				4,598 91

*Commissioner of Public Works.*

Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Commissioner	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works	250 00	429 75	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works	\$179 75		
Mar. 17, 1897	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California	24,640 50	19,110 80	\$5,529 70
				22,540 55

*Débris Commissioner.*

Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Débris Commissioner	\$600 00	\$600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary, Débris Commissioner	300 00	300 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Secretary, Débris Commissioner		75 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Débris Commissioner	300 00	180 75	119 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Débris Commissioner		30 00	23 55
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner	20 00	51 00	69 00
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner	100 00		
Mar. 17, 1897	Construction of works for restraining, etc., of débris	243,031 00	1,702 76	241,328 24
				2,939 51

*Dairy Bureau.*

Mar. 7, 1897	Support of Dairy Bureau	\$5,000 00	\$4,032 27	\$967 73
Mar. 7, 1897	Support of Dairy Bureau		535 45	1,017 12
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Dairy Bureau	250 00	442 75	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Dairy Bureau	192 75		
				5,010 47

*Agricultural Societies.*

Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 1	\$5,600 00	\$5,600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 2	1,875 00	1,875 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 4	1,875 00	1,875 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 5	3,750 00	3,750 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 6	2,800 00	2,800 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 7	2,250 00	2,250 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 8	875 00	875 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 9	1,125 00	1,125 00	

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
<i>Agricultural Societies—Continued.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 10.	-----	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 12.	-----	1,100 00	1,088 30	\$12 70	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 13.	-----	2,200 00	2,200 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 14.	-----	2,250 00	2,250 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 15.	-----	2,500 00	2,500 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 16.	-----	875 00	875 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 17.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 18.	-----	1,125 00	1,125 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 19.	-----	2,500 00	2,343 84	156 16	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 21.	-----	3,000 00	3,000 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 22.	-----	2,600 00	2,600 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 24.	-----	1,125 00	1,125 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 25.	-----	2,600 00	2,600 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 26.	-----	1,850 00	1,850 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 27.	-----	2,250 00	2,026 19	223 81	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 29.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 30.	-----	1,750 00	1,706 99	43 01	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 31.	-----	2,500 00	2,500 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 32.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 33.	-----	875 00	875 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 34.	-----	750 00	750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 35.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 36.	-----	2,600 00	2,600 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 38.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 39.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 40.	-----	1,800 00	1,800 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 41.	-----	750 00	750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 42.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 43.	-----	1,500 00	1,500 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 44.	-----	1,750 00	1,750 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to Agricultural Society No. 45.	-----	1,100 00	1,100 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Aid to State Agricultural Society.	-----	15,000 00	15,000 00	-----	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Agricultural Society.	-----	3,000 00	5,157 60	342 40	
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Agricultural Society.	-----	2,500 00	2,500 00	-----	
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of State Agricultural Society.	-----	6,133 75	6,133 75	-----	

\$101,106 67

Mar. 21, 1901	<i>State Veterinarian.</i>				
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of State Veterinarian	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	
	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Veterinarian	500 00	500 00	500 00	\$2,500 00
	<i>Bonds.</i>				
	Purchase of county bonds (State School Land Fund)			\$242,792 31	
	Payment of interest on Funded Debt Bonds (Interest and Sinking Fund)			141,435 00	
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Depot Bonds (San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund)			24,000 00	
	Payment of principal, etc., Needles School District Bonds (Needles School District Fund)			1,820 00	
	Payment of interest on county bonds (School Fund)			88 00	
	Payment of interest, relief of James Saulty's widow, etc.			597 70	
	<i>Bank Commissioners (Bank Commissioners' Fund).</i>				410,733 01
	Salaries of Bank Commissioners	\$10,800 00	\$7,260 00	\$3,540 00	
	Salary of Secretary, Bank Commissioners	2,400 00	1,613 35	786 65	
	Traveling expenses, Bank Commissioners	2,903 41	1,917 81	985 60	
	Office rent, Bank Commissioners	900 00	600 00	300 00	
	Stationery, fuel, etc., Bank Commissioners	1,323 45	697 30	626 15	
	<i>Building and Loan Commissioners (Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund).</i>				12,088 46
	Salaries of Commissioners	\$8,400 00	\$4,800 00	\$3,600 00	
	Salary of Secretary, Building and Loan Commissioners	2,300 00	1,200 00	1,100 00	
	Traveling expenses, Building and Loan Commissioners	1,467 30	619 65	847 65	
	Fuel, printing, etc., Building and Loan Commissioners	957 83	324 08	633 75	
	Office rent, Building and Loan Commissioners	840 00	440 00	400 00	
	Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State (State School Land Fund)				7,383 73
	Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State (State School Fund)			\$2,437 59	
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Land Fund)			2,398 06	
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Fund)			\$287 01	
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Fund)			\$211 18	
	Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco (San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund)			\$634,360 91	
					634,360 91

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 54th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 54th Fiscal Year.
	Railroad taxes, county portion (Railway Tax Fund) .....			\$861,592 58		\$861,592 58
	Repayment of deposits (Dissolved Savings Bank Fund) .....			\$1,106 80		1,106 80
	Repayment of escheated estates (Estates of Deceased Persons Fund) .....			\$540 59		540 59
	Refund of collateral inheritance tax (State School Fund) .....			\$4,579 76		4,579 76
	Repayment, etc., unlocated school land warrants (State School Land Fund) .....			\$640 00		640 00
	Surrender of certificates of deposits (School Land Deposit Fund) .....			\$5,820 00		5,820 00
	Reissue of canceled warrants .....			\$35 00		35 00
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Official advertising .....		\$750 00	\$668 22	\$81 78	
Mar. 21, 1901	Official advertising .....	\$253 60		14 00	239 60	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing California pure-wine labels .....		75 00	71 35	3 65	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Guardian of Marshall Monument .....		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Guardian of Sutter's Fort .....		600 00	600 00		
Mar. 8, 1901	Purchase of site, etc., California Polytechnic School .....		50,000 00	26,149 86	23,850 14	
Mar. 16, 1901	Purchase of land, etc., California Redwood Park .....		250,000 00	100,000 00	150,000 00	
Mar. 25, 1903	Expenses State of California, etc., Louisiana Purchase Exposition .....		130,000 00	25,000 00	105,000 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of State Burial Grounds .....		100 00	63 80	36 20	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of State Burial Grounds .....	38 20		23 20	15 00	
Mar. 25, 1901	Repairs and improvements, Woman's Relief Corps Home .....	254 90		254 90		
Apr. 1, 1897	Support of soldiers' widows, etc. .....	2,849 87		2,325 13	524 74	
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of ballot paper .....		\$3,500 00			
Feb. 12, 1903	Purchase of ballot paper .....		1,416 50			
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of ballot paper .....			\$6,816 00		
Mar. 16, 1901	Preservation, etc., Monterey Custom House .....	\$1,899 50				
Mar. 25, 1903	Funeral expenses of late Gen. W. H. Seamans .....		4,200 00	2,896 34	\$1,303 66	
Mar. 21, 1901	Hastings College of the Law, payment of interest .....		7,000 00	879 25		
Mar. 21, 1901	Hastings College of the Law, payment of interest .....	3,500 00		7,000 00		
				3,500 00		



Mar. 26, 1903	Relief of C. D. Douglas			5,531 00		5,531 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Lunacy Commission					
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Lunacy Commission			1,750 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Lunacy Commission	446 90				2,696 90
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Harbor Commissioners, San Diego			500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Harbor Commissioners, San Diego			375 00		29 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Pharmacy			70 00		70 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Veterinary Medical Board			100 00		100 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Dental Examiners			50 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Dental Examiners	21 25				71 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Pilot Commissioners					
Mar. 13, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Lick Observatory			17 50		17 50
Mar. 11, 1903	Claim of A. W. North			5,000 00		32 50
Mar. 9, 1903	Claim of Thos. D. Riordan			400 00		4,967 50
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of James T. Boyd, Jr.			250 00		400 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Claim of B. A. Johnson			500 00		250 00
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of T. Phillips			211 61		500 00
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of Tirey L. Ford			142 50		211 61
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of T. W. Spring Co.			5,223 59		142 50
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of J. D. Collins			100 00		5,223 59
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of Edward Fanning			52 40		100 00
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of Geo. Williams			432 03		52 40
				180 00		432 03
						180 00
	Total actual expenditures					198,802 33
						\$10,446,773 36
	<i>Transfer Account.</i>					
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund					
	Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance of Veterans' Home of California			\$55,572 00		
	Transferred from School Fund to School Land Fund			55,000 00		
	Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund			5,685 49		
	Transferred from General Fund to State Printing Fund			6,617 74		
				85,000 00		
						207,875 23
	Total expenditures (including transfers)					\$10,654,648 59

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

## Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Legislative Department .....	\$225,493 42
Judicial Department .....	292,635 46
Executive Department .....	24,956 17
State Board of Examiners .....	15,354 34
Secretary of State .....	26,357 69
State Controller .....	22,229 80
State Treasurer .....	14,430 50
Attorney-General .....	27,635 87
Surveyor-General .....	16,299 93
Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	18,862 78
State Printing Office .....	229,223 20
State Library .....	31,013 67
National Guard of California .....	170,823 56
State Board of Health .....	19,725 84
State Board of Equalization .....	21,316 90
Railroad Commissioners .....	17,869 36
Insurance Commissioner .....	8,341 45
Mining Bureau .....	27,323 40
Fish Commission .....	34,650 10
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	9,168 33
Yosemite Valley Commissioners .....	38,629 90
State Board of Horticulture .....	12,836 68
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	63,541 31
Home for Adult Blind .....	37,287 51
Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	107,341 36
Stockton State Hospital .....	213,013 76
Napa State Hospital .....	219,225 54
Agnews State Hospital .....	151,048 11
Mendocino State Hospital .....	100,061 48
Southern California State Hospital .....	162,721 26
Transportation of insane .....	38,509 89
State Prison at San Quentin .....	526,287 84
State Prison at Folsom .....	150,649 94
Whittier State School .....	86,246 09
Preston School of Industry .....	44,333 63
Transportation of prisoners, etc. ....	29,356 20
Orphans, half-orphans, etc. ....	502,862 55
Veterans' Home .....	155,994 57
State Board of Education .....	559 25
State University .....	462,047 53
State Normal School at San José .....	51,490 26
State Normal School at Los Angeles .....	56,927 90
State Normal School at Chico .....	31,327 53
State Normal School at San Diego .....	29,945 59
State Normal School at San Francisco .....	20,711 43
Traveling expenses Joint Board of Normal School Trustees .....	710 65
Support of common schools .....	3,527,335 86
State Capitol building and grounds .....	56,428 95
Rewards .....	9,550 00
Code Commissioners .....	16,333 18
Department of Highways .....	15,836 39
Lake Tahoe Wagon Road .....	4,598 91
Commissioner of Public Works .....	22,540 55
Débris Commissioner .....	2,939 51
Dairy Bureau .....	5,010 47
Agricultural Societies .....	101,106 67
State Veterinarian .....	2,500 00
Bonds .....	410,733 01
Bank Commissioners .....	12,088 46
Building and Loan Commissioners .....	7,383 73
Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State .....	2,437 59
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State .....	2,398 06
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Land Fund .....	287 01
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Fund .....	211 18

## STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

## Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco.....	\$634,360 91
Railroad taxes, counties' portion.....	861,592 58
Repayment of deposits, Dissolved Savings Bank Fund.....	1,106 80
Repayment of escheated estates.....	540 59
Refund of collateral inheritance tax.....	4,579 76
Repayment, etc., of unlocated school land warrants.....	640 00
Surrender of certificates of deposit.....	5,820 00
Reissue of canceled warrants.....	35 00
Miscellaneous.....	193,802 33
Transfers.....	207,875 23
Total expenditures (including transfers) .....	\$10,654,648 59

## STATEMENT No. 4.

Showing Amount of each Appropriation, Amount Expended, and Total Expended, during the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
<i>Judicial Department.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	State's portion of salaries of Judges of the Superior Court.	-----	\$164,750 00	\$164,581 90	\$168 10	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	-----	42,000 00	42,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk of Supreme Court	-----	3,000 00	3,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Chief Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court	-----	2,400 00	2,400 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Clerks of Supreme Court	-----	9,000 00	9,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Clerk of Supreme Court	-----	1,000 00	1,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court	-----	2,500 00	2,500 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court	-----	2,400 00	2,400 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Secretaries, Supreme Court	-----	4,800 00	4,800 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Photographic Reporters, Supreme Court	-----	5,400 00	5,400 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Bailiffs, Supreme Court	-----	3,000 00	3,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Librarian, Supreme Court	-----	1,500 00	1,500 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Clerk of Supreme Court	-----	480 00	480 00	-----	
Mar. 18, 1903	Salaries of Supreme Court Commissioners and Secretary	-----	68,000 00	33,433 35	34,566 65	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court	-----	125 00	37 15	87 85	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court	\$109 25	-----	50 95	58 35	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	-----	750 00	682 94	67 06	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage and contingent expenses, Clerk of Supreme Court	66 90	-----	48 00	18 90	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage and contingent expenses, Supreme Court Commissioners	-----	75 00	75 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Supreme Court, Sec. 47, C. C. P.	-----	17,900 00	16,019 74	1,880 26	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court	4,051 55	-----	1,479 56	2,571 99	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court	-----	1,600 00	1,590 00	10 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Clerk of Supreme Court	332 50	-----	327 50	5 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Supreme Court Commissioners	-----	150 00	36 75	113 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Supreme Court Library (Supreme Court Library Fund)	-----	-----	1,649 07	-----	
<i>Executive Department.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Governor	-----	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor	-----	4,000 00	4,000 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Executive Secretary to Governor	-----	2,600 00	2,600 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer to Governor	-----	1,600 00	1,600 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Messenger to Governor	-----	1,200 00	1,200 00	-----	
Mar. 26, 1903	Special contingent, Governor (secret service)	-----	5,000 00	4,803 50	\$196 50	
						\$297,491 91



Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor				2,750 00		2,277 06	472 94
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Governor	\$66 13					15 92	50 21
Mar. 7, 1899	Erection, etc., Governor's residence	48,758 00					46,798 77	1,959 23
Mar. 20, 1899	Maintenance, etc., Governor's residence				5,000 00		1,401 71	3,598 29
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Governor				625 00		285 00	340 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Governor	159 75					151 50	8 25
<i>State Board of Examiners.</i>								
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of Board of Examiners				\$3,000 00		\$3,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Secretary of Board of Examiners				1,800 00		1,800 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Board of Examiners				5,600 00		5,600 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Board of Examiners				480 00		480 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners				900 00		664 80	\$235 20
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Board of Examiners	\$723 20					68 60	654 60
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners				400 00		390 81	9 19
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Board of Examiners	7 15					7 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners				250 00		141 00	109 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Examiners	49 25					49 25	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>								
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of State				\$3,000 00		\$3,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Secretary of State				2,400 00		2,400 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bookkeeper, Secretary of State				2,000 00		2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Keeper of Archives, Secretary of State				2,000 00		2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Statistician, Secretary of State				2,000 00		2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Janitor, Secretary of State				2,000 00		2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerks, Secretary of State				8,000 00		8,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk to Janitor, Secretary of State				1,600 00		1,600 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Porter, Secretary of State				720 00		720 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State				1,750 00		1,749 55	\$0 45
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Secretary of State	\$144 83					144 77	06
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State				250 00		233 80	16 20
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Secretary of State	123 40					106 78	16 62
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of ballot paper				5,000 00		2,998 00	2,002 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State				5,000 00		4,452 50	547 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Secretary of State	3,277 75					3,277 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, etc., Secretary of State (Blue Book)				9,500 00		9,500 00	
<i>State Controller.</i>								
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Controller				\$3,000 00		\$3,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Controller				2,400 00		2,400 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bookkeeper, Controller				2,000 00		2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Expert, Controller				2,000 00		2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Controller				8,000 00		7,928 90	\$71 10
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Controller				480 00		480 00	

71,133 46

12,201 61

46,183 15

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
<i>State Controller—Continued.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller		\$800 00	\$704 50		\$85 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Controller	\$45 35		14 44		30 91
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller		1,000 00	473 30		526 70
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Controller	15 39		6 00		9 39
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Controller		2,500 00	910 25		1,589 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Controller	1,061 00		524 25		536 75
<i>State Treasurer.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Treasurer		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Treasurer		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bookkeeper, Treasurer		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Treasurer		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Salaries of Watchmen, Treasurer		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Pay of Porter, Treasurer		720 00	720 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Treasurer		400 00	321 60		\$78 40
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Treasurer		400 00	239 25		100 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Treasurer	\$237 50		150 00		87 50
<i>Attorney-General.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Attorney-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Attorney-General		2,700 00	2,700 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Deputies Attorney-General		7,200 00	7,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Attorney-General		4,800 00	4,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Attorney-General		1,800 00	1,800 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Attorney-General		480 00	480 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General		1,000 00	989 58		\$10 42
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Attorney-General	\$3 93		3 50		43
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Attorney-General		500 00	473 90		26 10
Mar. 26, 1903	Costs and expenses of suits, etc.		2,000 00	1,378 33		621 67
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco		1,200 00	1,100 00		100 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Attorney-General, San Francisco	100 00		100 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of law books		500 00	477 45		22 55
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of law books	43 75		41 85		1 90
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General		2,600 00	2,556 75		43 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Attorney-General	543 00		543 00		
						\$20,441 64
						15,240 85
						27,644 36

*Surveyor-General.*

Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Surveyor-General	\$3,000 00			\$3,000 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Surveyor-General	2,400 00			2,400 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Surveyor-General	2,000 00			1,972 25
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Clerks, Attorney-General	6,400 00			6,400 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Surveyor-General	480 00			480 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General	600 00			379 94
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General		\$20 70		20 70
Mar. 16, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Surveyor-General		349 25		318 67
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Surveyor-General	250 00			162 60
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase and copying of maps	1,500 00			125 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Surveyor-General and Attorney-General, etc.		60 65		31 40
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General	500 00			30 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Surveyor-General		11 75		11 75
Mar. 21, 1901	To furnish office of Surveyor-General	5,000 00			532 04
Mar. 26, 1903					21,412 92

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	\$3,000 00			\$3,000 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,400 00			2,400 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,600 00			1,600 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk and Stenographer, Supt. of Public Instruction	1,200 00			1,200 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Clerical assistance, Superintendent of Public Instruction	2,000 00			2,000 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Superintendent of Public Instruction	480 00			480 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	900 00			900 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent and traveling expenses, Supt. of Public Instruction	1,600 00			1,533 98
Mar. 21, 1901	Contingent and traveling expenses, Supt. of Public Instruction		\$105 57		71 20
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction	6,000 00			6,000 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Superintendent of Public Instruction		2,046 25		2,046 25
Mar. 18, 1903	Text-book appropriation		\$19,949 00		\$1,357 13
Mar. 18, 1903	Payment of royalties (Text-Book Royalty Fund)				9,513 60
Mar. 18, 1903					\$18,591 87
Mar. 18, 1903					10,870 73

*School Text-Book Committee.*

Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Superintendent of State Printing	\$3,000 00			\$3,000 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Superintendent of State Printing	2,400 00			2,400 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Copy Editor for State Printer	1,800 00			1,800 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Copy Editor for State Printer		\$326 61		\$176 61
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing	500 00			150 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Superintendent of State Printing		5 83		499 60
Mar. 26, 1903	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office	2,500 00			5 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Lithographing, engraving, etc., State Printing Office		408 69		2,488 20
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchase of improved machinery, etc., State Printing Office	40,000 00			466 62
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Printer	350 00			36,113 93
Mar. 26, 1903					227 25

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>State Printing Office—Continued.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Printer	\$217 50		\$217 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Legislative printing, thirty-sixth session		\$2,500 00	207 50	\$2,292 50	
Mar. 21, 1901	Legislative printing, thirty-fifth session	171 18		101 33	69 85	
	Support of State Printing Office (State Printing Fund)			80,528 76		
	Manufacturing school books (State School Book Fund)			100,312 80		
	<i>State Library.</i>					\$287,519 32
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Librarian		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Deputies, State Librarian		3,600 00	3,025 00	\$575 00	
	Support of State Library (State Library Fund)			38,325 81		
	<i>National Guard of California.</i>					44,350 81
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Adjutant-General		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Assistant Adjutant-General		2,400 00	2,400 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Adjutant-General		1,600 00	1,600 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Additional Clerk, Adjutant-General		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for State Armorer and Porter		900 00	900 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General		500 00	448 44	\$51 56	
Mar. 21, 1901	Postage, expressage, etc., Adjutant-General	\$17 71		17 71		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Adjutant-General	1,727 65		1,727 65		
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.		87,000 00	55,574 00	31,426 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.	41,353 39		39,219 68	2,133 71	
Mar. 17, 1899	Armory rents and other expenses, N. G. C.	379 03		89 15	289 88	
Mar. 26, 1903	Armory rents, etc., unattached companies, N. G. C.		900 00	375 00	525 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Armory rents, etc., unattached companies, N. G. C.	525 00		125 00	400 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of State Armory, etc.		2,500 00	2,301 90	198 10	
Mar. 26, 1903	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.		6,000 00	2,645 81	3,354 19	
Mar. 21, 1901	Target practice, etc., N. G. C.	396 25		390 80	5 45	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Headquarters, Brigadier General		1,500 00	1,125 00	375 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Division Headquarters	300 00		300 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance Brigade Headquarters	770 00		750 00	20 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for Regimental Headquarters, etc.		7,044 00	4,917 00	2,127 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Allowance for Regimental Headquarters, etc.	1,744 00		1,464 00	280 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses of officers on detail duty		3,000 00	2,866 89	133 11	



Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses of officers on detail duty	1,104 15		795 15	309 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.		1,500 00	345 17	1,154 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	2,667 83		522 50	2,145 33
Mar. 17, 1899	Hospital supplies, N. G. C.	485 36		705 00	478 31
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.		30,000 00	4,668 19	25,331 81
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of uniforms, etc., N. G. C.	730 46		167 98	562 48
Mar. 26, 1903	Allowance for courts-martial		1,000 00	118 16	881 84
Mar. 26, 1903	Encampment, N. G. C. and Naval Militia		30,000 00	17,501 23	12,498 77
Mar. 21, 1901	Encampment, N. G. C. and Naval Militia	4,904 78		4,904 78	
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"		1,500 00	388 82	611 18
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Marion"	311 77		241 77	70 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"		1,000 00	52 90	947 10
Mar. 21, 1901	Furnishing coal, etc., training ship "Pinta"	1,671 10		78 02	1,593 08
<i>State Board of Health.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary of State Board of Health		\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Attorney of State Board of Health		3,000 00	3,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses		1,500 00	988 84	\$511 16
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses	\$496 16		496 16	
Mar. 20, 1903	Prevention of introduction of Asiatic cholera, etc.	97,196 00		15,661 29	81,534 71
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health		750 00	397 25	352 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Health	90 25		84 25	6 00
<i>State Board of Equalization.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Members of State Board of Equalization		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk of State Board of Equalization		2,400 00	2,400 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, State Board of Equalization		480 00	480 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization		5,000 00	4,419 25	\$580 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, etc., State Board of Equalization	\$1,450 25		1,154 10	296 15
Mar. 26, 1903	Postage, expressage, etc., State Board of Equalization		425 00	425 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization		625 00	184 25	440 75
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Equalization	150 25		117 25	33 00
<i>Railroad Commissioners.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of Railroad Commissioners		\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary, Railroad Commissioners		2,400 00	2,200 00	\$200 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Bailiff, Railroad Commissioners		1,200 00	1,200 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Railroad Commissioners		900 00	900 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salary of Stenographer, Railroad Commissioners	\$41 75		41 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Office rent, Railroad Commissioners		600 00	600 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Office rent, Railroad Commissioners	50 00		50 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners		1,250 00	456 40	793 60
Mar. 21, 1901	Fuel, lights, etc., Railroad Commissioners	359 74		172 90	186 84
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners		350 00	290 05	59 95

154,729 75

23,127 79

21,179 85

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Railroad Commissioners—Continued.</i>					
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Railroad Commissioners	\$228 95		\$72 00	\$156 95	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Railroad Commissioners		\$1,100 00	1,094 45	5 55	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Railroad Commissioners	571 00		571 00		\$19,648 55
	<i>Insurance Commissioner.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Insurance Commissioner		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Insurance Commissioner		1,800 00	1,580 00	\$120 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, Insurance Commissioner		500 00	270 61	229 39	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses, Insurance Commissioner	\$323 25		91 50	231 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner		750 00	750 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Insurance Commissioner	359 50		359 50		
Mar. 21, 1901	Rent, printing, etc., Insurance Commissioner		2,000 00	1,995 73	4 27	8,047 34
	<i>State Mining Bureau.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Mineralogist		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Mining Bureau		22,500 00	18,940 54	\$3,559 46	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Mining Bureau	\$6,231 62		6,211 82	19 80	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau		\$5,000 00	\$2,133 20	\$2,866 80	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Mining Bureau	\$3,161 60		3,161 60		33,447 16
	<i>Fish Commission.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of game		\$7,500 00	\$6,915 11	\$584 89	
Mar. 21, 1901	Restoration and preservation of game	\$253 80		253 80		
Mar. 26, 1903	Restoration and preservation of fish		10,000 00	9,189 32	810 68	
Mar. 21, 1901	Restoration and preservation of fish	517 65		517 65		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries		12,500 00	11,407 56	1,092 44	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support and maintenance of State Hatcheries	616 00		616 00		
Mar. 8, 1901	Propagation of steelhead trout	776 83		151 50	625 33	
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchasing land, etc., fish hatchery at Sisson			151 50		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission		10,000 00	9,905 92	94 08	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Fish Commission	17 00	500 00	361 25	138 75	
	Propagation of fish (Fish Commission Fund)			17 00		
	Protecting, etc., game (Game Preservation Fund)			6,211 16		
				3,192 67		48,738 94

*Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner.....			\$3,000 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Commissioner.....			1,800 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of assistants, etc., Bureau of Labor Statistics.....			2,251 10		\$248 90	
Mar. 21, 1901	Office rent, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	\$5 46		600 00		3 91	
Mar. 26, 1903							7,652.65
<i>Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.</i>							
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Guardian.....			\$1,500 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Yosemite Valley.....			15,000 00		\$540 33	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of Yosemite Valley.....	\$710 48		710 34		14	
Mar. 26, 1903	Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove.....			1,000 00		2 44	
Mar. 21, 1901	Care of Mariposa Big Tree Grove.....	505 33		505 12		21	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners.....			1,000 00		512 30	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Yosemite Valley Commissioners.....	206 34		205 00		1 34	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Yosemite Valley Commissioners.....			250 00		129 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Valley (Yosemite Fund).....						22,306 35
<i>State Board of Horticulture.</i>							
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner of Horticulture.....			\$3,000 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Deputy Commissioner of Horticulture.....			2,400 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Clerk, Commissioner of Horticulture.....			1,500 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Use and support, Commissioner of Horticulture.....			7,000 00		2,743 02	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support Board of Horticulture.....	\$1,482 20		1,482 20			
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Horticulture.....			1,082 50		1,417 50	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Board of Horticulture.....	1,420 25		1,420 25			
Mar. 31, 1891	Sending expert to Australia.....	265 97		265 97			15,407 90
<i>Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.</i>							
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....			\$20,480 00		\$2,709 88	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	\$2,338 94				3 59	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....			45,600 00		5,240 97	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	3,336 75				1 63	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....			250 00		52 50	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.....	66 75					
Mar. 21, 1901	Uses of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum (Contingent Fund).....						68,528 (9)
<i>Home for Adult Blind.</i>							
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Adult Blind.....			\$14,000 00		\$1,171 81	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Home for Adult Blind.....	\$1,060 35				2 27	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind.....			11,000 00		930 86	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Adult Blind.....	856 47					

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Home for Adult Blind—Continued.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind		\$250 00	\$250 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Adult Blind	\$18 50		18 50		
	Support of Home for Adult Blind (Adult Blind Fund)			19,072 08		\$44,152 44
	<i>Home for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children		\$58,800 00	\$50,743 82	\$8,056 89	
	By amount returned by Trustees, March 29, 1904		71			
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Home for Feeble-Minded Children	\$6,483 48		6,474 75	8 73	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		41,400 00	36,182 11	5,217 89	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children			3,355 06	104 53	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children	3,459 59		3,496 85	13,003 15	
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		16,500 00	5,554 72		
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		6,500 00	1,134 19	865 81	
Mar. 18, 1903	Sewerage system, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		2,000 00	4,962 16	37 84	
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchase of fire apparatus, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		5,000 00	2,500 00	22 00	
Mar. 25, 1903	Erection, etc., of oil plant, Home for Feeble-Minded Children		2,500 00	328 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Home for Feeble-Minded Children		350 00	2,544 99		
	Uses of Home for Feeble-Minded Children (Contingent Fund)					67,276 65
	<i>Hospitals for Insane.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Stockton State Hospital		\$111,957 00	\$102,529 24	\$9,427 76	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Stockton State Hospital	\$17,495 11		17,289 59	205 52	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital		106,086 00	94,898 21	11,187 79	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Stockton State Hospital	9,806 63		8,333 92	1,472 71	
	Uses of Stockton State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			20,734 17		243,785 13
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Napa State Hospital		\$115,845 50	\$105,152 29	\$10,693 21	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Napa State Hospital			9,540 36	116 34	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, Napa State Hospital	\$9,656 70		95,081 02	10,376 48	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, Napa State Hospital	9,905 40		8,034 33	1,871 07	
	Uses of Napa State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			19,249 59		237,057 59
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Agnews State Hospital		\$86,713 00	\$75,949 47	\$10,763 53	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Agnews State Hospital	\$11,030 71		10,377 21	653 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital		73,703 00	64,165 12	9,537 88	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Agnews State Hospital	5,412 85		5,403 89	8 96	
Mar. 25, 1901	Artesian well, Agnews State Hospital	1,647 56		1,541 19	106 37	



Mar. 26, 1901	Erection of water towers, etc., Agnews State Hospital	4,705 35		8,992 94	712 41	181,724 11
Mar. 18, 1903	Erection of water towers, etc., Agnews State Hospital		5,000 00	295 89	5,704 11	
Mar. 25, 1903	Certain repairs, etc., Agnews State Hospital		6,000 00	14,998 40		
	Uses of Agnews State Hospital (Contingent Fund)					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Mendocino State Hospital		\$64,678 50	\$56,192 60	\$8,485 90	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Mendocino State Hospital	\$13,030 93		12,534 38	496 55	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital		49,836 50	44,346 95	5,489 55	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Mendocino State Hospital	3,438 77		3,411 00	17 77	
Mar. 25, 1903	Purchase of additional lands, etc., Mendocino State Hospital		7,500 00	7,500 00		
Mar. 25, 1901	Purchase of additional lands, etc., Mendocino State Hospital	7 77		7 77		
	Uses of Mendocino State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			1,947 13		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Southern California State Hospital		\$89,235 00	\$78,273 16	\$10,961 84	125,939 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Southern California State Hospital	\$6,907 26		6,613 32	293 94	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital		55,293 00	49,063 37	6,229 63	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Southern California State Hospital	4,203 00		4,077 64	122 36	
Feb. 27, 1903	Certain improvements, Southern California State Hospital	4,543 72		3,955 86	587 86	
	Uses of Southern California State Hospital (Contingent Fund)			7,731 93		149,715 28
	<i>Transportation of Insane, etc.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of insane		\$32,500 00	\$28,222 45	\$4,277 55	
Mar. 21, 1901	Transportation of insane	\$2,990 11		2,797 85	193 26	
	<i>State Prisons.</i>					31,020 30
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Prison at San Quentin		\$30,000 00	\$29,999 90	\$0 10	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Prison at San Quentin	\$4,176 59		4,163 92	12 67	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at San Quentin		60,000 00	55,000 32	4,999 68	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at San Quentin	5,000 61		5,000 00	61	
Mar. 26, 1903	Erecting warehouse, State Prison at San Quentin		5,000 00	1,408 85	3,591 15	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at San Quentin		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at San Quentin	81 50		81 50		
	Uses of San Quentin Prison (San Quentin Prison Fund)			195,617 10		
	Purchase of jute (Jute Revolving Fund)			122,119 63		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of State Prison at Folsom		\$65,000 00	\$54,163 89	\$10,836 11	414,391 22
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of State Prison at Folsom	\$5,015 39		5,015 17	22	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom		52,500 00	47,201 26	5,298 74	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., State Prison at Folsom	3,993 06		3,954 15	38 91	
Feb. 24, 1899	Construction of sewerage system, Folsom Prison	2,246 71		371 46	1,875 25	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at Folsom		1,000 00	1,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., State Prison at Folsom	157 50		157 50		
	Uses of Folsom Prison (Folsom Prison Fund)			16,323 49		
	Supplemental machinery, etc. (Rock-Crusher Revolving Fund)			14,004 00		142,190 92

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Whittier State School.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Whittier State School		\$50,000 00	\$45,805 54	\$4,194 46	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Whittier State School	\$6,261 40		6,261 38	02	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School		47,500 00	43,135 90	4,364 10	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Whittier State School	8,635 99		8,635 94	05	
Mar. 18, 1903	Completion of carpenter shop, etc., Whittier State School		8,000 00	1,235 23	6,764 77	
Mar. 18, 1903	Drilling well, Whittier State School		6,000 00	6,000 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Whittier State School	250 00		114 00	136 00	
	Uses of Whittier State School (Whittier Reform School Fund)			375 13		
	Uses of Whittier State School (Contingent Fund)			3,792 03		115,355 15
	<i>Preston School of Industry.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Preston School of Industry		\$25,000 00	\$22,901 58	\$2,098 42	
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Preston School of Industry	\$2,222 64		2,213 43	9 21	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry		25,000 00	22,473 69	2,526 31	
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, etc., Preston School of Industry	1,923 91		1,923 33	58	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry		125 00	15 50	109 50	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Preston School of Industry	66 25		34 50	31 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of water system, etc., Preston School of Industry		8,000 00	5,850 01	2,149 99	
Mar. 25, 1901	Maintenance of water system, etc., Preston School of Industry	583 12		570 24	12 88	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of bedding, Preston School of Industry		3,500 00	636 90	2,863 10	
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of books, etc., Preston School of Industry		500 00	242 05	257 95	
	Uses of Preston School of Industry (Contingent Fund)			668 72		57,529 95
	<i>Transportation of Prisoners, etc.</i>					
Mar. 26, 1903	Transportation of prisoners, etc.		\$25,000 00			
Mar. 21, 1903	By amount returned by P. M. Coburn, February 16, 1904		24 00	\$25,024 00		
	Transportation of prisoners, etc.	\$4,143 80		2,858 31	\$1,285 49	27,882 31
	<i>Orphans, Half Orphans, etc.</i>					
	Support of orphans for last half fifty-fourth fiscal year			\$250,544 22		
	Support of orphans for first half fifty-fifth fiscal year			221,958 22		
	Support of orphans for fifty-third fiscal year			5,348 63		
	Support of orphans for fifty-second fiscal year			1,867 75		
	Support of orphans for fifty-first fiscal year			560 00		480,278 82

Mar. 18, 1903 Mar. 18, 1903 Mar. 25, 1903	<i>Veterans' Home.</i> Support of Veterans' Home (Fund) Furnishing hospital building, Veterans' Home Purchasing, etc., new engines, Veterans' Home Completion of building, Veterans' Home				\$111,879 76 10,000 00 9,999 67 15,000 00	
					\$0 33 10,000 00	146,879 43
Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 26, 1903	<i>State Board of Education.</i> Traveling expenses, State Board of Education Printing, binding, etc., State Board of Education				\$589 40 50 00	\$110 60 639 40
Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 13, 1903 Mar. 26, 1903	<i>State University.</i> Support and maintenance, University of California Support (from ad valorem tax) Support (from interest on bonds) Construction of a building, University of California Improving, etc., of grounds, Affiliated Colleges, University of California				\$99,999 98 309,779 41 49,905 00 150,000 00	\$0 02 100,000 00 3,000 00
Mar. 20, 1903 Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901	Use of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California Printing, binding, etc., State University Printing, binding, etc., State University				3,000 00 1,800 00 3,576 50 3,302 25	3,000 00 2,423 50 621,363 14
Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901 Mar. 26, 1903	<i>State Normal Schools.</i> Support of Normal School at San José Support of Normal School at San José Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San José By amount returned by Trustees, September 30, 1903				\$2,957 77 348 88 45,986 18 3,927 94	\$1,042 23 812 77 2,593 82 1,039 44
Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901 Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901 Mar. 10, 1903 Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San José Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San José Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at San José Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at San José Certain improvements, Normal School at San José Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San José Uses of Normal School at San José (Contingent Fund)				150 20 849 80 422 77 1,797 99 210 40 4,998 19 388 00 241 50 83 00	150 20 29 14 202 01 3 64 1 81 112 00 62,212 42
Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901 Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901 Mar. 26, 1903 Mar. 21, 1901 Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at Los Angeles Support of Normal School at Los Angeles Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Los Angeles Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Los Angeles				\$3,551 72 608 16 45,269 40 4,028 70 950 36 12 00 859 81 259 00	\$448 28 3 73 1,730 60 7 50 49 64 12 00 140 19 05



## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
<i>State Normal Schools—Continued.</i>					
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of furniture, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles.		\$12,000 00	\$1,435 51	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles.		450 00	357 25	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Los Angeles.	\$583 75		583 75	
	Uses of Los Angeles Normal School (Contingent Fund).		474 69		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at Chico.		\$2,500 00	\$2,242 43	\$67,254 83
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at Chico.	\$127 36		127 00	36
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at Chico.		29,000 00	28,697 25	452 75
	By amount returned by Trustees, September 4, 1903.		150 00		
Mar. 21, 1901	Salaries of officers, Normal School at Chico.	2,487 59		2,460 55	27 04
Mar. 26, 1903	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Chico.		1,000 00	999 75	25
Mar. 21, 1901	Care and improvement of grounds, Normal School at Chico.	110 65		109 90	75
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Chico.		900 00	791 92	108 08
Mar. 21, 1901	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at Chico.	98 17		98 17	
Mar. 26, 1903	Additional buildings, etc., Normal School at Chico.		28,500 00	271 25	28,228 75
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at Chico.		400 00	334 50	65 50
	Uses of Chico Normal School (Contingent Fund).		1,356 16		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San Diego.		\$2,500 00	\$1,406 43	37,488 88
Mar. 21, 1901	Support of Normal School at San Diego.	\$92 36		92 36	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Diego.		27,500 00	26,298 18	1,201 82
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Diego.		400 00	279 75	120 25
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Diego.	283 75		227 00	56 75
Mar. 26, 1903	Completion, etc., Normal School at San Diego.		61,000 00	34,731 36	26,268 64
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, museum, etc., Normal School at San Diego.		1,000 00	766 16	233 84
	Uses of San Diego Normal School (Contingent Fund).		4 60		
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of Normal School at San Francisco.		\$2,500 00	\$2,498 96	\$1 04
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., Normal School at San Francisco.		17,500 00	17,410 55	89 45
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Francisco.		300 00	212 00	88 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Normal School at San Francisco.	\$442 75		442 75	
	Uses of San Francisco Normal School (Contingent Fund).		1,022 11		
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Joint Board of Normal School Trustees.		\$750 00	\$453 40	21,856 37
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling expenses, Joint Board of Normal School Trustees.	\$323 65		21 70	475 10



63,069 97

<i>California Polytechnic School.</i>		\$23,850 14		\$18,000 00	\$41,827 46	\$23 68
Mar. 8, 1901	Purchase of site, etc., California Polytechnic School.					
Mar. 18, 1903	Purchase of site, etc., California Polytechnic School.			2,950 00	2,569 68	380 32
Mar. 26, 1903	Support of California Polytechnic School.			12,250 00	7,281 00	4,969 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Salaries of officers, etc., California Polytechnic School.			1,000 00	998 83	1 17
Mar. 26, 1903	Care and improvement of grounds, California Polytechnic School.			350 00	212 24	137 76
Mar. 26, 1903	Library, California Polytechnic School.			13,000 00	6,362 10	6,637 90
Mar. 18, 1903	Certain improvements, California Polytechnic School.			400 00	208 80	191 20
Mar. 26, 1903	Expenses of Trustees, California Polytechnic School.			250 00	243 00	7 00
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School.			250 00	249 25	75
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., California Polytechnic School.				3,117 61	
	Uses of California Polytechnic School (Contingent Fund)					
<i>Support of High Schools.</i>						
	Paid Alameda County				\$19,219 94	
	Paid Butte County				1,969 62	
	Paid Colusa County				1,419 87	
	Paid Contra Costa County				2,516 25	
	Paid Del Norte County				548 19	
	Paid Fresno County				6,867 09	
	Paid Glenn County				1,127 94	
	Paid Humboldt County				1,711 80	
	Paid Inyo County				563 97	
	Paid Kern County				1,550 22	
	Paid Kings County				1,822 26	
	Paid Lake County				753 33	
	Paid Los Angeles County				18,026 01	
	Paid Madera County				690 21	
	Paid Marin County				934 80	
	Paid Mendocino County				2,338 89	
	Paid Merced County				1,640 79	
	Paid Monterey County				1,972 17	
	Paid Napa County				1,632 90	
	Paid Nevada County				2,449 35	
	Paid Orange County				4,287 72	
	Paid Placer County				919 02	
	Paid Riverside County				5,723 04	
	Paid Sacramento County				8,329 25	
	Paid San Benito County				705 99	
	Paid San Bernardino County				6,516 15	
	Paid San Diego County				6,409 47	
	Paid San Francisco County				18,939 12	
	Paid San Joaquin County				3,234 57	
	Paid San Luis Obispo County				2,157 42	

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Support of High Schools—Continued.</i>					
	Paid San Mateo County	---	---	\$1,640 79	---	---
	Paid Santa Barbara County	---	---	3,810 21	---	---
	Paid Santa Clara County	---	---	9,612 81	---	---
	Paid Santa Cruz County	---	---	2,563 92	---	---
	Paid Shasta County	---	---	1,053 15	---	---
	Paid Siskiyou County	---	---	1,411 98	---	---
	Paid Solano County	---	---	3,940 23	---	---
	Paid Sonoma County	---	---	4,405 74	---	---
	Paid Stanislaus County	---	---	1,546 11	---	---
	Paid Sutter County	---	---	619 20	---	---
	Paid Tehama County	---	---	942 69	---	---
	Paid Tulare County	---	---	4,244 16	---	---
	Paid Ventura County	---	---	3,104 22	---	---
	Paid Yolo County	---	---	1,960 17	---	---
	Paid Yuba County	---	---	1,195 17	---	---
	<i>Support of Common Schools.</i>					
	Paid Alameda County	---	---	\$333,122 20	---	---
	Paid Alpine County	---	---	748 96	---	---
	Paid Amador County	---	---	24,917 28	---	---
	Paid Butte County	---	---	42,124 57	---	---
	Paid Calaveras County	---	---	27,105 82	---	---
	Paid Colusa County	---	---	18,153 05	---	---
	Paid Contra Costa County	---	---	44,790 75	---	---
	Paid Del Norte County	---	---	6,372 54	---	---
	Paid El Dorado County	---	---	18,409 70	---	---
	Paid Fresno County	---	---	103,209 62	---	---
	Paid Glenn County	---	---	11,918 53	---	---
	Paid Humboldt County	---	---	71,408 23	---	---
	Paid Inyo County	---	---	8,792 90	---	---
	Paid Kern County	---	---	38,288 07	---	---
	Paid Kings County	---	---	25,592 82	---	---
	Paid Lake County	---	---	14,627 71	---	---
	Paid Lassen County	---	---	10,355 99	---	---
	Paid Los Angeles County	---	---	474,538 37	---	---
	Paid Madera County	---	---	14,672 92	---	---
						\$164,052 90

Paid Marin County.....	33,604 87			
Paid Mariposa County.....	10,237 86			
Paid Mendocino County.....	49,888 13			
Paid Merced County.....	20,648 90			
Paid Modoc County.....	13,936 95			
Paid Mono County.....	3,973 96			
Paid Monterey County.....	51,638 72			
Paid Napa County.....	34,136 04			
Paid Nevada County.....	35,539 91			
Paid Orange County.....	60,407 26			
Paid Placer County.....	31,630 56			
Paid Plumas County.....	9,342 84			
Paid Riverside County.....	51,429 30			
Paid Sacramento County.....	91,522 71			
Paid San Benito County.....	16,536 43			
Paid San Bernardino County.....	78,862 38			
Paid San Diego County.....	76,500 02			
Paid San Francisco County.....	844,776 21			
Paid San Joaquin County.....	71,801 60			
Paid San Luis Obispo County.....	49,791 49			
Paid San Mateo County.....	32,321 74			
Paid Santa Barbara County.....	45,510 14			
Paid Santa Clara County.....	149,591 45			
Paid Santa Cruz County.....	53,714 71			
Paid Shasta County.....	41,006 56			
Paid Sierra County.....	7,637 11			
Paid Siskiyou County.....	36,105 12			
Paid Solano County.....	48,919 37			
Paid Sonoma County.....	97,187 73			
Paid Stanislaus County.....	23,608 79			
Paid Sutter County.....	12,275 39			
Paid Tehama County.....	27,190 38			
Paid Trinity County.....	7,246 41			
Paid Tulare County.....	54,788 99			
Paid Tuolumne County.....	23,227 95			
Paid Ventura County.....	39,445 40			
Paid Yolo County.....	30,224 04			
Paid Yuba County.....	19,688 58			
<i>State Capital Building and Grounds.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1903 Pay of employes, Capitol building and grounds.....	\$26,580 00			\$26,580 00
Mar. 26, 1903 Salaries of policemen, Capitol grounds.....	3,600 00			3,600 00
Mar. 26, 1903 Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.....	12,500 00			10,991 34
Mar. 21, 1901 Stationery, fuel, lighting, etc.....	\$47 19			47 19
Mar. 26, 1903 Purchase of implements, hose, etc.....	10,000 00			4,901 23
				\$1,508 66
				5,098 77
				3,677,932 14

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
<i>State Capitol Building and Grounds—Continued.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Purchase of implements, hose, etc.	\$241 24		\$223 79	\$17 45	
Mar. 26, 1903	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.		\$10,000 00	3,876 67	6,123 33	
Mar. 21, 1901	Repairs to Capitol building, etc.	339 49		338 77	72	
Mar. 26, 1903	Purchase of carpets and furniture		3,000 00	1,344 47	1,655 53	
Mar. 26, 1903	Lighting State Capitol grounds			360 00	504 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Water for State Capitol grounds		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Water for State Capitol building		600 00	450 00	150 00	
Mar. 21, 1901	Water for State Capitol building	150 00		150 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Capitol Commissioners		25 00	15 75	9 25	\$54,079 21
<i>Rewards.</i>						
Mar. 21, 1901	Payment of rewards offered by Governor			\$500 00	\$250 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Arresting criminals without limits of State		\$750 00	2,500 00		
<i>Code Commissioner.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Code Commissioner			\$2,630 00	\$970 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary, Code Commissioner		\$3,600 00	873 30	336 70	
Mar. 26, 1903	Contingent expenses, Code Commissioner		125 00	18 00	107 00	
<i>Commissioner of Public Works.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Commissioner		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Commissioner of Public Works		250 00	83 25	166 75	
Mar. 26, 1903	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California.		100,000 00	25,438 84	74,561 16	
Mar. 17, 1897	To improve and rectify river channels, State of California.	\$5,529 70		1,196 33	4,333 37	3,521 30
<i>Department of Highways.</i>						
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Highway Commissioner		\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary, Highway Commissioner		1,500 00	1,500 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Stenographer, Highway Commissioner		1,200 00	1,200 00		
Mar. 26, 1903	Pay of Porter, Highway Commissioner		480 00			
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, Highway Commissioner		500 00	230 69	\$239 31	
Mar. 21, 1901	Traveling and contingent expenses, Highway Commissioner.	\$31 65		31 10	55	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways		250 00	32 25	217 75	
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Department of Highways	658 50		75 00	583 50	
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Sonora and Mono Road		2,000 00	1,707 89	292 11	
Feb. 28, 1903	Protection of the banks of Fei River		5,000 00	3,781 80	1,218 20	29,718 42



Feb. 23, 1899	Constructing free wagon road from Mono Lake Basin	6,384 95	1,000 00	2,884 67	3,500 28
Mar. 26, 1903	Locating, etc., highway in Trinity County		25,000 00	24 50	1,775 50
Mar. 26, 1903	Construction of unfinished part of Mono Lake Basin Road			91 05	24,908 95
	<i>Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road Commissioner		\$600 00	\$541 65	\$58 35
Mar. 26, 1903	Maintenance of Lake Tahoe Wagon Road		4,000 00	3,999 65	35
	<i>Débris Commissioner.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Débris Commissioner		\$600 00	\$600 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of Secretary, Débris Commissioner		300 00	300 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling expenses, Débris Commissioner		300 00	219 45	\$80 55
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner	\$142 80		41 75	101 05
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner		25 00	5 50	19 50
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, binding, etc., Débris Commissioner	81 00		81 00	
Mar. 17, 1897	Construction of works for restraining, etc., of débris.	241,328 24		38,304 05	203,266 29
	By amount returned by Commissioner, April 19, 1904		242 10		
	<i>Dairy Bureau.</i>				
Mar. 4, 1897	Use of State Dairy Bureau		\$5,000 00	\$3,920 59	\$1,079 41
Mar. 4, 1897	Use of State Dairy Bureau	\$1,984 85		307 46	1,617 39
	<i>State Agricultural Society.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1903	Aid to State Agricultural Society		\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Printing, etc., State Agricultural Society		3,000 00	2,121 00	\$879 00
Mar. 21, 1901	Printing, etc., State Agricultural Society	\$342 40		342 40	
	<i>State Veterinarian.</i>				
Mar. 26, 1903	Salary of State Veterinarian		\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00	
Mar. 26, 1903	Traveling and contingent expenses, State Veterinarian		1,000 00	959 63	\$40 37
	<i>Bonds.</i>				
	Purchase of bonds (State School Land Fund)			\$938,642 06	
	Purchase of bonds (San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund)			99,895 31	
	Purchase of bonds, relief of widow, etc., of James Saultry			8,143 33	
	Payment of interest on Funded Debt Bonds (Interest and Sinking Fund)			141,435 00	
	Payment of interest on San Francisco Depot Bonds (S. F. Depot Sinking Fund)			24,000 00	
	Payment of interest, relief of James Saultry's widow, etc.			253 85	
	Payment of Indian War Bonds (War Bond Fund)			7 86	
	Expressage on Lake County Bonds (State School Fund)			5 95	
					1,212,433 36

15,038 95

4,541 30

39,551 75

4,288 05

17,463 40

2,959 63

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Bank Commissioners (Bank Commissioners' Fund).</i>					
	Salaries of Bank Commissioners		\$14,460 00	\$14,460 00		
	Salary of Secretary, Bank Commissioners		3,173 30	3,173 65	\$46 65	
	Traveling expenses, Bank Commissioners		3,943 03	3,289 95	653 08	
	Stationery, fuel, etc., Bank Commissioners		1,826 15	1,783 21	36 94	
	Office rent, Bank Commissioners		1,200 00	1,200 00		\$23,865 81
	<i>Building and Loan Commissioners (Building and Loan Association Inspection Fund).</i>					
	Salaries of Commissioners		\$8,800 00	\$4,800 00	\$4,000 00	
	Salary of Secretary		2,400 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Traveling expenses, Building and Loan Commissioners		1,507 65	642 25	865 40	
	Fuel, printing, etc., Building and Loan Commissioners		839 33	348 21	491 12	
	Office rent, Building and Loan Commissioners		1,600 00	520 00	1,080 00	7,510 46
	Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State (State School Land Fund)			\$1,245 25		1,245 25
	Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State (State School Fund)			\$1,021 89		1,021 89
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Land Fund)			\$1,333 08		1,333 08
	Annulment of certificates of purchase (State School Fund)			\$249 26		249 26
	Surrender of certificates of deposits (School Land Deposit Fund)			\$11,460 00		11,460 00
	Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco (San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund)			\$861,928 37		861,928 37
	Railroad taxes, county portion (Railway Tax Fund)			\$857,979 40		857,979 40
	Repayment of State and county taxes of 1899 on San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Ry.			\$529 50		
				322 50		
				19 50		
				30 00		
				1,600 50		2,502 00



## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

Date of Act.	Appropriation.	Unexpended Balance.	Appropriation 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Amount Unexpended during 55th Fiscal Year.	Total Amount Expended during 55th Fiscal Year.
	<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>					
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of Devlin & Devlin		\$8,524 00	\$8,524 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of Louis Shuckman		300 00	300 00		
Mar. 25, 1903	Claim of Clark & Henery		892 26	892 26		
Mar. 26, 1903	Claim of Frank H. Short		5,000 00	5,000 00		\$281,004 40
	Total actual expenditures					\$11,993,171 78
	<i>Transfer Account.</i>					
	Transferred from San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund to San Francisco Depot Sinking Fund			\$55,572 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Fund for Support and Maintenance Veterans' Home of California			55,000 00		
	Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund to General Fund			13,987 12		
	Transferred from Railway Tax Contingent Fund to School Fund			519 23		
	Transferred from State School Land Fund to General Fund			754,000 00		
	Transferred from School Land Deposit Fund to General Fund			68,000 00		
	Transferred from State Library Fund to General Fund			25,000 00		
	Transferred from Estates of Deceased Persons Fund to Gen'l F'd			98,000 00		
	Transferred from Dissolved Savings Bank Fund to Gen'l F'd			30,000 00		
	Transferred from State School Fund to General Fund			36,000 00		
	Transferred from Jute Revolving Fund to General Fund			100,000 00		
	Transferred from San Quentin State Prison Fund to Gen'l F'd			20,000 00		
	Transferred from Folsom State Prison Fund to General Fund			20,000 00		
	Transferred from Railway Tax Fund to General Fund			17,000 00		
	Transferred from School Book Fund to General Fund			50,000 00		
	Transferred from S. F. Depot Sinking Fund to General Fund			90,000 00		
	Transferred from Contingent Fund, Napa Hospital to Gen'l F'd			25,000 00		
	Transferred from Contingent Fund, Agnews Hosp. to Gen'l F'd			35,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to State School Land Fund			754,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to State Library Fund			25,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Estates of Deceased Persons Fund			98,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to Dissolved Savings Bank F'd			30,000 00		
	Transferred from General Fund to State School Fund			36,000 00		



Transferred from General Fund to Jute Revolving Fund	100,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to Railway Tax Fund	17,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to San Quentin State Prison F'd	20,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to School Land Deposit Fund	68,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to Folsom State Prison Fund	20,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to State School Book Fund	50,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to S. F. Depot Sinking Fund	90,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Napa Hosp.	25,000 00			
Transferred from General Fund to Contingent Fund, Agnews Hospital	35,000 00			
				2,861,078 35
Total expenditures (including transfers)				\$14,854,250 13

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

## Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Judicial Department.....	\$297,491 91
Executive Department.....	71,133 46
State Board of Examiners.....	12,201 61
Secretary of State.....	46,183 15
State Controller.....	20,441 64
State Treasurer.....	15,290 85
Attorney-General.....	27,644 36
Surveyor-General.....	21,412 92
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	21,291 43
School Text-Book Committee.....	10,870 73
State Printing Office.....	237,519 32
State Library.....	44,350 81
National Guard of California.....	154,729 75
State Board of Health.....	23,127 79
State Board of Equalization.....	21,179 85
Railroad Commissioners.....	19,648 55
Insurance Commissioner.....	8,047 34
State Mining Bureau.....	33,447 16
Fish Commission.....	48,738 94
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	7,652 65
Yosemite Valley Commissioners.....	22,306 35
Board of Horticulture.....	15,407 90
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.....	68,528 09
Home for Adult Blind.....	44,152 44
Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	67,276 65
Stockton State Hospital.....	243,785 13
Napa State Hospital.....	237,057 59
Agnews State Hospital.....	181,724 11
Mendocino State Hospital.....	125,939 83
Southern California State Hospital.....	149,715 28
Transportation of insane, etc.....	31,020 30
State Prison at San Quentin.....	414,391 22
State Prison at Folsom.....	142,190 92
Whittier State School.....	115,355 15
Preston School of Industry.....	57,529 95
Transportation of prisoners, etc.....	27,882 31
Orphans, half-orphans, etc.....	480,278 82
Veterans' Home.....	146,879 43
State Board of Education.....	639 40
State University.....	621,363 14
State Normal School at San José.....	62,212 42
State Normal School at Los Angeles.....	67,254 83
State Normal School at Chico.....	37,488 88
State Normal School at San Diego.....	63,805 84
State Normal School at San Francisco.....	21,586 37
Traveling expenses Joint Board of Normal School Trustees.....	475 10
Support of Common Schools.....	3,677,932 14
Support of High Schools.....	164,052 90
California Polytechnic School.....	63,069 97
State Capitol building and grounds.....	54,079 21
Rewards.....	3,000 00
Code Commissioner.....	3,521 30
Commissioner of Public Works.....	29,718 42
Department of Highways.....	15,038 95
Lake Tahoe Wagon Road.....	4,541 30
Débris Commissioner.....	39,551 75
Dairy Bureau.....	4,288 05
State Agricultural Society.....	17,463 40
State Veterinarian.....	2,959 63
Bonds.....	1,212,433 36
Bank Commissioners.....	23,865 81
Building and Loan Commissioners.....	7,510 46
Restitution of principal, land sold not property of State.....	1,245 25
Restitution of interest, land sold not property of State.....	1,021 89
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Land Fund.....	1,333 08

## STATEMENT No. 4—Continued.

## Recapitulation of Expenditures for Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Annulment of certificates of purchase, State School Fund .....	\$249 26
Surrender of certificates of deposit .....	11,460 00
Improvement of wharves, docks, etc., San Francisco .....	861,928 37
Railroad taxes, county portion .....	857,979 40
Repayment of State and county taxes, 1899 .....	2,502 00
Repayment of deposits .....	99 03
Repayment of escheated estates .....	11,202 93
Refund of collateral inheritance tax .....	174 72
Miscellaneous .....	281,004 40
Transfers .....	2,861,078 35
Total expenditures (including transfers) .....	\$14,854,250 13

## STATEMENT No. 5.

Showing Condition of the Several Funds for Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years.

## GENERAL FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued.....	\$3,657,534 12	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$2,059,132 23
June 30, 1903—To transfers...	140,000 00	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	2,164,199 89
June 30, 1903—To balance...	432,415 74	June 30, 1903—By transfers...	6,617 74
	<u>\$4,229,949 86</u>		<u>\$4,229,949 86</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued.....	\$3,991,568 80	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$432,415 74
June 30, 1904—To transfers...	1,423,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	5,658,776 05
June 30, 1904—To balance...	2,058,610 11	June 30, 1904—By transfers...	1,381,987 12
	<u>\$7,473,178 91</u>		<u>\$7,473,178 91</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$2,058,610 11

## SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued.....	\$3,534,612 86	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$1,078,691 84
June 30, 1903—To transfers...	5,685 49	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	3,617,203 47
June 30, 1903—To balance...	1,155,596 96		
	<u>\$4,695,895 31</u>		<u>\$4,695,895 31</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued.....	\$3,715,706 46	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$1,155,596 96
June 30, 1904—To balance...	1,150,567 19	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	3,710,157 46
	<u>\$4,866,273 65</u>	June 30, 1904—By transfers...	519 23
			<u>\$4,866,273 65</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$1,150,567 19

## INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued.....	\$141,435 00	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$6,617 74
June 30, 1903—To transfers...	6,617 74	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	155,422 12
June 30, 1903—To balance...	13,987 12		
	<u>\$162,039 86</u>		<u>\$162,039 86</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued.....	\$141,454 50	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$13,987 12
June 30, 1904—To transfers...	13,987 12	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	154,924 61
June 30, 1904—To balance...	13,470 11		
	<u>\$168,911 73</u>		<u>\$168,911 73</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$13,470 11



## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$246,156 91	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$1,106,477 51
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	1,262,574 64	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	395,636 30
		June 30, 1903—By transfers...	6,617 74
	<u>\$1,508,731 55</u>		<u>\$1,508,731 55</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$941,220 39	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$1,262,574 64
June 30, 1904—To transfers...	754,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	470,774 73
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	792,128 98	June 30, 1904—By transfers...	754,000 00
	<u>\$2,487,349 37</u>		<u>\$2,487,349 37</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$792,128 98

## SCHOOL LAND DEPOSIT FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$4,820 00	July 1, 1902—By balance ..	\$53,040 00
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	68,800 00	June 30, 1903—By receipts ..	20,580 00
	<u>\$73,620 00</u>		<u>\$73,620 00</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$11,480 00	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$68,800 00
June 30, 1904—To transfers .....	68,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	10,400 00
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	67,720 00	June 30, 1904—By transfers...	68,000 00
	<u>\$147,200 00</u>		<u>\$147,200 00</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$67,720 00

## SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$634,360 91	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$15,209 63
June 30, 1903—To transfers...	55,572 00	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	750,229 78
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	75,506 50		
	<u>\$765,439 41</u>		<u>\$765,439 41</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$861,928 37	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$75,506 50
June 30, 1904—To transfers...	55,572 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	900,043 92
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	58,050 05		
	<u>\$975,550 42</u>		<u>\$975,550 42</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ..	\$58,050 05

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$49,905 00	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$30 00
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	30 00	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	49,905 00
	<u>\$49,935 00</u>		<u>\$49,935 00</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$49,905 00	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$30 00
June 30, 1904—To balance .....		June 30, 1904—By receipts...	49,875 00
	<u>\$49,905 00</u>		<u>\$49,905 00</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## STATE UNIVERSITY FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$330,194 78	July 1, 1902—By balance....	\$71,194 28
June 30, 1903—To balance .....		June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	259,000 50
	<u>\$330,194 78</u>		<u>\$330,194 78</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$309,809 41	July 1, 1903—By balance....	
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	40 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	\$309,849 41
	<u>\$309,849 41</u>		<u>\$309,849 41</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$40 00

## MINING BUREAU FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$100 00	July 1, 1902—By balance....	\$100 00
	<u>\$100 00</u>		<u>\$100 00</u>

## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$23,933 67	July 1, 1902—By balance....	\$28,093 98
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	34,160 31	June 30, 1903—By receipts....	30,000 00
	<u>\$58,093 98</u>		<u>\$58,093 98</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$38,325 81	July 1, 1903—By balance....	\$34,160 31
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	25,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts....	30,000 00
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	25,834 50	June 30, 1904—By transfers ..	25,000 00
	<u>\$89,160 31</u>		<u>\$89,160 31</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance....	\$25,834 50

## SUPREME COURT LIBRARY FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,319 23	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$6,255 44
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	6,695 82	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	1,759 61
	<u>\$8,015 05</u>		<u>\$8,015 05</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$1,649 07	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$6,695 82
June 30, 1904—To balance ..	6,957 59	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	1,910 84
	<u>\$8,606 66</u>		<u>\$8,606 66</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ..	\$6,957 59

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## YOSEMITE FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$5,210 49	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$502 62
June 30, 1903—To balance ....	1,026 79	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	5,734 66
	<u>\$6,237 28</u>		<u>\$6,237 28</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$3,320 46	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$1,026 79
June 30, 1904—To balance ....	4,498 42	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	6,792 09
	<u>\$7,818 88</u>		<u>\$7,818 88</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$1,498 42

## WAR BOND FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....		July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$2,837 62
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	\$2,837 62	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	
	<u>\$2,837 62</u>		<u>\$2,837 62</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$7 86	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$2,837 62
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	2,829 76	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	
	<u>\$2,837 62</u>		<u>\$2,837 62</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$2,829 76

## ADULT BLIND FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$14,668 16	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$34 19
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	1,340 09	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	15,974 06
	<u>\$16,008 25</u>		<u>\$16,008 25</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$19,072 08	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$1,340 09
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	1,757 83	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	19,489 82
	<u>\$20,829 91</u>		<u>\$20,829 91</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$1,757 83

## JUTE REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$208,736 20	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$100,000 00
June 30, 1903—To balance ....	4,704 10	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	113,440 30
	<u>\$213,440 30</u>		<u>\$213,440 30</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$122,119 63	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$4,704 10
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	100,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	164,570 41
June 30, 1904—To balance ....	47,154 88	June 30, 1904—By transfers ..	100,000 00
	<u>\$269,274 51</u>		<u>\$269,274 51</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$47,154 88

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$540 59	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$93,987 34
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	98,948 67	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	5,501 92
	<u>\$99,489 26</u>		<u>\$99,489 26</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$11,202 93	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$98,948 67
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	98,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	2,646 97
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	90,392 71	June 30, 1904—By transfers ...	98,000 00
	<u>\$199,595 64</u>		<u>\$199,595 64</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$90,392 71

## RAILWAY TAX FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$861,592 58	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$7,219 24
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	10,945 62	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	865,318 96
	<u>\$872,538 20</u>		<u>\$872,538 20</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$859,579 90	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$10,945 62
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	17,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	879,662 04
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	31,027 76	June 30, 1904—By transfers ...	17,000 00
	<u>\$907,607 66</u>		<u>\$907,607 66</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$31,027 76

## FISH COMMISSION FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$6,799 94	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$4,835 28
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	4,883 57	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	6,848 23
	<u>\$11,683 51</u>		<u>\$11,683 51</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$6,211 16	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$4,883 57
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	7,325 52	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	8,653 11
	<u>\$13,536 68</u>		<u>\$13,536 68</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$7,325 52

## SAN QUENTIN PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$202,477 46	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$173,376 92
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	86,608 87	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	115,709 41
	<u>\$289,086 33</u>		<u>\$289,086 33</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$195,617 10	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$86,608 87
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	20,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	119,777 75
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	10,769 52	June 30, 1904—By transfers ...	20,000 00
	<u>\$226,386 62</u>		<u>\$226,386 62</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$10,769 52



## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## FOLSOM PRISON FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$14,031 41	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$35,695 96
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	31,531 65	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	9,867 10
	<u>\$45,563 06</u>		<u>\$45,563 06</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$16,323 49	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$31,531 65
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	20,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	10,649 67
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	25,857 83	June 30, 1904—By transfers ..	20,000 00
	<u>\$62,181 32</u>		<u>\$62,181 32</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$25,857 83

## INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S SPECIAL FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,974 20	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$380 13
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	405 93	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	2,000 00
	<u>\$2,380 13</u>		<u>\$2,380 13</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$1,995 73	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$405 93
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	410 20	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	2,000 00
	<u>\$2,405 93</u>		<u>\$2,405 93</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$410 20

## BANK COMMISSIONERS' FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$12,088 46	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$123 45
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	6,238 40	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	18,203 41
	<u>\$18,326 86</u>		<u>\$18,326 86</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$23,865 81	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$6,238 40
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	756 67	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	18,384 08
	<u>\$24,622 48</u>		<u>\$24,622 48</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$756 67

## STATE SCHOOL BOOK FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$76,811 11	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$3,514 97
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	16,733 31	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	90,029 45
	<u>\$93,544 42</u>		<u>\$93,544 42</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$129,312 80	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$16,733 31
June 30, 1904—To transfers ...	50,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	119,526 50
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	6,947 01	June 30, 1904—By transfers ..	50,000 00
	<u>\$186,259 81</u>		<u>\$186,259 81</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$6,947 01

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## DISSOLVED SAVINGS BANK FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,106 83	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$31,617 47
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	31,192 29	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	681 65
	<u>\$32,299 12</u>		<u>\$32,299 12</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$99 23	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$31,192 29
June 30, 1904—To transfers .....	30,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	588 70
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	31,681 76	June 30, 1904—By transfers ..	30,000 00
	<u>\$61,780 99</u>		<u>\$61,780 99</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$31,681 76

## STATE PRINTING FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$138,998 78	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$2,075 28
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	9,583 47	June 30, 1903—By receipts ..	61,506 97
	<u>\$148,582 25</u>	June 30, 1903—By transfers ..	85,000 00
			<u>\$148,582 25</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$80,528 76	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$9,583 47
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	6,151 93	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	77,097 22
	<u>\$86,680 69</u>		<u>\$86,680 69</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$6,151 93

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$125 38	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$125 38
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	<u>\$125 38</u>	June 30, 1903—By receipts ..	<u>\$125 38</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$125 38	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$125 38
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	<u>\$125 38</u>	June 30, 1904—By receipts ..	<u>\$125 38</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance....	\$125 38

## SAN FRANCISCO DEPOT SINKING FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$24,000 00	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$20,953 68
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	62,925 68	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	10,400 00
	<u>\$86,925 68</u>	June 30, 1903—By transfers ..	55,572 00
			<u>\$86,925 68</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$123,895 31	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$62,925 68
June 30, 1904—To transfers .....	90,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	65,972 00
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	5,002 37	June 30, 1904—By transfers ..	90,000 00
	<u>\$218,897 68</u>		<u>\$218,897 68</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$5,002 37

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## WHITTIER REFORM SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$7,537 03	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	\$6,487 03
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	312 63	June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	1,362 63
	<u>\$7,849 66</u>		<u>\$7,849 66</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$375 13	July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$312 63
June 30, 1904—To balance .....		June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	62 50
	<u>\$375 13</u>		<u>\$375 13</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	

## BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION INSPECTION FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$7,383 73	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	\$5,219 97
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	6,581 40	June 30, 1903—By receipts .....	8,745 16
	<u>\$13,965 13</u>		<u>\$13,965 13</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$7,510 46	July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$6,581 40
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	7,036 52	June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	7,965 58
	<u>\$14,546 98</u>		<u>\$14,546 98</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$7,036 52

## ROCK-CRUSHER REVOLVING FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$20,709 82	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	\$2,142 71
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	2,876 11	June 30, 1903—By receipts .....	21,443 22
	<u>\$23,585 93</u>		<u>\$23,585 93</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$14,004 00	July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$2,876 11
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	4,635 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	15,762 89
	<u>\$18,639 00</u>		<u>\$18,639 00</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$4,635 00

## RAILWAY TAX CONTINGENT FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$519 23	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	
June 30, 1903—To balance .....		June 30, 1903—By receipts .....	\$519 23
	<u>\$519 23</u>		<u>\$519 23</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....		July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$519 23
June 30, 1904—To transfers .....	\$519 23	June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	
June 30, 1904—To balance .....			
	<u>\$519 23</u>		<u>\$519 23</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## CONTINGENT FUND, WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,200 43	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$2,374 34
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	3,932 07	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	2,758 16
	<u>\$5,132 50</u>		<u>\$5,132 50</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$3,792 03	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$3,932 07
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	2,355 40	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	2,215 36
	<u>\$6,147 43</u>		<u>\$6,147 43</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$2,355 40

## CONTINGENT FUND, PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$570 62	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$454 51
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	338 82	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	454 93
	<u>\$909 44</u>		<u>\$909 44</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$668 72	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$338 82
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	14 98	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	344 88
	<u>\$683 70</u>		<u>\$683 70</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$14 98

## CONTINGENT FUND, DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$4,646 05	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$1,486 43
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	2,187 00	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	5,346 62
	<u>\$6,833 05</u>		<u>\$6,833 05</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$4,464 22	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$2,187 00
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	4,279 34	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	6,556 56
	<u>\$8,743 56</u>		<u>\$8,743 56</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$4,279 34

## CONTINGENT FUND, STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$18,440 47	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$20,750 66
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	15,049 53	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	12,739 34
	<u>\$33,490 00</u>		<u>\$33,490 00</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$20,734 17	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$15,049 53
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	9,715 09	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	15,399 73
	<u>\$30,449 26</u>		<u>\$30,449 26</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$9,715 09



## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## CONTINGENT FUND, NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$15,159 77	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$27,024 18
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	31,956 01	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	20,091 60
	<u>\$47,115 78</u>		<u>\$47,115 78</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$19,249 59	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$31,956 01
June 30, 1904—To transfers...	25,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	24,057 33
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	36,763 75	June 30, 1904—By transfers...	25,000 00
	<u>\$81,013 34</u>		<u>\$81,013 34</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ..	\$36,763 75

## CONTINGENT FUND, AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$2,369 81	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$17,663 25
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	36,188 73	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	20,895 29
	<u>\$38,558 54</u>		<u>\$38,558 54</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$14,998 40	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$36,188 73
June 30, 1904—To transfers...	35,000 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	21,561 05
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	42,751 38	June 30, 1904—By transfers...	35,000 00
	<u>\$92,749 78</u>		<u>\$92,749 78</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$42,751 38

## CONTINGENT FUND, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$20,359 98	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$12,600 46
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	3,723 98	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	11,483 50
	<u>\$24,083 96</u>		<u>\$24,083 96</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$7,731 93	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$3,723 98
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	8,647 97	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	12,655 92
	<u>\$16,379 90</u>		<u>\$16,379 90</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$8,647 97

## CONTINGENT FUND, MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,572 00	July 1, 1902—By balance...	\$1,866 07
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	5,559 03	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	5,264 96
	<u>\$7,131 03</u>		<u>\$7,131 03</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$1,947 13	July 1, 1903—By balance...	\$5,559 03
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	9,874 99	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	6,263 09
	<u>\$11,822 12</u>		<u>\$11,822 12</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$9,874 99

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## CONTINGENT FUND, HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$14,994 18	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$12,120 55
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	1,731 03	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	4,604 66
	<u>\$16,725 21</u>		<u>\$16,725 21</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$2,544 99	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$1,731 03
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	4,773 00	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	5,586 96
	<u>\$7,317 99</u>		<u>\$7,317 99</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$4,773 00

## CONTINGENT FUND, SAN JOSÉ STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	-----	July 1, 1902—By balance ....	\$337 05
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	\$345 50	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	8 45
	<u>\$345 50</u>		<u>\$345 50</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$15 75	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$345 50
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	393 65	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	63 90
	<u>\$409 40</u>		<u>\$409 40</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$393 65

## CONTINGENT FUND, LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$368 55	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$381 59
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	331 54	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	318 50
	<u>\$700 09</u>		<u>\$700 09</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$474 69	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$331 54
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	435 95	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	579 10
	<u>\$910 64</u>		<u>\$910 64</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ....	\$435 95

## CONTINGENT FUND, CHICO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,328 95	July 1, 1902—By balance ....	\$327 60
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	204 74	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	1,206 09
	<u>\$1,533 69</u>		<u>\$1,533 69</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$1,356 16	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$204 74
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	153 76	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	1,305 18
	<u>\$1,509 92</u>		<u>\$1,509 92</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ....	\$153 76

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## CONTINGENT FUND, SAN DIEGO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$14 70	July 1, 1902—By balance ....	\$17 15
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	18 40	June 30, 1903—By receipts ...	15 95
	<u>\$33 10</u>		<u>\$33 10</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$4 60	July 1, 1903—By balance ....	\$18 40
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	20 53	June 30, 1904—By receipts ...	6 73
	<u>\$25 13</u>		<u>\$25 13</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ....	\$20 53

## CONTINGENT FUND, SAN FRANCISCO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$453 28	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$241 01
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	449 60	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	661 87
	<u>\$902 88</u>		<u>\$902 88</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$1,089 36	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$449 60
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	485 94	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	1,125 70
	<u>\$1,575 30</u>		<u>\$1,575 30</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ....	\$485 94

## FUND, SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$131,494 57	July 1, 1902—By balance ...	\$8,293 28
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	2,971 65	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	71,172 94
	<u>\$134,466 22</u>	June 30, 1903—By transfer...	55,000 00
			<u>\$134,466 22</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$111,879 76	July 1, 1903—By balance ...	\$2,971 65
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	188 79	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	109,096 90
	<u>\$112,068 55</u>		<u>\$112,068 55</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ...	\$188 79

## GAME PRESERVATION FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$2,343 03	July 1, 1902—By balance ....	\$1,090 27
June 30, 1903—To balance ...	1,774 16	June 30, 1903—By receipts...	3,026 92
	<u>\$4,117 19</u>		<u>\$4,117 19</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$3,192 67	July 1, 1903—By balance ....	\$1,774 16
June 30, 1904—To balance ...	1,916 86	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	3,335 37
	<u>\$5,109 53</u>		<u>\$5,109 53</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance ....	\$1,916 86

## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## NEEDLES SCHOOL DISTRICT (SAN BERNARDINO CO.) BOND FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,820 00	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	\$2,003 75
June 30, 1903—To balance .....	183 75	June 30, 1903—By receipts .....	
	<u>\$2,003 75</u>		<u>\$2,003 75</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....		July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$183 75
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	\$183 75	June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	
	<u>\$183 75</u>		<u>\$183 75</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$183 75

## JAMES SAULTRY RELIEF FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$597 70	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	\$597 70
June 30, 1903—To balance .....		June 30, 1903—By receipts .....	
	<u>\$597 70</u>		<u>\$597 70</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$253 85	July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$253 85
June 30, 1904—To balance .....		June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	
	<u>\$253 85</u>		<u>\$253 85</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	

## SAN LUIS OBISPO CONDEMNATION FUND.

June 30, 1903—To warrants issued .....	\$1,555 50	July 1, 1902—By balance .....	\$1,555 50
June 30, 1903—To balance .....		June 30, 1903—By receipts .....	
	<u>\$1,555 50</u>		<u>\$1,555 50</u>
June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$1,555 50	July 1, 1903—By balance .....	\$1,555 50
June 30, 1904—To balance .....		June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	
	<u>\$1,555 50</u>		<u>\$1,555 50</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$1,555 50

## STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

June 30, 1904—To warrants issued .....	\$164,052 90	June 30, 1904—By receipts .....	\$232,386 85
June 30, 1904—To balance .....	68,333 95		
	<u>\$232,386 85</u>		<u>\$232,386 85</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance .....	\$68,333 95



## STATEMENT No. 5—Continued.

## TEXT-BOOK ROYALTY FUND.

June 30, 1904—To warrants is- sued.....	\$9,513 60	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	\$9,631 50
June 30, 1904—To balance ....	117 90		
	<u>\$9,631 50</u>		<u>\$9,631 50</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$117 90

## CONTINGENT FUND, CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

June 30, 1904—To warrants is- sued.....	\$3,117 61	June 30, 1904—By receipts...	\$3,432 12
June 30, 1904—To balance ....	314 51		
	<u>\$3,432 12</u>		<u>\$3,432 12</u>
		July 1, 1904—By balance...	\$314 51

## STATEMENT No. 6.

Amount Received for School Purposes from Property Tax, Collateral Inheritance Tax, Poll Tax, and from Interest on State School Lands, from the several Counties of the State, and from other sources, for the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903, and Total Distributed to the several Counties for the same time.

Counties.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Interest on Lands.	Collateral Inheritance Tax.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Apportioned.
Alameda	\$185,090 96	\$23,493 10	\$44 80	\$17,910 11	\$226,538 97	\$321,821 50
Alpine	584 15	261 80	793 85	---	1,639 80	732 44
Amador	10,224 34	3,607 00	374 78	---	14,206 12	25,786 02
Butte	26,842 61	4,793 65	176 92	---	31,813 18	41,699 68
Calaveras	11,760 21	4,648 35	136 52	---	16,545 08	27,399 08
Colusa	23,978 88	3,070 45	99 20	631 15	27,779 68	18,505 60
Contra Costa	33,141 88	7,131 50	---	103 22	40,377 60	42,447 00
Del Norte	5,510 18	1,018 30	27 70	---	6,556 18	6,146 46
El Dorado	8,023 29	2,529 61	631 35	156 27	11,340 52	18,528 70
Fresno	61,017 67	13,172 25	1,226 83	11,859 65	87,276 40	94,564 48
Glenn	19,966 54	2,619 70	343 98	---	22,930 22	11,841 97
Humboldt	39,637 35	11,028 87	587 22	308 75	51,562 19	68,734 07
Inyo	3,787 91	1,157 70	729 22	1,236 05	6,910 88	9,082 45
Kern	41,941 15	8,339 90	2,041 12	---	52,322 17	36,630 23
Kings	14,857 55	3,019 05	67 20	---	17,943 80	25,325 48
Lake	6,929 06	1,480 15	276 00	223 07	8,899 28	14,850 29
Lassen	7,574 86	1,660 80	1,023 05	---	10,258 71	10,111 26
Los Angeles	237,983 22	59,834 22	900 98	13,587 61	312,306 13	441,309 28
Madera	11,162 62	3,227 86	248 32	153 15	14,791 95	14,174 53
Marin	23,780 70	4,272 10	---	634 00	28,686 80	32,870 48
Mariposa	4,862 73	682 40	44 80	---	5,998 15	10,632 34
Mendocino	22,373 22	6,988 00	747 73	408 22	32,064 21	48,926 62
Merced	25,837 09	4,542 40	640 96	1,955 26	31,020 45	22,641 04
Modoc	6,891 57	1,676 00	719 42	---	9,286 99	14,277 35
Mono	2,012 88	743 75	86 65	---	2,843 28	3,965 09
Monterey	34,713 99	5,215 80	1,368 60	2,557 60	43,835 99	50,210 03
Napa	23,409 03	5,020 55	59 20	13,431 84	41,920 62	33,707 91
Nevada	13,467 46	3,273 70	576 16	458 92	17,671 24	36,899 09
Orange	22,329 55	6,305 70	---	71 25	28,706 50	58,469 59
Placer	14,685 74	4,314 39	72 77	109 69	19,182 59	31,916 49
Plumas	5,255 80	1,313 10	143 18	---	6,712 08	9,176 41
Riverside	22,818 80	6,557 25	353 30	47 50	29,776 85	48,980 05
Sacramento	68,946 82	16,649 80	48 00	12,460 55	98,105 17	90,561 55
San Benito	12,436 20	2,318 05	1,596 75	---	16,351 00	16,587 97
San Bernardino	30,020 80	9,051 00	1,156 45	99 79	40,328 04	74,070 32

San Diego.....	37,973 83	8,305 40	2,097 93	6,396 07	54,773 23	74,544 03
San Francisco.....	865,119 70	100,061 75		176,644 08	1,141,825 53	777,106 14
San Joaquin.....	63,446 98	8,962 32	337 52	7,741 42	80,488 24	70,583 45
San Luis Obispo.....	25,077 67	4,939 85	1,402 85		31,420 37	50,729 06
San Mateo.....	29,719 08	2,983 50			32,702 58	32,044 56
Santa Barbara.....	27,509 24	4,001 40	354 57	1,984 33	33,849 54	45,284 26
Santa Clara.....	105,164 24	15,042 95	606 08	6,500 45	127,363 72	145,572 00
Santa Cruz.....	22,507 15	6,415 32	84 00	4,275 87	33,282 34	53,295 49
Shasta.....	18,994 70	7,675 45	394 56		27,064 71	41,957 44
Sierra.....	3,105 33	1,284 13	30 63		4,420 09	7,110 64
Si-kivou.....	16,469 42	5,122 30	965 20	90 92	22,647 84	35,793 58
Solano.....	34,596 32	4,811 90	2 80	248 68	39,659 70	49,130 83
Sonoma.....	50,181 36	11,669 15	97 30	1,826 61	63,874 42	95,106 57
Stanislaus.....	22,385 48	2,868 05	471 70	1,189 88	26,915 11	22,249 36
Sutter.....	12,253 73	3,286 10		33 64	15,573 47	12,181 81
Tehama.....	21,152 80	3,161 35	252 34		24,566 49	26,960 52
Trinity.....	2,943 00	1,185 15	102 78	214 41	4,445 34	7,270 84
Tulare.....	30,101 21	5,940 79	726 83	492 33	37,261 16	53,840 51
Tuolumne.....	13,973 42	3,713 65	404 21	56 96	18,148 24	23,511 10
Ventura.....	17,493 41	5,093 65	284 70	1,604 14	24,475 93	40,391 55
Yolo.....	30,777 35	3,296 30	48 86	2,527 12	36,649 63	29,394 56
Yuba.....	10,899 68	2,363 00	22 40	336 88	13,621 96	19,774 62
Totals.....	\$2,545,701 42	\$447,251 81	\$26,016 27	\$290,447 44	\$3,309,416 94	\$3,527,335 86
Total amount received from counties.....					\$3,309,416 94	
Total amount received from interest on bonds.....					172,560 44	
Total amount received from tax on railways.....					135,226 09	
Total receipts.....					\$3,617,203 47	
Balance unapportioned from fifty-third fiscal year.....					1,078,691 84	
Total.....					\$4,695,895 31	
By balance apportioned.....						\$3,527,335 86
By restitution of interest, land sold not property of State.....						2,398 06
By annulment certificates of purchase.....						211 18
By refund of amount received from collateral inheritance tax.....						4,579 76
By amount paid San Luis Obispo County, account of county bonds.....						88 00
By transfer to State School Land Fund.....						5,685 49
By balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment.....						1,155,596 96
Total.....						\$4,695,895 31

## Credit.

## STATEMENT No. 7.

Amount Received for School Purposes from Property Tax, Collateral Inheritance Tax, Poll Tax, and from Interest on State School Lands,  
from the several Counties of the State, and from other sources, for the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904, and  
Total Distributed to the several Counties for the same time.

Counties.	Property Tax.	Poll Tax.	Interest on Lands.	Collateral Inheri- tance Tax.	Total Amount Received.	Amount Apportioned.
Alameda	\$203,769 00	\$25,480 39	\$44 80	\$16,416 63	\$245,710 82	\$333,122 20
Alpine	658 19	302 60	437 75		1,398 54	748 96
Amador	8,126 42	3,412 25	543 35	129 37	12,211 39	24,917 28
Butte	26,029 88	5,999 90	199 62		32,229 40	42,124 57
Calaveras	9,455 53	3,916 65	142 13		13,514 31	27,105 82
Colusa	20,093 50	2,409 75	261 60		23,965 05	18,153 05
Contra Costa	33,184 17	7,420 35		1,200 20	41,178 30	44,790 75
Del Norte	5,052 04	1,023 15	65 04	573 78	6,637 95	6,372 54
El Dorado	7,333 23	2,431 00	1,190 84	497 72	10,982 46	18,409 70
Fresno	54,417 01	12,864 30	1,154 78	27 39	68,436 09	103,209 62
Glenn	17,059 20	2,041 70	260 35		21,229 38	11,918 53
Humboldt	42,917 01	14,561 20	170 41	1,868 13	59,813 72	71,408 23
Inyo	3,455 38	1,215 50	1,637 23	2,165 10	5,892 86	8,792 90
Kern	36,425 35	11,060 80	1,444 66	588 54	49,519 35	38,288 07
Kings	12,464 99	3,728 05	89 60		16,282 64	25,592 82
Lake	5,828 43	1,658 45	485 69		7,972 57	14,627 71
Lassen	7,440 83	1,660 85	1,149 43		10,251 11	10,355 99
Los Angeles	280,989 85	74,154 78	550 52	16,795 76	372,490 91	474,538 37
Madera	9,661 18	2,466 55	168 62		12,296 35	14,672 92
Marin	23,648 00	3,902 35		4,448 55	31,998 90	33,604 87
Mariposa	4,120 87	1,131 45	106 52	292 11	5,650 95	10,237 86
Mendocino	22,145 86	8,224 60	922 27	389 34	31,682 07	49,888 13
Merced	22,309 40	4,516 90	1,047 16		27,873 46	23,525 06
Modoc	6,921 30	1,502 90	1,076 67		12,150 61	13,936 95
Mono	1,818 93	778 60	5,773 41	2,649 74	8,370 94	3,973 96
Monterey	23,061 38	5,276 90	1,496 24		37,464 31	51,638 72
Napa	22,536 63	5,228 50	80 02	1,629 79	28,385 88	34,136 04
Nevada	11,000 66	3,843 70	98 63	1,566 43	16,509 42	35,539 91
Orange	21,772 36	6,449 10		1,139 26	29,360 72	60,407 26
Placer	12,411 81	3,842 85		1,354 78	17,642 99	31,630 56
Plumas	4,727 07	1,319 75	33 55		6,656 89	9,342 84
Riverside	23,944 99	8,068 25	478 54	1,082 00	33,573 78	51,429 30
Sacramento	68,201 69	18,630 30	31 66	8,335 24	95,298 89	91,522 71
San Benito	10,678 78	2,403 40	2,940 60		16,022 78	16,536 43
San Bernardino	30,064 48	9,038 30	1,192 97	1,492 31	41,788 06	78,862 38



San Diego	31,215 31	9,447 50	2,426 31	5,580 50	48,669 62	76,500 02
San Francisco	888,063 82	87,092 80	---	138,342 19	1,113,498 81	844,776 21
San Joaquin	55,340 69	15,927 21	624 52	9,081 94	80,973 76	71,801 60
San Luis Obispo	21,595 35	5,078 65	677 30	1,137 39	28,488 69	49,791 49
San Mateo	28,820 61	3,632 90	579 40	8,962 49	41,995 40	32,321 74
Santa Barbara	28,211 77	4,820 80	394 43	5,884 07	39,311 07	45,510 14
Santa Clara	102,702 77	16,165 80	370 81	9,643 68	128,883 06	149,591 45
Santa Cruz	20,842 36	6,052 00	95 20	857 00	27,846 56	53,714 71
Shasta	15,702 28	8,989 20	380 04	---	25,071 52	41,006 56
Sierra	2,962 64	1,375 00	4 30	---	4,341 94	7,637 11
Siskiyou	15,116 13	7,314 05	3,131 70	591 05	26,152 93	36,105 12
Solano	32,447 28	4,803 40	2 80	544 20	37,857 68	48,919 37
Sonoma	49,017 30	12,716 45	92 22	6,061 29	67,887 26	97,187 75
Stanislaus	19,569 11	4,725 10	539 20	5,254 69	30,088 10	23,608 79
Sutter	10,349 84	739 50	---	354 02	11,443 36	12,275 39
Tehama	18,177 58	3,102 80	671 21	113 50	21,951 59	27,190 38
Trinity	2,618 01	1,961 00	485 41	5,177 92	5,177 92	7,246 41
Tulare	25,358 57	6,427 30	681 20	20,170 02	53,237 09	54,788 99
Tuolumne	11,316 57	5,168 85	696 12	1,929 56	19,111 10	23,227 95
Ventura	17,613 87	7,881 20	138 27	218 69	25,852 03	39,455 40
Yolo	27,989 61	3,517 30	61 60	5,930 76	37,499 27	30,224 04
Yuba	9,372 81	2,453 10	31 73	711 03	12,568 67	19,688 58
Totals	\$2,534,829 08	\$481,417 98	\$37,368 50	\$286,735 72	\$3,340,351 28	\$3,677,932 14
Total amount received from counties					\$3,340,351 28	
Total amount received from interest on bonds					188,446 87	
Total amount received from tax on railways					145,359 31	
Transfer from Railway Tax Contingent Fund					519 23	
Total receipts					\$3,674,676 69	
Balance unapportioned from fifty-fourth fiscal year					1,155,506 96	
Total					\$4,830,273 65	
By balance apportioned						\$3,677,932 14
By restitution of interest, land sold not property of State					1,021 89	
By annulment certificates of purchase					249 26	
By refund amount received from collateral inheritance tax					174 72	
By expressage on bonds					5 95	
By refund of tax on San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway					322 50	
By balance subject to next semi-annual apportionment					1,150,567 19	
Total						\$4,830,273 65

## STATEMENT

## Statement of Amounts of Taxes Due State and Counties from various Railroads

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	No. of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>Central Pacific Rail- way Co.</i>	746.76		\$20,086 77	\$15,000,000		
Alameda		83.14			\$1,670,014	\$469,227
Butte		45.00			903,905	10,043
Fresno		32.00			642,777	60,260
Madera		29.06			583,721	
Merced		36.75			738,189	29,376
Nevada		30.25			607,625	
Placer		112.75			2,264,783	105,456
Sacramento		41.00			823,558	50,216
San Francisco		2.46			49,414	49,414
San Joaquin		56.75			1,139,924	40,173
Santa Clara		8.50			170,738	26,314
Shasta		82.08			1,648,722	45,999
Sierra		2.15			43,187	
Siskiyou		83.18			1,670,818	
Stanislaus		22.63			454,564	30,130
Sutter		10.00			200,868	
Tehama		40.54			814,318	20,086
Tulare		12.65			254,098	
Yuba		15.87			318,777	45,195
Totals	746.76	746.76	\$20,086 77	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$981,889
<i>Southern Pacific Rail- road Co.</i>	2,150.58		\$15,000 00	\$32,258,700		
Alameda		11.90			\$178,500	\$141,000
Amador		8.00			120,000	
Butte		13.90			208,500	
Calaveras		10.46			156,900	
Colusa		33.91			508,650	
Contra Costa		80.05			1,200,750	26,100
El Dorado		30.55			458,250	9,600
Fresno		148.93			2,233,950	2,700
Glenn		45.70			685,500	7,500
Kern		131.23			1,968,450	44,250
Kings		23.32			349,800	23,850
Los Angeles		201.48			3,022,200	398,400
Madera		21.00			315,000	
Merced		52.50			787,500	12,000
Monterey		130.03			1,950,450	
Napa		47.43			711,450	68,805
Orange		25.15			377,250	54,300
Riverside		92.60			1,389,000	
Sacramento		49.25			738,750	45,000
San Benito		17.65			264,750	11,250
San Bernardino		40.53			607,950	104,175
San Diego		87.79			1,316,850	
San Francisco		7.36			110,400	110,400
San Joaquin		71.59			1,073,850	15,000
San Luis Obispo		72.60			1,089,000	87,750
San Mateo		25.10			376,500	64,050
Santa Barbara		109.47			1,642,050	56,250
Santa Clara		67.10			1,006,500	83,850
Santa Cruz		27.15			407,250	39,150
Solano		73.45			1,101,750	76,800
Sonoma		30.52			457,800	127,950
Stanislaus		56.86			852,900	
Sutter		26.63			399,450	
Tehama		17.29			259,350	
Tulare		107.33			1,609,950	37,500
Ventura		54.50			817,500	51,750
Yolo		87.80			1,317,000	27,187
Yuba		12.47			187,050	22,050
Totals	2,150.58	2,150.58	\$15,000 00	\$32,258,700	\$32,258,700	\$1,748,617

No. 8.

## Upon Assessments made by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1902.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .382.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
		\$57,300 00			Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
					\$28,650 00	\$28,650 00
\$1,200,787	.868—1.268		\$19,298 86		9,649 43	9,649 43
893,862	1.068—1.468		13,229 14		6,614 57	6,614 57
582,517	.968—1.268		7,969 64		3,984 82	3,984 82
583,721	1.868		10,903 90		5,451 95	5,451 95
708,813	.868—1.218		8,888 32		4,444 16	4,444 16
607,625	1.668—2.068		12,565 68		6,282 84	6,282 84
2,159,327	1.218—1.568		35,142 70		17,571 35	17,571 35
773,342	1.518—1.468		12,114 94		6,057 47	6,057 47
	1.2262		605 92		302 96	302 96
1,099,751	.818—1.218		13,723 58		6,861 79	6,861 79
144,424	.658—1.058		1,701 14		850 57	850 57
1,602,723	1.018—1.368		22,393 52		11,196 76	11,196 76
43,187	1.928—2.368		1,022 66		511 33	511 33
1,670,818	.968—1.218		20,350 56		10,175 28	10,175 28
424,434	.898—1.218		5,440 18		2,720 09	2,720 09
200,868	1.418		2,848 30		1,424 15	1,424 15
794,232	.818—1.118		9,043 82		4,521 91	4,521 91
254,098	.768—1.118		2,840 82		1,420 41	1,420 41
273,582	1.268—1.618		4,999 62		2,499 81	2,499 81
\$14,018,111		\$57,300 00	\$205,083 30	\$262,383 30	\$131,191 65	\$131,191 65
		\$123,228 24			Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
					\$61,614 12	\$61,614 12
\$37,500	.868—1.268		\$1,699 38		849 69	849 69
120,000	1.568		1,881 60		940 80	940 80
208,500	1.068—1.468		3,060 78		1,530 39	1,530 39
156,900	1.368		2,146 38		1,073 19	1,073 19
508,650	.648—0.968		4,923 72		2,461 86	2,461 86
1,174,650	1.218—1.518		18,149 08		9,074 54	9,074 54
448,650	1.508—1.818		8,301 22		4,150 61	4,150 61
2,231,250	.968—1.268		28,318 38		14,159 19	14,159 19
678,000	.748—1.018		6,958 14		3,479 07	3,479 07
1,924,200	.728—1.018		19,910 50		9,955 25	9,955 25
325,950	.708—1.018		3,487 02		1,743 51	1,743 51
2,623,800	.818—1.418		40,464 40		20,232 20	20,232 20
315,000	1.868		5,884 20		2,942 10	2,942 10
775,500	.868—1.218		9,549 76		4,774 88	4,774 88
1,950,450	1.018		19,855 58		9,927 79	9,927 79
642,645	.958—1.258		8,743 62		4,371 81	4,371 81
322,950	.818—1.168		4,216 22		2,108 11	2,108 11
1,389,000	1.118—1.618		22,474 02		11,237 01	11,237 01
693,750	1.518—1.468		10,867 36		5,433 68	5,433 68
253,500	.988—1.318		3,452 28		1,726 14	1,726 14
503,775	1.218—1.618		9,419 92		4,709 96	4,709 96
1,316,850	1.368—1.868		24,598 76		12,299 38	12,299 38
	1.2262		1,353 72		676 86	676 86
1,058,850	.818—1.218		13,019 50		6,509 75	6,509 75
1,001,250	.948—1.348		14,328 72		7,164 36	7,164 36
312,450	.823—1.388		4,863 94		2,431 97	2,431 97
1,585,800	1.068—1.468		23,880 30		11,940 15	11,940 15
922,650	.658—1.058		10,313 36		5,156 68	5,156 68
368,100	1.118—1.568		6,209 50		3,104 75	3,104 75
1,024,950	.618—1.018		10,908 62		5,454 31	5,454 31
329,850	.858—1.218		5,115 38		2,557 69	2,557 69
852,900	.898—1.218		10,388 32		5,194 16	5,194 16
399,450	1.418		5,664 20		2,832 10	2,832 10
259,350	.818—1.118		2,899 54		1,449 77	1,449 77
1,572,450	.768—1.118		17,868 00		8,934 00	8,934 00
765,750	1.118—1.518		12,202 64		6,101 32	6,101 32
1,289,813	.568—0.918		11,994 90		5,997 45	5,997 45
165,000	1.268—1.618		2,949 30		1,474 65	1,474 65
\$30,510,083		\$123,228 24	\$412,322 26	\$535,550 50	\$267,775 25	\$267,775 25

## STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>South Pacific Coast Railway Co.</i> -----	96.16		\$10,500 00	\$1,009,680		
Alameda -----		31.46			\$330,330	\$88,830
Santa Clara -----		37.00			388,500	28,035
Santa Cruz -----		27.70			290,850	22,680
Totals -----	96.16	96.16	\$10,500 00	\$1,009,680	\$1,009,680	\$139,545
<i>Southern California Motor Road Co.</i> -----	12.00		\$5,000 00	\$60,000		
Riverside -----		6.00			\$30,000	\$16,900
San Bernardino -----		6.00			30,000	11,750
Totals -----	12.00	12.00	\$5,000 00	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$28,650
<i>Carson and Colorado Railway Co.</i> -----	107.62		\$1,115 03	\$120,000		
Inyo -----		74.25			\$82,791	
Mono -----		33.37			37,209	
Totals -----	107.62	107.62	\$1,115 03	\$120,000	\$120,000	
<i>San Francisco and North Pacific Ry. (Cal'a-Northwest'n Ry. Co., lessee)</i> -----	165.52		\$12,083 13	\$2,000,000		
Marin -----		29.50			\$356,452	\$24,166
Mendocino -----		26.00			314,162	9,667
Sonoma -----		110.02			1,329,386	63,835
Totals -----	165.52	165.52	\$12,083 13	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$97,668
<i>Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Co.</i> -----	242.542		\$9,000 00	\$2,182,878		
Kern -----		35.914			\$323,226	
San Bernardino -----		206.628			1,859,652	
Totals -----	242.542	242.542	\$9,000 00	\$2,182,878	\$2,182,878	
<i>San Francisco &amp; S. J. Valley Ry. Co.</i> -----	374.71		\$8,539 93	\$3,200,000		
Contra Costa -----		55.41			\$473,198	\$8,198
Fresno -----		56.99			486,691	11,614
Kern -----		41.46			354,065	28,096
Kings -----		27.68			236,385	11,101
Madera -----		26.44			225,796	
Merced -----		40.36			344,672	12,297
San Joaquin -----		39.50			337,327	18,361
Stanislaus -----		21.14			180,534	
Tulare -----		65.73			561,332	30,572
Totals -----	374.71	374.71	\$8,539 93	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000	\$120,239
<i>Southern California Railway Co.</i> -----	487.358		\$12,311 28	\$6,000,000		
Los Angeles -----		85.749			\$1,055,680	\$265,333
Orange -----		62.691			771,806	74,853
Riverside -----		97.075			1,195,117	278,124
San Bernardino -----		136.691			1,682,841	185,408
San Diego -----		105.152			1,294,556	321,201
Totals -----	487.358	487.358	\$12,311 28	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,124,919
<i>North Pacific Coast Railroad Co.</i> -----	84.50		\$7,100 58	\$600,000		
Marin -----		58.50			\$415,385	\$30,177
Sonoma -----		26.00			184,615	
Totals -----	84.50	84.50	\$7,100 58	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$30,177



## No. 8—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .382.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
\$241,500	.868—1.268	\$3,856 98	\$3,833 26		\$1,928 49	\$1,928 49
360,465	.658—1.058		3,998 18		1,916 63	1,916 63
268,170	1.118—1.568		4,458 46		1,999 09	1,999 09
					2,229 23	2,229 23
\$870,135		\$3,856 98	\$12,289	\$16,146 88	\$8,073 44	\$8,073 44
					Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
\$13,100	1.118—1.618	\$229 20	\$400 90		\$114 60	\$114 60
18,250	1.218—1.618		438 40		200 45	200 45
					219 20	219 20
\$31,350		\$229 20	\$839 30	\$1,068 50	\$534 25	\$534 25
					Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
\$82,791	1.618	\$458 40	\$1,339 56		\$229 20	\$229 20
37,209	2.118		788 08		669 78	669 78
					394 04	394 04
\$120,000		\$458 40	\$2,127 64	\$2,586 04	\$1,293 02	\$1,293 02
					Paid Nov. 15, 1902.	Paid April 25, 1903.
\$332,286	.808—1.168	\$7,640 00	\$4,076 36		\$3,820 00	\$3,820 00
304,495	1.118—1.618		5,034 80		2,038 18	2,038 18
1,265,551	.858—1.218		15,962 12		2,517 40	2,517 40
					7,981 06	7,981 06
\$1,902,332		\$7,640 00	\$25,073 28	\$32,713 28	\$16,356 64	\$16,356 64
					Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
\$323,226	.728—1.018	\$8,338 58	\$3,290 44		\$4,169 29	\$4,169 29
1,859,652	1.218—1.618		30,089 16		1,645 22	1,645 22
					15,044 58	15,044 58
\$2,182,878		\$8,338 58	\$33,379 60	\$41,718 18	\$20,859 09	\$20,859 09
					Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
\$465,000	1.218—1.518	\$12,224 00	\$7,158 56		\$6,112 00	\$6,112 00
475,077	.968—1.268		6,136 40		3,579 28	3,579 28
325,969	.728—1.018		3,522 90		3,068 20	3,068 20
225,284	.708—1.018		2,371 98		1,761 45	1,761 45
225,796	1.868		4,217 86		1,185 99	1,185 99
332,375	.868—1.218		4,155 06		2,108 93	2,108 93
318,966	.818—1.218		4,035 20		2,077 53	2,077 53
180,534	.898—1.218		2,198 90		2,017 60	2,017 60
530,760	.768—1.118		6,168 68		1,099 45	1,099 45
					3,084 34	3,084 34
\$3,079,761		\$12,224 00	\$39,965 54	\$52,189 54	\$26,094 77	\$26,094 77
					Paid Nov. 18, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
\$790,347	.818—1.418	\$22,920 00	\$13,377 54		\$11,460 00	\$11,460 00
696,953	.818—1.168		8,752 72		6,688 77	6,688 77
916,993	1.118—1.618		17,946 38		4,376 36	4,376 36
1,497,433	1.218—1.618		26,486 74		8,973 19	8,973 19
973,355	1.368—1.868		22,576 30		13,243 37	13,243 37
					11,288 15	11,288 15
\$4,875,081		\$22,920 00	\$89,139 68	\$112,059 68	\$56,029 84	\$56,029 84
					Paid Nov. 19, 1902.	Paid April 23, 1903.
\$385,208	.808—1.168	\$2,292 00	\$4,743 06		\$1,146 00	\$1,146 00
184,615	.858—1.218		2,248 62		2,371 53	2,371 53
					1,124 31	1,124 31
\$569,823		\$2,292 00	\$6,991 68	\$9,283 68	\$4,641 84	\$4,641 84

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>Pacific Coast Railway Company</i>	76.10		\$3,285 15	\$250,000		
San Luis Obispo		39.50			\$129,763	\$5,748
Santa Barbara		36.60			120,237	
Totals	76.10	76.10	\$3,285 15	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$5,748
<i>Pajaro Valley Consolidated R. R. Co.</i>	32.90		\$6,079 02	\$200,000		
Monterey		32.11			\$195,197	
Santa Cruz		.79			4,803	
Totals	32.90	32.90	\$6,079 02	\$200,000	\$200,000	
<i>Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. Co.</i>	22.50		\$5,000 00	\$112,500		
Nevada		18.78			\$93,900	\$4,900
Placer		3.72			18,600	
Totals	22.50	22.50	\$5,000 00	\$112,500	\$112,500	\$4,900
<i>Nevada - California - Oregon Railway Co.</i>	99.86		\$2,002 80	\$200,000		
Lassen		96.60			\$193,470	
Sierra		3.26			6,530	
Totals	99.86	99.86	\$2,002 80	\$200,000	\$200,000	
<i>Sierra Valleys Railway Co.</i>	30.50		\$1,761 47	\$53,725		
Lassen		4.20			\$7,400	
Plumas		26.30			46,325	
Totals	30.50	30.50	\$1,761 47	\$53,725	\$53,725	
<i>Alameda and San Joaquin R. R. Co.</i>	35.88		\$4,180 59	\$150,000		
Alameda		2.79			\$11,664	
San Joaquin		33.09			138,336	\$8,361
Totals	35.88	35.88	\$4,180 59	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$8,361
<i>Sierra Railway Co. of California</i>	56.30		\$5,000 00	\$281,500		
Stanislaus		19.50			\$97,500	
Tuolumne		36.80			184,000	
Totals	56.30	56.30	\$5,000 00	\$281,500	\$281,500	
<i>Randsburg Railway Co.</i>	29.66		\$4,214 43	\$125,000		
Kern		.66			\$2,782	
San Bernardino		29.00			122,218	
Totals	29.66	29.66	\$4,214 43	\$125,000	\$125,000	
<i>Gualala Mill Company</i>	13.00		\$3,076 92	\$40,000		
Mendocino		5.00			\$15,385	
Sonoma		8.00			24,615	
Totals	13.00	13.00	\$3,076 92	\$40,000	\$40,000	
<i>California and Nevada R. R. Co.</i>	23.00		\$2,173 91	\$50,000		
Alameda		5.50			\$11,957	\$9,565
Contra Costa		17.50			38,043	
Totals	23.00	23.00	\$2,173 91	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$9,565

\* Delinquency penalties on first installment paid, \$22.05.

## No. 8—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .382.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
		\$955 00			Paid Nov. 12, 1902.	Paid Nov. 12, 1902.
\$124,015	.948—1.348		\$1,726 22		\$477 50	\$477 50
120,237	1.068—1.468		1,765 08		863 11	863 11
					882 54	882 54
\$244,252		\$955 00	\$3,491 30	\$4,446 30	\$2,223 15	\$2,223 15
					Paid Nov. 22, 1902.	Paid Nov. 22, 1902.
\$195,197	1.018	\$764 00	\$1,987 10		\$382 00	\$382 00
4,803	1.118—1.568		75 32		993 55	993 55
					37 66	37 66
\$200,000		\$764 00	\$2,062 42	\$2,826 42	\$1,413 21	\$1,413 21
					Paid Nov. 19, 1902.	Paid April 22, 1903.
		\$429 74			\$214 87	\$214 87
\$89,000	1.668—2.068		\$1,922 26		961 13	961 13
18,600	1.218—1.568		291 64		145 82	145 82
\$107,600		\$429 74	\$2,213 90	\$2,643 64	\$1,321 82	\$1,321 82
					Paid Nov. 24, 1902.	Paid April 27, 1903.
		\$764 00			\$382 00	\$382 00
\$193,470	1.468		\$2,840 14		1,420 07	1,420 07
6,530	1.928—2.368		154 62		77 31	77 31
\$200,000		\$764 00	\$2,994 76	\$3,758 76	\$1,879 38	\$1,879 38
					Paid Nov. 24, 1902.	Paid April 27, 1903.
		\$205 22			\$102 61	\$102 61
\$7,400	1.468		\$108 64		54 32	54 32
46,325	1.618		749 54		374 77	374 77
\$53,725		\$205 22	\$858 18	\$1,063 40	\$531 70	\$531 70
					Paid Nov. 19, 1902.	Paid April 21, 1903.
		\$573 00			\$286 50	\$286 50
\$11,664	.868—1.268		\$147 90		73 95	73 95
129,975	.818—1.218		1,651 48		825 74	825 74
\$141,639		\$573 00	\$1,799 38	\$2,372 38	\$1,186 19	\$1,186 19
					Paid Nov. 22, 1902.	Paid April 20, 1903.
		\$1,075 32			\$537 66	\$537 66
\$97,500	.898—1.218		\$1,187 54		593 77	593 77
184,000	.718—1.218		2,241 12		1,120 56	1,120 56
\$281,500		\$1,075 32	\$3,428 66	\$4,503 98	\$2,251 99	\$2,251 99
					Paid Nov. 22, 1902.	Paid April 21, 1903.
		\$477 50			\$238 75	\$238 75
\$2,782	.728—1.018		\$28 32		14 16	14 16
122,218	1.218—1.618		1,977 48		988 74	988 74
\$125,000		\$477 50	\$2,005 80	\$2,483 30	\$1,241 65	\$1,241 65
					Paid Nov. 13, 1902.	Paid April 27, 1903.
		\$152 80			\$76 40	\$76 40
\$15,385	1.118—1.618		\$248 92		124 46	124 46
24,615	.858—1.218		299 80		149 90	149 90
\$40,000		\$152 80	\$548 72	\$701 52	\$350 76	\$350 76
					Paid April 27, 1903.	Paid April 27, 1903.
		\$191 00			\$95 50	\$95 50
\$2,392	.868—1.268		\$113 36		56 68	56 68
38,043	1.218—1.518		577 50		288 75	288 75
\$40,435		\$191 00	\$690 86	\$881 86	\$440 93	\$440 39

## STATEMENT

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>Lake Tahoe Ry. and Transportation Co.</i>	15.30		\$3,267 98	\$50,000		
Nevada		1.10			\$3,595	
Placer		14.20			46,405	
Totals	15.30	15.30	\$3,267 98	\$50,000	\$50,000	
<i>San Francisco &amp; San Mateo Elec. Ry. Co.</i>	29.362		\$10,000 00	\$293,620		
San Francisco		21.574			\$215,740	\$215,740
San Mateo		7.788			77,880	
Totals	29.362	29.362	\$10,000 00	\$293,620	\$293,620	\$215,740
<i>Boca and Loyalton Railroad Co.</i>	38.60		\$3,238 34	\$125,000		
Nevada		2.70			\$8,744	
Plumas		11.20			36,269	
Sierra		24.70			79,987	\$34,326
Totals	38.60	38.60	\$3,238 34	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$34,326
<i>The Pullman Co.</i>	2,864.61		\$157 09	\$450,000		
Alameda		8.40			\$1,320	\$572
Butte		45.00			7,069	78
Colusa		33.91			5,327	
Contra Costa		115.25			18,105	425
Fresno		144.09			22,635	471
Glenn		28.90			4,540	79
Kern		195.21			30,665	463
Kings		27.79			4,366	455
Los Angeles		184.05			28,912	3,995
Madera		55.53			8,723	
Merced		111.25			17,476	581
Monterey		110.30			17,327	
Nevada		30.25			4,752	
Orange		48.00			7,540	955
Placer		112.75			17,712	825
Riverside		92.60			14,547	
Sacramento		46.00			7,226	864
San Benito		2.25			353	118
San Bernardino		353.38			55,512	1,791
San Diego		153.48			24,110	3,957
San Francisco		7.36			1,156	1,156
San Joaquin		110.64			17,380	494
San Luis Obispo		72.60			11,405	918
San Mateo		25.00			3,927	671
Santa Barbara		109.47			17,197	589
Santa Clara		57.00			8,954	878
Santa Cruz		2.15			338	
Shasta		82.08			12,894	360
Sierra		2.15			338	
Siskiyou		83.18			13,067	
Solano		43.50			6,833	407
Stanislaus		68.59			10,775	236
Sutter		10.00			1,571	
Tehama		57.83			9,084	157
Tulare		122.05			19,173	955
Ventura		54.50			8,561	542
Yolo		42.25			6,637	
Yuba		15.87			2,493	353
Totals	2,864.61	2,864.61	\$157 09	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$23,345



## No. 8—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .382.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
		\$191 00			Paid Nov. 24, 1902.	Paid Nov. 24, 1902.
\$3,595	1.668—2.068		\$74 34		\$95 50	\$95 50
46,405	1.218—1.568		727 62		37 17	37 17
					363 81	363 81
\$50,000		\$191 00	\$801 96	\$992 96	\$496 48	\$496 48
					Paid Nov. 5, 1902.	Paid April 24, 1903.
	1.2262	\$1,121 62	\$2,645 40		\$560 81	\$560 81
\$77,880	.823 —1.388		1,080 98		1,322 70	1,322 70
					540 49	540 49
\$77,880		\$1,121 62	\$3,726 38	\$4,848 00	\$2,424 00	\$2,424 00
					Paid Nov. 21, 1902.	Paid Apr. 27, 1903.
		\$477 50			\$238 75	\$238 75
\$8,744	1.668—2.068		\$180 82		90 41	90 41
36,269	1.618		586 84		293 42	293 42
45,661	1.928—2.368		1,743 06		871 53	871 53
\$90,674		\$477 50	\$2,510 72	\$2,988 22	\$1,494 11	\$1,494 11
					Paid Oct. 20, 1902.	Paid Apr. 27, 1903.
		\$1,719 00			\$859 50	\$859 50
\$748	.868—1.268		\$14 44		7 22	7 22
6,991	1.068—1.468		103 46		51 73	51 73
5,327	.648— .968		51 56		25 78	25 78
17,680	1.218—1.518		273 56		136 78	136 78
22,164	.968—1.268		285 60		142 80	142 80
4,461	.748—1.018		46 00		23 00	23 00
30,202	.728—1.018		310 82		155 41	155 41
3,911	.708—1.018		43 04		21 52	21 52
24,917	.818—1.418		386 00		193 00	193 00
8,723	1.868		162 94		81 47	81 47
16,895	.868—1.218		210 82		105 41	105 41
17,327	1.018		176 38		88 19	88 19
4,752	1.668—2.068		98 28		49 14	49 14
6,585	.818—1.168		84 72		42 36	42 36
16,887	1.218—1.568		274 84		137 42	137 42
14,547	1.118—1.618		235 36		117 68	117 68
6,362	1.518—1.468		106 50		53 25	53 25
235	.988—1.318		4 26		2 13	2 13
53,721	1.218—1.618		891 02		445 51	445 51
20,153	1.368—1.868		430 58		215 29	215 29
	1.2262		14 18		7 09	7 09
16,886	.818—1.218		209 72		104 86	104 86
10,487	.948—1.348		150 06		75 03	75 03
3,256	.823—1.388		50 72		25 36	25 36
16,608	1.068—1.468		250 10		125 05	125 05
8,076	.658—1.058		91 22		45 61	45 61
338	1.118—1.568		5 30		2 65	2 65
12,534	1.018—1.368		175 12		87 56	87 56
338	1.928—2.368		8 00		4 00	4 00
13,067	.968—1.218		159 16		79 58	79 58
6,426	.618—1.018		67 92		33 96	33 96
10,539	.898—1.218		130 48		65 24	65 24
1,571	1.418		22 28		11 14	11 14
8,927	.818—1.118		99 80		49 90	49 90
18,218	.768—1.118		211 00		105 50	105 50
8,019	1.118—1.518		127 78		63 89	63 89
6,637	.568— .918		60 92		30 46	30 46
2,140	1.268—1.618		39 10		19 55	19 55
\$426,655		\$1,719 00	\$6,063 04	\$7,782 04	\$3,891 02	\$3,891 02

## STATEMENT No. 8—Continued.

## Summary by Roads.

Name.	No. of Miles in State.	Value per Mile.	Total Assessment.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Central Pacific Railway Company	746.76	\$20,086 77	\$15,000,000	\$57,300 00	\$205,083 30	\$262,383 30	\$131,191 65	\$131,191 65
South Pacific Coast Railway Company	96.16	10,500 00	1,009,680	3,856 98	12,289 90	16,146 88	8,073 44	8,073 44
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	2,150.58	15,000 00	32,258,700	123,222 24	412,322 26	535,550 50	267,775 25	267,775 25
Southern California Motor Road Company	12.00	5,000 00	60,000	229 20	839 30	1,068 50	534 25	534 25
Carson and Colorado Railway Company	107.62	1,115 03	120,000	458 40	2,127 64	2,586 04	1,293 02	1,293 02
California Northwestern Railway Co. (lessees)	165.52	12,083 13	2,000,000	7,640 00	25,073 28	32,713 28	16,356 64	16,356 64
Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company	242.542	9,000 00	2,182,878	8,338 58	33,379 60	41,718 18	20,859 09	20,859 09
San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Co.	374.71	8,539 93	3,200,000	12,224 00	39,965 54	52,189 54	26,094 77	26,094 77
Southern California Railway Company	457.358	12,311 28	6,000,000	22,920 00	89,139 68	112,059 68	56,029 84	56,029 84
North Pacific Coast Railroad Company	84.50	7,000 58	600,000	2,292 00	6,991 68	9,283 68	4,641 84	4,641 84
Pacific Coast Railway Company	76.10	3,285 15	250,000	955 00	3,491 30	4,446 30	2,223 15	2,223 15
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company	32.90	6,079 02	200,000	764 00	2,062 42	2,826 42	1,413 21	1,413 21
Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company	22.50	5,000 00	112,500	429 74	2,213 90	2,643 64	1,321 82	1,321 82
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company	99.86	2,002 80	200,000	764 00	2,994 76	3,758 76	1,879 38	1,879 38
Sierra Valleys Railway Company	30.50	1,761 47	53,725	205 22	858 18	1,063 40	531 70	531 70
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company	35.88	4,180 59	150,000	573 00	1,799 38	2,372 38	1,186 19	1,186 19
Sierra Railway Company of California	56.30	5,000 00	281,500	1,075 32	3,428 66	4,503 98	2,251 99	2,251 99
Randsburg Railway Company	29.66	4,214 43	125,000	477 50	2,005 80	2,483 30	1,241 65	1,241 65
Gualala Mill Company	13.00	3,076 92	40,000	152 80	548 72	701 52	350 76	350 76
California and Nevada Railroad Company	23.00	2,173 91	50,000	191 00	690 86	881 86	440 93	440 93
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company	15.30	3,267 98	50,000	191 00	801 96	992 96	496 48	496 48
San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway Co.	29.362	10,000 00	293,620	1,121 62	3,726 38	4,848 00	2,424 00	2,424 00
Boca and Loyaltan Railroad Company	58.60	3,238 34	125,000	477 50	2,510 72	2,988 22	1,494 11	1,494 11
Total railroads	4,970.712	-----	\$64,362,603	\$245,865 10	\$854,345 22	\$1,100,210 32	\$550,105 16	\$550,105 16
Rolling stock—								
The Pullman Company	2,864.61	157 09	450,000	1,719 00	6,063 04	7,782 04	3,891 02	3,891 02
Grand totals	7,835.322	-----	\$64,812,603	\$247,584 10	\$860,408 26	\$1,107,992 36	\$553,996 18	\$553,996 18

## STATEMENT No. 8—Continued.

## Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	Value Apportioned to County.	Total Tax Due County.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Alameda	\$2,203,785 00	\$25,107 20	\$12,553 60	\$12,553 60
Amador	120,000 00	1,881 60	940 80	940 80
Butte	1,119,474 00	16,393 38	8,196 69	8,196 69
Calaveras	156,900 00	2,146 38	1,073 19	1,073 19
Colusa	513,977 00	4,975 28	2,487 64	2,487 64
Contra Costa	1,730,086 00	26,158 70	13,079 35	13,079 35
El Dorado	458,250 00	8,301 22	4,150 61	4,150 61
Fresno	3,386,053 00	42,710 02	21,355 01	21,355 01
Glenn	690,040 00	7,004 14	3,502 07	3,502 07
Inyo	82,791 00	1,339 56	669 78	669 78
Kern	2,679,188 00	27,062 98	13,531 49	13,531 49
Kings	590,551 00	5,902 04	2,951 02	2,951 02
Lassen	200,870 00	2,948 78	1,474 39	1,474 39
Los Angeles	4,106,792 00	54,227 94	27,113 97	27,113 97
Madera	1,133,240 00	21,168 90	10,584 45	10,584 45
Marin	771,837 00	8,819 42	4,409 71	4,409 71
Mendocino	329,547 00	5,283 72	2,641 86	2,641 86
Merced	1,887,837 00	22,803 96	11,401 98	11,401 98
Mono	37,209 00	788 08	394 04	394 04
Monterey	2,162,974 00	22,019 06	11,009 53	11,009 53
Napa	711,450 00	8,743 62	4,371 81	4,371 81
Nevada	718,616 00	14,841 38	7,420 69	7,420 69
Orange	1,156,586 00	13,053 66	6,526 83	6,526 83
Placer	2,347,500 00	36,436 80	18,218 40	18,218 40
Plumas	82,594 00	1,336 38	668 19	668 19
Riverside	2,628,664 00	41,056 66	20,528 33	20,528 33
Sacramento	1,569,534 00	23,088 80	11,544 40	11,544 40
San Benito	265,103 00	3,456 54	1,728 27	1,728 27
San Bernardino	4,358,173 00	69,302 72	34,651 36	34,651 36
San Diego	2,635,516 00	47,605 64	23,802 82	23,802 82
San Francisco	376,710 00	4,619 22	2,309 61	2,309 61
San Joaquin	2,706,817 00	32,639 48	16,319 74	16,319 74
San Luis Obispo	1,230,168 00	16,205 00	8,102 50	8,102 50
San Mateo	458,307 00	5,995 64	2,997 82	2,997 82
Santa Barbara	1,779,484 00	25,895 48	12,947 74	12,947 74
Santa Clara	1,574,692 00	16,103 90	8,051 95	8,051 95
Santa Cruz	703,241 00	10,748 58	5,374 29	5,374 29
Shasta	1,661,616 00	22,568 64	11,284 32	11,284 32
Sierra	130,042 00	2,928 34	1,464 17	1,464 17
Siskiyou	1,683,885 00	20,509 72	10,254 86	10,254 86
Solano	1,108,583 00	10,976 54	5,488 27	5,488 27
Sonoma	1,996,416 00	23,625 92	11,812 96	11,812 96
Stanislaus	1,596,273 00	19,345 42	9,672 71	9,672 71
Sutter	601,889 00	8,534 78	4,267 39	4,267 39
Tehama	1,082,752 00	12,043 16	6,021 58	6,021 58
Tulare	2,444,553 00	27,088 50	13,544 25	13,544 25
Tuolumne	184,000 00	2,241 12	1,120 56	1,120 56
Ventura	826,061 00	12,330 42	6,165 21	6,165 21
Yolo	1,323,637 00	12,055 82	6,027 91	6,027 91
Yuba	508,320 00	7,988 02	3,994 01	3,994 01
Totals	\$64,812,603 00	\$860,408 26	\$430,204 13	\$430,204 13

## STATEMENT

## Statement of Amounts of Taxes Due State and Counties from various Railroads

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>Central Pacific Rail- way Co.</i> .....	746.76		\$20,086 77	\$15,000,000		
Alameda .....		83.14			\$1,670,014	\$469,227
Butte .....		45.00			903,905	10,043
Fresno .....		32.00			642,777	60,260
Madera .....		29.06			583,721	
Merced .....		36.75			738,189	29,366
Nevada .....		30.25			607,625	
Placer .....		112.75			2,264,783	105,455
Sacramento .....		41.00			823,558	50,220
San Francisco .....		2.46			49,414	49,414
San Joaquin .....		56.75			1,139,924	40,173
Santa Clara .....		8.50			170,738	26,314
Shasta .....		82.08			1,648,722	45,999
Sierra .....		2.15			43,187	
Siskiyou .....		83.18			1,670,818	
Stanislaus .....		22.63			454,564	30,130
Sutter .....		10.00			200,868	
Tehama .....		40.54			814,318	20,086
Tulare .....		12.65			254,068	
Yuba .....		15.87			318,777	45,195
Totals .....	746.76	746.76	\$20,086 77	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$981,882
<i>Southern Pacific Rail- road Co.</i> .....	2,150.58		\$15,000	\$32,258,700		
Alameda .....		11.90			\$178,500	\$141,000
Amador .....		8.00			120,000	
Butte .....		13.90			208,500	
Calaveras .....		10.46			156,900	
Colusa .....		33.91			508,650	
Contra Costa .....		80.05			1,200,750	36,900
El Dorado .....		30.55			458,250	9,600
Fresno .....		148.93			2,233,950	2,700
Glenn .....		45.70			685,500	7,500
Kern .....		131.23			1,968,450	44,250
Kings .....		23.32			349,800	23,850
Los Angeles .....		204.48			3,022,200	426,450
Madera .....		21.00			315,000	
Merced .....		52.50			787,500	12,000
Monterey .....		130.03			1,950,450	
Napa .....		47.43			711,450	68,805
Orange .....		25.15			377,250	53,400
Riverside .....		92.60			1,389,000	
Sacramento .....		49.25			738,750	45,000
San Benito .....		17.65			264,750	11,250
San Bernardino .....		40.53			607,950	104,175
San Diego .....		87.79			1,316,850	
San Francisco .....		7.36			110,400	110,400
San Joaquin .....		71.59			1,073,850	15,000
San Luis Obispo .....		72.60			1,089,000	87,750
San Mateo .....		25.10			376,500	51,000
Santa Barbara .....		109.47			1,642,050	56,250
Santa Clara .....		67.10			1,006,500	94,950
Santa Cruz .....		27.15			407,250	39,150
Solano .....		73.45			1,101,750	76,800
Sonoma .....		30.52			457,800	12,795
Stanislaus .....		56.86			852,900	
Sutter .....		26.63			399,450	
Tehama .....		17.29			259,350	
Tulare .....		107.33			1,609,950	37,500
Ventura .....		54.50			817,500	51,750
Yolo .....		87.80			1,317,000	27,187
Yuba .....		12.47			187,050	22,050
Totals .....	2,150.58	2,150.58	\$15,000	\$32,258,700	\$32,258,700	\$1,669,462



No. 9.  
Upon Assessments Made by the State Board of Equalization for the Year 1903.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .561.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
					Paid Nov. 28, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$84,150 00			\$42,075 00	\$42,075 00
\$1,200,787	.809—1.159		\$17,713 16		8,856 58	8,856 58
893,862	1.089—1.489		13,418 98		6,709 49	6,709 49
582,517	1.139—1.439		9,068 78		4,534 39	4,534 39
583,721	1.839		10,734 62		5,367 31	5,367 31
708,823	1.539—1.889		13,841 60		6,920 80	6,920 80
607,625	1.539—1.939		11,781 84		5,890 92	5,890 92
2,159,328	1.289—1.639		36,750 70		18,375 35	18,375 35
773,338	1.239—1.319		10,822 56		5,411 28	5,411 28
	1.076		531 70		265 85	265 85
1,009,751	.789—1.189		13,393 00		6,636 50	6,636 50
144,424	.609—1.009		1,617 48		808 74	808 74
1,602,723	1.189—1.539		25,212 84		12,606 42	12,606 42
43,187	1.989—2.439		1,053 32		526 66	526 66
1,670,818	.989—1.289		21,536 84		10,768 42	10,768 42
424,434	.809—1.189		5,290 28		2,645 14	2,645 14
200,868	1.189		2,388 32		1,194 16	1,194 16
794,232	.989—1.289		10,436 30		5,218 15	5,218 15
254,098	.889—1.239		3,148 28		1,574 14	1,574 14
273,582	1.339—1.639		5,089 16		2,544 58	2,544 58
\$14,018,118		\$84,150 00	\$213,829 76	\$297,979 76	\$148,989 88	\$148,989 88
		\$180,971 30			Paid Nov. 28, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
\$37,500	.809—1.159		\$1,575 32		\$90,485 65	\$90,485 65
120,000	1.439		1,726 80		787 66	787 66
208,500	1.089—1.489		3,104 56		863 40	863 40
156,900	1.439		2,257 78		1,552 28	1,552 28
508,650	1.039		5,284 88		1,128 89	1,128 89
1,163,850	1.039—1.239		14,803 50		2,642 44	2,642 44
448,650	1.499—1.839		8,394 58		7,401 75	7,401 75
2,231,250	1.139—1.439		32,138 44		4,197 29	4,197 29
678,000	.809—1.109		7,579 70		16,069 22	16,069 22
1,924,200	.769—1.039		20,332 72		3,789 85	3,789 85
325,950	.819—1.139		3,907 92		10,166 36	10,166 36
2,595,750	.639—1.239		34,886 36		1,953 96	1,953 96
315,000	1.839		5,792 84		17,443 18	17,443 18
775,500	1.539—1.889		14,833 88		2,896 42	2,896 42
1,950,450	1.189		23,190 84		7,416 94	7,416 94
642,645	.889—1.159		8,059 94		11,595 42	11,595 42
323,850	.739—1.139		4,083 28		4,029 97	4,029 97
1,389,000	1.289—1.689		23,460 20		2,041 64	2,041 64
693,750	1.239—1.319		9,708 12		11,730 10	11,730 10
253,500	1.109—1.439		3,772 62		4,854 06	4,854 06
503,775	1.139—1.539		8,939 64		1,886 31	1,886 31
1,316,850	1.089—1.689		22,241 60		4,469 82	4,469 82
	1.076		1,187 90		11,120 80	11,120 80
1,058,850	.789—1.189		12,708 08		593 95	593 95
1,001,250	.839—1.239		13,141 70		6,354 04	6,354 04
325,500	.672—1.149		4,082 72		6,570 85	6,570 85
1,585,800	.989—1.389		22,583 08		2,041 36	2,041 36
911,550	.609—1.009		9,775 78		11,291 54	11,291 54
368,100	1.389—1.839		7,313 14		4,887 89	4,887 89
1,024,950	.989—1.389		14,996 10		3,656 57	3,656 57
445,005	.679—1.039		4,710 48		7,498 05	7,498 05
852,900	.809—1.189		10,140 98		2,355 24	2,355 24
399,450	1.189		4,749 46		5,070 49	5,070 49
259,350	.989—1.289		3,343 02		2,374 73	2,374 73
1,572,450	.889—1.239		19,816 04		1,671 51	1,671 51
765,750	1.339—1.739		14,009 32		9,908 02	9,908 02
1,289,813	.544— .889		11,614 34		7,004 66	7,004 66
165,000	1.339—1.639		2,999 60		5,807 17	5,807 17
					1,499 80	1,499 80
\$30,589,238		\$180,971 30	\$417,247 26	\$598,218 56	\$299,109 28	\$299,109 28

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>South Pacific Coast Railway Co.</i> -----	96.16	-----	\$10,500 00	\$1,009,680	-----	-----
Alameda -----	-----	31.46	-----	-----	\$330,330	\$88,830
Santa Clara -----	-----	37.00	-----	-----	388,500	28,035
Santa Cruz -----	-----	27.70	-----	-----	290,850	26,180
Totals -----	96.16	96.16	\$10,500 00	\$1,009,680	\$1,009,680	\$143,045
<i>Southern California Motor Road Co.</i> -----	12.00	-----	\$5,000 00	\$60,000	-----	-----
Riverside -----	-----	6.00	-----	-----	\$30,000	\$16,900
San Bernardino -----	-----	6.00	-----	-----	30,000	11,750
Totals -----	12.00	12.00	\$5,000 00	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$28,650
<i>Carson and Colorado Railway Co.</i> -----	107.62	-----	\$1,393 79	\$150,000	-----	-----
Inyo -----	-----	74.25	-----	-----	\$103,489	-----
Mono -----	-----	33.37	-----	-----	46,511	-----
Totals -----	107.62	107.62	\$1,393 79	\$150,000	\$150,000	-----
<i>San Francisco and N. Pacific Railway (Cal'a-Northwest'n Ry. Co., Lessee.)</i> -----	165.52	-----	\$12,083 13	\$2,000,000	-----	-----
Marin -----	-----	29.50	-----	-----	\$356,452	\$24,166
Mendocino -----	-----	26.00	-----	-----	314,162	9,667
Sonoma -----	-----	110.02	-----	-----	1,329,386	63,835
Totals -----	165.52	165.52	\$12,083 13	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$97,668
<i>Santa F� Pacific Railroad Co.</i> -----	242.542	-----	\$9,000 00	\$2,182,878	-----	-----
Kern -----	-----	35.914	-----	-----	\$323,226	-----
San Bernardino -----	-----	206.628	-----	-----	1,859,652	-----
Totals -----	242.542	242.542	\$9,000 00	\$2,182,878	\$2,182,878	-----
<i>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa F� Ry. Co.</i> -----	374.71	-----	\$8,539 93	\$3,200,000	-----	-----
Contra Costa -----	-----	55.41	-----	-----	\$473,198	\$16,738
Fresno -----	-----	56.99	-----	-----	486,691	11,614
Kern -----	-----	41.46	-----	-----	354,065	28,096
Kings -----	-----	27.68	-----	-----	236,385	11,101
Madera -----	-----	26.44	-----	-----	225,796	-----
Merced -----	-----	40.36	-----	-----	344,672	12,297
San Joaquin -----	-----	39.50	-----	-----	337,327	18,361
Stanislaus -----	-----	21.14	-----	-----	180,534	-----
Tulare -----	-----	65.73	-----	-----	561,332	30,575
Totals -----	374.71	374.71	\$8,539 93	\$3,200,000	\$3,200,000	\$128,782
<i>Southern California Railway Co.</i> -----	478.066	-----	\$11,504 68	\$5,500,000	-----	-----
Los Angeles -----	-----	76.708	-----	-----	\$882,502	\$246,902
Orange -----	-----	62.691	-----	-----	721,240	69,948
Riverside -----	-----	96.928	-----	-----	1,115,127	259,902
San Bernardino -----	-----	136.691	-----	-----	1,572,587	173,260
San Diego -----	-----	105.048	-----	-----	1,208,544	300,159
Totals -----	478.066	478.066	\$11,504 68	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$1,050,171
<i>North Shore Railroad Co.</i> -----	84.50	-----	\$7,100 58	\$600,000	-----	-----
Marin -----	-----	58.50	-----	-----	\$415,385	\$30,177
Sonoma -----	-----	26.00	-----	-----	184,615	-----
Totals -----	84.50	84.50	\$7,100 58	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$30,177

## No. 9—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .561.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
		\$5,664 30			Paid Nov. 28, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
					\$2,832 15	\$2,832 15
\$241,500	.809—1.159		\$3,517 62		1,758 81	1,758 81
360,465	.609—1.009		3,807 82		1,903 91	1,903 91
264,670	1.389—1.839		5,230 92		2,615 46	2,615 46
\$866,635		\$5,664 30	\$12,556 36	\$18,220 66	\$9,110 33	\$9,110 33
					Paid Nov. 28, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$336 60			\$168 30	\$168 30
\$13,100	1.289—1.689		\$439 10		219 55	219 55
18,250	1.139—1.539		414 70		207 35	207 35
\$31,350		\$336 60	\$853 80	\$1,190 40	\$595 20	\$595 20
					Paid Nov. 28, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$841 50			\$420 75	\$420 75
\$103,489	1.489—1.689		\$1,747 92		873 96	873 96
46,511	1.939		901 84		450 92	450 92
\$150,000		\$841 50	\$2,649 76	\$3,491 26	\$1,745 63	\$1,745 63
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 25, 1904.
		\$11,220 00			\$5,610 00	\$5,610 00
\$332,286	.709—1.069		\$3,723 48		1,861 74	1,861 74
304,495	.989—1.439		4,477 28		2,238 64	2,238 64
1,265,551	.679—1.039		13,582 52		6,791 26	6,791 26
\$1,902,332		\$11,220 00	\$21,783 28	\$33,003 28	\$16,501 64	\$16,501 64
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$12,245 94			\$6,122 97	\$6,122 97
\$323,226	.769—1.039		\$3,358 32		1,679 16	1,679 16
1,859,652	1.139—1.539		28,620 04		14,310 02	14,310 02
\$2,182,878		\$12,245 94	\$31,978 36	\$44,224 30	\$22,112 15	\$22,112 15
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$17,952 00			\$8,976 00	\$8,976 00
\$456,460	1.039—1.239		\$5,829 44		2,914 72	2,914 72
475,077	1.139—1.439		6,968 64		3,484 32	3,484 32
325,969	.769—1.039		3,602 88		1,801 44	1,801 44
225,284	.819—1.139		2,656 90		1,328 45	1,328 45
225,796	—1.839		4,152 38		2,076 19	2,076 19
332,375	1.539—1.889		6,467 82		3,233 91	3,233 91
318,966	.789—1.189		3,937 38		1,968 69	1,968 69
180,534	.809—1.189		2,146 54		1,073 27	1,073 27
530,757	.889—1.239		6,847 88		3,423 94	3,423 94
\$3,071,218		\$17,952 00	\$42,609 86	\$60,561 86	\$30,280 93	\$30,280 93
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$30,855 00			\$15,427 50	\$15,427 50
\$635,600	.639—1.239		\$9,452 78		4,726 39	4,726 39
651,292	.739—1.139		7,935 14		3,967 57	3,967 57
855,225	1.289—1.689		17,794 88		8,897 44	8,897 44
1,399,327	1.139—1.539		23,509 08		11,754 54	11,754 54
908,385	1.089—1.689		18,611 36		9,305 68	9,305 68
\$4,449,829		\$30,855 00	\$77,303 24	\$108,158 24	\$54,079 12	\$54,079 12
					Paid Nov. 23, 1903.	Paid April 25, 1904.
		\$3,366 00			\$1,683 00	\$1,683 00
\$385,208	.709—1.069		\$4,331 82		2,165 91	2,165 91
184,615	.679—1.039		1,918 14		959 07	959 07
\$569,823		\$3,366 00	\$6,249 96	\$9,615 96	\$4,807 98	\$4,807 98

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	No. of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>Pacific Coast Railway Co.</i>	76.10		\$3,285 15	\$250,000		
San Luis Obispo		39.50			\$129,763	\$5,748
Santa Barbara		36.60			120,237	
Totals	76.10	76.10	\$3,285 15	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$5,748
<i>Pajaro Valley Consolidated R. R. Co.</i>	33.63		\$5,947 07	\$200,000		
Monterey		32.84			\$195,302	
Santa Cruz		.79			4,698	
Totals	33.63	33.63	\$5,947 07	\$200,000	\$200,000	
<i>Nevada County N. G. Railroad Co.</i>	22.50		\$5,000 00	\$112,500		
Nevada		18.78			\$93,900	\$4,900
Placer		3.72			18,600	
Totals	22.50	22.50	\$5,000 00	\$112,500	\$112,500	\$4,900
<i>Nevada - Cal.-Oregon Railway Co.</i>	114.13		\$1,971 43	\$225,000		
Lassen		110.87			\$218,573	
Sierra		3.26			6,427	
Totals	114.13	114.13	\$1,971 43	\$225,000	\$225,000	
<i>Sierra Valleys Railway Co.</i>	30.50		\$1,200 00	\$36,600		
Lassen		4.20			\$5,040	
Plumas		26.30			31,560	
Totals	30.50	30.50	\$1,200 00	\$36,600	\$36,600	
<i>Alameda and San Joaquin R. R. Co.</i>	35.88		\$4,180 59	\$150,000		
Alameda		2.79			\$11,664	
San Joaquin		33.09			138,336	\$8,361
Totals	35.88	35.88	\$4,180 59	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$8,361
<i>Sierra Railway Co. of California</i>	75.94		\$5,000 00	\$379,700		
Calaveras		9.65			\$48,250	
Stanislaus		19.55			97,750	
Tuolumne		46.74			233,700	
Totals	75.94	75.94	\$5,000 00	\$379,700	\$379,700	
<i>Randsburg Railway Co.</i>	29.05		\$3,442 34	\$100,000		
Kern		.40			\$1,377	
San Bernardino		28.65			98,623	
Totals	29.05	29.05	\$3,442 34	\$100,000	\$100,000	
<i>Gualala Mill Co.</i>	13.00		\$3,076 92	\$40,000		
Mendocino		5.00			\$15,385	
Sonoma		8.00			24,615	
Totals	13.00	13.00	\$3,076 92	\$40,000	\$40,000	
<i>California and Nevada Railroad Co.</i>	23.00		\$2,173 91	\$50,000		
Alameda		5.50			\$11,957	\$9,565
Contra Costa		17.50			38,043	
Totals	23.00	23.00	\$2,173 91	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$9,565



## No. 9—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corpo- rate Limits).	State Taxes. Rate, .561.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment	Second Installment.
					Paid Oct. 27, 1903.	Paid Oct. 27, 1903.
		\$1,402 50			\$701 25	\$701 25
\$124,015	.839—1.239		\$1,584 78		792 39	792 39
120,237	.989—1.389		1,670 08		835 04	835 04
\$244,252		\$1,402 50	\$3,254 86	\$4,657 36	\$2,328 68	\$2,328 68
					Paid Nov. 7, 1903.	Paid Nov. 7, 1903.
		\$1,122 00			\$561 00	\$561 00
\$195,302	1.189		\$2,322 14		1,161 07	1,161 07
4,698	1.389—1.839		86 40		43 20	43 20
\$200,000		\$1,122 00	\$2,408 54	\$3,530 54	\$1,765 27	\$1,765 27
					Paid Nov. 24, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$631 12			\$315 56	\$315 56
\$89,000	1.539—1.939		\$1,801 12		900 56	900 56
18,600	1.289—1.639		304 86		152 43	152 43
\$107,600		\$631 12	\$2,105 98	\$2,737 10	\$1,368 55	\$1,368 55
					Paid Nov. 27, 1903.	Paid April 25, 1904.
		\$1,262 24			\$631 12	\$631 12
\$218,573	.889—1.239		\$2,708 12		1,354 06	1,354 06
6,427	1.999—2.439		156 76		78 38	78 38
\$225,000		\$1,262 24	\$2,864 88	\$4,127 12	\$2,063 56	\$2,063 56
					Paid Nov. 27, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$205 32			\$102 66	\$102 66
\$5,040	.889—1.239		\$62 44		31 22	31 22
31,560	1.439		454 14		227 07	227 07
\$36,600		\$205 32	\$516 58	\$721 90	\$360 95	\$360 95
					Paid Nov. 14, 1903.	Paid April 25, 1904.
		\$841 50			\$420 75	\$420 75
\$11,664	.809—1.159		\$135 18		67 59	67 59
129,975	.789—1.189		1,611 36		805 68	805 68
\$141,639		\$841 50	\$1,746 54	\$2,588 04	\$1,294 02	\$1,294 02
					Paid Nov. 27, 1903.	Paid April 25, 1904.
		\$2,130 12			\$1,065 06	\$1,065 06
\$48,250	1.439		\$694 32		347 16	347 16
97,750	.809—1.189		1,162 24		581 12	581 12
233,700	.839—1.339		3,129 24		1,564 62	1,564 62
\$379,700		\$2,130 12	\$4,985 80	\$7,115 92	\$3,557 96	\$3,557 96
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$561 00			\$280 50	\$280 50
\$1,377	.769—1.039		\$14 30		7 15	7 15
98,623	1.139—1.539		1,517 80		758 90	758 90
\$100,000		\$561 00	\$1,532 10	\$2,093 10	\$1,046 55	\$1,046 55
					Paid Oct. 15, 1903.	Paid Jan. 22, 1904.
		\$224 40			\$112 20	\$112 20
\$15,385	.989—1.439		\$221 40		110 70	110 70
24,615	.679—1.039		255 74		127 87	127 87
\$40,000		\$224 40	\$477 14	\$701 54	\$350 77	\$350 77
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 23, 1904.
		\$280 50			\$140 25	\$140 25
\$2,392	.809—1.159		\$105 10		52 55	52 55
38,043	1.039—1.239		471 36		235 68	235 68
\$40,435		\$280 50	\$576 46	\$856 96	\$428 48	\$428 48

Railroad and County.	No. of Miles in State.	Number of Miles in Counties.	Value Per Mile.	Total Assessment.	Apportioned to Counties.	Value Apportioned Inside Corporate Limits.
<i>Lake Tahoe Ry. and Transportation Co.</i>	16.10		\$3,105 59	\$50,000		
Nevada		1.10			\$3,416	
Placer		15.00			46,584	
Totals	16.10	16.10	\$3,105 59	\$50,000	\$50,000	
<i>Boca and Loyaltan Railroad Co.</i>	39.40		\$4,441 62	\$175,000		
Nevada		3.50			\$15,546	
Plumas		11.20			49,746	
Sierra		24.70			109,708	\$47,081
Totals	39.40	39.40	\$4,441 62	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$47,081
<i>United Railroads Co. of San Francisco</i>	144.904		\$138,075 55	\$20,007,700		
San Francisco		130.674			\$18,042,885	\$18,042,885
San Mateo		14.230			1,964,815	187,230
Totals	144.904	144.904	\$138,075 55	\$20,007,700	\$20,007,700	\$18,230,115
<i>The Pullman Company</i>	2,864.61		\$157 09	\$450,000		
Alameda		8.40			\$1,320	\$927
Butte		45.00			7,069	78
Colusa		33.91			5,327	
Contra Costa		115.25			18,105	694
Fresno		144.09			22,635	713
Glenn		28.90			4,540	78
Kern		195.21			30,665	463
Kings		27.79			4,366	204
Los Angeles		184.05			28,912	4,478
Madera		55.53			8,723	
Merced		111.25			17,476	455
Monterey		110.30			17,327	
Nevada		30.25			4,752	
Orange		48.00			7,540	955
Placer		112.75			17,712	825
Riverside		92.60			14,547	
Sacramento		46.00			7,226	814
San Benito		2.25			353	
San Bernardino		353.38			55,512	2,484
San Diego		153.48			24,110	3,957
San Francisco		7.36			1,156	1,156
San Joaquin		110.64			17,380	494
San Luis Obispo		72.60			11,405	918
San Mateo		25.00			3,927	534
Santa Barbara		109.47			17,197	589
Santa Clara		57.00			8,954	878
Santa Cruz		2.15			338	
Shasta		82.08			12,894	360
Sierra		2.15			338	
Siskiyou		83.18			13,067	
Solano		43.50			6,833	407
Stanislaus		68.59			10,775	
Sutter		10.00			1,571	
Tehama		57.83			9,084	157
Tulare		122.05			19,173	955
Ventura		54.50			8,561	542
Yolo		42.25			6,637	166
Yuba		15.87			2,493	353
Totals	2,864.61	2,864.61	\$157 09	\$450,000	\$450,000	\$24,634

## No. 9—Continued.

Value Apportioned Outside Corporate Limits.	County Rates (Lesser Rate Inside Corporate Limits.)	State Taxes. Rate, .561.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
		\$280 50			Paid Nov. 27, 1903.	Paid Nov. 27, 1903
\$3,416	1.539—1.939		\$66 24		\$140 25	\$140 25
46,584	1.289—1.639		763 52		33 12	33 12
					381 76	381 76
\$50,000		\$280 50	\$829 76	\$1,110 26	\$555 13	\$555 13
					Paid Nov. 30, 1903.	Paid April 25, 1904.
		\$981 76			\$490 88	\$490 88
\$15,546	1.539—1.939		\$301 44		150 72	150 72
49,746	1.439		715 84		357 92	357 92
62,627	1.999—2.439		2,468 62		1,234 31	1,234 31
\$127,919		\$981 76	\$3,485 90	\$4,467 66	\$2,233 83	\$2,233 83
		\$112,243 20			\$56,121 60	\$56,121 60
	1.076		\$194,141 44		97,070 72	97,070 72
\$1,777,585	.672—1.149		21,682 64		10,841 32	10,841 32
\$1,777,585		\$112,243 20	\$215,824 08	\$328,067 28	\$164,033 64	\$164,033 64
					Paid Oct. 26, 1903.	Paid April 12, 1904.
		\$2,524 50			\$1,262 25	\$1,262 25
\$393	.809—1.159		\$12 06		6 03	6 03
6,991	1.089—1.489		104 94		52 47	52 47
5,327	1.039		55 34		27 67	27 67
17,411	1.039—1.239		222 94		111 47	111 47
21,922	1.139—1.439		323 58		161 79	161 79
4,462	.809—1.109		50 12		25 06	25 06
30,202	.769—1.039		317 36		158 68	158 68
4,162	.819—1.139		49 08		24 54	24 54
24,434	.639—1.239		331 34		165 67	165 67
8,723	1.839		160 42		80 21	80 21
17,021	1.539—1.889		328 52		164 26	164 26
17,327	1.189		206 02		103 01	103 01
4,752	1.539—1.939		92 14		46 07	46 07
6,585	.739—1.139		82 06		41 03	41 03
16,887	1.289—1.639		287 40		143 70	143 70
14,547	1.289—1.689		245 70		122 85	122 85
6,412	1.239—1.319		94 66		47 33	47 33
353	1.109—1.439		5 08		2 54	2 54
53,028	1.139—1.539		844 40		422 20	422 20
20,153	1.089—1.689		383 48		191 74	191 74
	1.076—		12 44		6 22	6 22
16,886	.789—1.189		204 66		102 33	102 33
10,487	.839—1.239		137 64		68 82	68 82
3,393	.672—1.149		42 58		21 29	21 29
16,608	.989—1.389		236 52		118 26	118 26
8,076	.609—1.009		86 84		43 42	43 42
338	1.389—1.839		6 22		3 11	3 11
12,534	1.189—1.539		197 18		98 59	98 59
338	1.999—2.439		8 24		4 12	4 12
13,067	.989—1.289		168 44		84 22	84 22
6,426	.989—1.389		93 28		46 64	46 64
10,775	.809—1.189		128 12		64 06	64 06
1,571	1.189		18 68		9 34	9 34
8,927	.989—1.289		116 62		58 31	58 31
18,218	.889—1.239		234 20		117 10	117 10
8,019	1.339—1.739		146 70		73 35	73 35
6,471	.544— 889		58 42		29 21	29 21
2,140	1.339—1.639		39 80		19 90	19 90
\$425,366		\$2,524 50	\$6,133 22	\$8,657 72	\$4,328 86	\$4,328 86

## STATEMENT No. 9—Continued.

## Summary by Roads.

Name.	No. of Miles in State.	Value per Mile.	Total Assessment.	State Taxes.	County Taxes.	Total State and County Taxes.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Central Pacific Railway Company-----	746.76	\$20,086 77	\$15,000,000	\$84,150 00	\$213,829 76	\$297,979 76	\$148,989 88	\$148,989 88
South Pacific Coast Railway Company-----	96.16	10,500 00	1,009,680	5,664 30	12,556 36	18,220 66	9,110 33	9,110 33
Southern Pacific Railroad Company-----	2,150.58	15,000 00	32,258,700	180,971 30	417,247 26	598,218 56	299,109 28	299,109 28
Southern California Motor Road Company-----	12.00	5,000 00	60,000	336 60	853 80	1,190 40	595 20	595 20
Carson and Colorado Railroad Company-----	107.62	1,393 79	150,000	841 50	2,649 76	3,491 26	1,745 63	1,745 63
California Northwestern Railway Company-----	165.52	12,083 13	2,000,000	11,220 00	21,783 28	33,003 28	16,501 64	16,501 64
Santa Fé Pacific Railroad Company-----	242.542	9,000 00	2,182,878	12,245 94	31,978 36	44,224 30	22,112 15	22,112 15
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rail'y Company-----	374.71	8,539 93	3,200,000	17,952 00	42,609 86	60,561 86	30,280 93	30,280 93
Southern California Railway Company-----	478.066	11,504 68	5,500,000	30,855 00	77,303 24	108,158 24	54,079 12	54,079 12
Randsburg Railway Company-----	29.05	3,442 34	100,000	561 00	1,532 10	2,093 10	1,046 55	1,046 55
California and Nevada Railroad Company-----	23.00	2,173 91	50,000	280 50	576 46	856 96	428 48	428 48
North Shore Railroad Company-----	84.50	7,100 58	600,000	3,365 00	6,249 96	9,615 96	4,807 98	4,807 98
Pajaro Valley Consolidated Railroad Company-----	33.63	5,947 07	200,000	1,122 00	2,408 54	3,530 54	1,765 27	1,765 27
Pacific Coast Railway Company-----	76.10	3,285 15	250,000	1,402 50	3,254 86	4,657 36	2,328 68	2,328 68
Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railr'd Company-----	22.50	5,000 00	112,500	631 12	2,105 98	2,737 10	1,368 55	1,368 55
Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company-----	114.13	1,971 43	225,000	1,262 24	2,864 88	4,127 12	2,063 56	2,063 56
Sierra Valleys Railway Company-----	30.50	1,200 00	36,600	205 32	516 58	721 90	360 95	360 95
Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company-----	35.88	4,180 59	150,000	841 50	1,746 54	2,588 04	1,294 02	1,294 02
Sierra Railway Company of California-----	75.94	5,000 00	379,700	2,130 12	4,985 80	7,115 92	3,557 96	3,557 96
Gualala Mill Company-----	13.00	3,076 92	40,000	224 40	477 14	701 54	350 77	350 77
Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company-----	16.10	3,105 59	50,000	280 50	829 76	1,110 26	555 13	555 13
Boca and Loyalton Railroad Company-----	39.40	4,441 62	175,000	981 76	3,485 90	4,467 66	2,233 83	2,233 83
United Railroads Company of San Francisco-----	144.904	138,075 55	20,007,700	112,243 20	215,824 08	328,067 28	164,033 64	164,033 64
Total railroads-----	5,112.592	-----	\$83,737,758	\$469,768 80	\$1,067,670 26	\$1,537,439 06	\$768,719 53	\$768,719 53
Rolling stock— The Pullman Company-----	2,864.61	\$157 09	450,000	2,524 50	6,133 22	8,657 72	4,328 86	4,328 86
Grand totals-----	7,977.202	-----	\$84,187,758	\$472,293 30	\$1,073,803 48	\$1,546,096 78	\$773,048 39	\$773,048 39



## STATEMENT No. 9—Continued.

## Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	Value Apportioned to County.	Total Tax Due County.	First Installment.	Second Installment.
Alameda .....	\$2,203,785 00	\$23,058 44	\$11,529 22	\$11,529 22
Amador .....	120,000 00	1,726 80	863 40	863 40
Butte .....	1,119,474 00	16,628 48	8,314 24	8,314 24
Calaveras .....	205,150 00	2,952 10	1,476 05	1,476 05
Colusa .....	513,977 00	5,340 22	2,670 11	1,670 11
Contra Costa .....	1,730,096 00	21,327 24	10,663 62	10,663 62
El Dorado .....	458,250 00	8,394 58	4,197 29	4,197 29
Fresno .....	3,386,053 00	48,499 44	24,249 72	24,249 72
Glenn .....	690,040 00	7,629 82	3,814 91	3,814 91
Inyo .....	103,489 00	1,747 92	873 96	873 96
Kern .....	2,677,783 00	27,625 58	13,812 79	13,812 79
Kings .....	590,551 00	6,613 90	3,306 95	3,306 95
Lassen .....	223,613 00	2,770 56	1,385 28	1,385 28
Los Angeles .....	3,933,614 00	44,670 48	22,335 24	22,335 24
Madera .....	1,133,240 00	20,840 26	10,420 13	10,420 13
Marin .....	771,837 00	8,055 30	4,027 65	4,027 65
Mendocino .....	329,547 00	4,698 68	2,349 34	2,349 34
Merced .....	1,887,837 00	35,471 82	17,735 91	17,735 91
Mono .....	46,511 00	901 84	450 92	450 92
Monterey .....	2,163,079 00	25,719 00	12,859 50	12,859 50
Napa .....	711,450 00	8,059 94	4,029 97	4,029 97
Nevada .....	725,239 00	14,042 78	7,021 39	7,021 39
Orange .....	1,106,030 00	12,100 48	6,050 24	6,050 24
Placer .....	2,347,697 00	38,106 48	19,053 24	19,053 24
Plumas .....	81,306 00	1,169 98	584 99	584 99
Riverside .....	2,548,674 00	41,939 88	20,969 94	20,969 94
Sacramento .....	1,569,534 00	20,625 34	10,312 67	10,312 67
San Benito .....	265,103 00	3,777 70	1,888 85	1,888 85
San Bernardino .....	4,224,324 00	63,845 66	31,922 83	31,922 83
San Diego .....	2,549,504 00	41,236 44	20,618 22	20,618 22
San Francisco .....	18,203,855 00	195,873 48	97,936 74	97,936 74
San Joaquin .....	2,706,817 00	31,854 48	15,927 24	15,927 24
San Luis Obispo .....	1,230,168 00	14,864 12	7,432 06	7,432 06
San Mateo .....	2,345,242 00	25,807 94	12,903 97	12,903 97
Santa Barbara .....	1,779,484 00	24,489 68	12,244 84	12,244 84
Santa Clara .....	1,574,692 00	15,287 92	7,643 96	6,643 96
Santa Cruz .....	703,136 00	12,636 68	6,318 34	6,318 34
Shasta .....	1,661,616 00	25,410 02	12,705 01	12,705 01
Sierra .....	159,660 00	3,686 94	1,843 47	1,843 47
Siskiyou .....	1,683,885 00	21,705 28	10,852 64	10,852 64
Solano .....	1,108,583 00	15,089 38	7,544 69	7,544 69
Sonoma .....	1,996,416 00	20,466 88	10,233 44	10,233 44
Stanislaus .....	1,596,523 00	18,868 16	9,434 08	9,434 08
Sutter .....	601,889 00	7,156 46	3,578 23	3,578 23
Tehama .....	1,082,752 00	13,895 94	6,947 97	6,947 97
Tulare .....	2,444,553 00	30,046 40	15,023 20	15,023 20
Tuolumne .....	233,700 00	3,129 24	1,564 62	1,564 62
Ventura .....	826,061 00	14,156 02	7,078 01	7,078 01
Yolo .....	1,323,637 00	11,672 76	5,836 38	5,836 38
Yuba .....	508,320 00	8,128 56	4,064 28	4,064 28
Totals .....	\$84,187,758 00	\$1,073,803 48	\$536,901 74	\$536,901 74

## STATEMENT No. 10.

## Delinquent Taxes on Railways, Assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

(CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA RAILROAD COMPANY. (Paid May 1, 1903.)

Year.	Total Assessment.	State Tax.	Delinquency Penalties on State Tax.	Interest on State Tax and Penalties.	Alameda County Taxes.	Delinquency Penalties Thereon.	Interest Thereon.	Contra Costa County Taxes.	Delinquency Penalties Thereon.	Interest Thereon.	Amount Paid in Excess.	Totals.
1895.	\$92,000	\$630 20	\$47 28	\$107 96	\$145 86	\$10 95	\$21 51	\$570 50	\$42 78	\$84 15	-----	\$1,661 19
1896.	92,000	394 68	29 61	71 46	153 86	11 55	22 70	644 70	48 36	95 15	-----	1,472 07
1897.	92,000	469 20	35 19	85 74	152 68	11 46	22 53	868 00	65 10	128 11	-----	1,838 01
1898.	50,000	244 00	18 30	43 99	93 02	6 90	13 72	385 00	28 89	56 82	\$280 01	1,170 74
1899*.	50,000	150 25	7 51	12 93	48 36	2 42	3 63	199 53	9 98	14 91	-----	449 52
1900.	50,000	249 00	18 66	22 80	99 48	7 44	7 43	419 24	31 44	31 37	-----	886 86
1901.	50,000	240 00	18 00	12 40	101 64	7 62	4 15	502 16	37 65	20 49	-----	944 11
Totals.	-----	\$2,377 33	\$174 55	\$357 28	\$794 90	\$58 43	\$95 67	\$3,589 13	\$264 20	\$431 00	\$280 01	\$8,422 50

\*Second installment only; first installment paid November 27, 1899.

## APPORTIONMENT.

General Fund	\$1,801 53
School Fund	1,064 03
Interest and Sinking Fund	67 70
State University	81 36
Railway Tax Fund, Alameda County (taxes, \$794.90; interest, \$95.67)	890 57
Railway Tax Fund, Contra Costa County (taxes, \$3,589.13; interest, \$431.00)	4,020 13
Railway Tax Contingent Fund	497 18
Total payment	\$8,422 50



## STATEMENT No. 12.

Values of Property and Amounts of Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Year 1904 (Exclusive of Values of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization, and Taxes Due Thereon).

Counties.	Inside.	Inside.	Inside.	Outside.	Outside.	Outside.	Outside.	Outside.	Outside.	Inside & Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside & Outside.	Inside & Outside.
	Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Total Value of Taxable Property.	Value of Real Estate and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property and Amount of Money.	Total Value of Taxable Property.	Total Value of Taxable Property, Exclusive of Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization.	Amount of Tax for State Purposes, Rate, 53 cents each \$100.	Amount of Tax for State Purposes, Rate, 53 cents each \$100.	Total Amount of State Taxes.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes.	Amount of Tax for County Purposes.	Total Amount of County Tax.	Total State and County Taxes.
Alameda	\$71,078,965	\$9,778,841	\$80,854,906	\$19,122,590	\$6,676,413	\$25,799,003	\$106,653,900	\$432,573 75	\$138,022 67	\$570,596 42	\$772,164 35	\$336,676 99	\$1,108,841 34	\$1,679,438 76
Alpine				399,077	61,752	460,829	460,829	2,465 44	2,465 44	2,465 44		4,907 83	4,907 83	7,373 27
Amador				4,363,527	674,291	5,037,818	5,037,818	26,949 39	26,949 39	26,949 39		68,758 65	68,758 65	95,708 04
Butte	1,232,750	490,087	1,722,837	1,851,272	2,377,796	4,229,068	15,751,905	9,217 17	73,055 51	84,272 68	17,486 79	18,810 45	215,998 10	300,770 78
Calaveras				5,436,399	1,030,195	6,466,594	6,466,594	32,359 45	32,359 45	32,359 45		89,010 45	121,029 90	150,389 39
Colusa	564,075	281,068	846,073	9,565,100	1,559,390	11,124,490	11,901,533	4,326 49	59,146 71	63,673 20	6,040 42	117,740 64	123,790 06	186,535 26
Contra Costa	1,300,265	1,278,950	2,478,055	3,767,500	3,009,885	6,777,385	19,233,490	13,248 90	89,730 91	103,003 91	23,283 92	126,287 83	139,571 75	265,859 58
Del Norte	201,230	107,208	308,438	2,607,829	192,679	2,800,508	3,108,946	1,650 14	14,082 72	16,632 86	4,364 40	40,228 46	57,863 36	74,492 22
El Dorado	434,750	120,670	555,420	1,204,670	3,082,740	4,287,410	3,912,317 37	3,912 37	3,912 37	3,912 37		10,244 70	14,157 07	18,069 77
Essex	7,081,783	1,647,033	8,728,816	20,455,479	3,771,680	24,227,159	33,555,965	49,009 27	129,615 90	179,524 57	90,025 27	369,473 56	369,473 56	578,947 12
Glenn	364,965	250,629	615,594	8,325,829	9,551,395	17,877,224	10,167,189	3,293 43	51,101 03	54,394 46	7,356 35	138,690 87	146,047 32	200,448 68
Humboldt	5,259,064	1,576,364	6,835,428	14,622,390	1,929,665	16,552,055	24,089,483	36,553 65	92,335 87	128,889 73	45,433 84	174,323 57	203,763 41	278,187 98
Inyo	180,880	246,833	427,713	2,601,833	2,967,133	5,568,966	2,967,133	1,471 12	11,498 12	12,969 24	3,987 03	16,956 27	20,945 30	27,946 57
Kern	9,967,684	854,749	10,822,433	13,388,340	3,094,014	17,482,354	21,044,927	20,450 02	94,068 34	114,518 36	20,690 49	135,208 85	155,909 34	211,808 19
Kings	1,139,555	555,739	1,695,294	1,692,274	5,050,030	6,742,304	5,890,696	9,003 67	31,729 06	40,732 73	15,259 47	55,992 20	67,288 66	128,670 79
Lake	299,325	48,855	348,180	2,475,750	569,535	3,045,285	3,045,285	1,686 22	15,970 47	17,656 69	3,987 03	21,643 72	25,630 75	33,574 47
Lesser	1,109,625	160,424	1,269,049	3,177,041	1,365,739	4,542,780	4,444,179	1,928 51	23,587 84	25,516 35	2,577 36	28,093 71	30,671 07	40,668 83
Los Angeles	126,555,450	31,408,106	157,963,556	32,040,960	5,285,153	37,326,113	195,289,680	845,105 02	190,634 70	1,044,739 72	931,984 98	444,189 74	1,536,928 66	2,420,853 44
Madera				4,072,385	1,284,695	5,357,080	6,257,190	3,475 97	33,475 97	36,951 94	9,725 02	46,677 96	50,123 98	67,099 96
Marin	4,568,870	464,415	5,033,285	7,974,025	1,988,135	9,962,160	12,414,006	12,414 06	12,414 06	12,414 06	30,108 62	40,522 68	52,936 70	65,350 38
Mariposa				1,988,135	427,871	2,416,006	2,416,006	3,925 63	3,925 63	3,925 63		47,472 52	47,472 52	69,394 15
Mendocino	1,430,141	773,255	2,203,396	7,977,878	1,430,184	9,408,062	11,623,458	50,349 18	60,499 18	110,848 36	29,048 67	140,897 03	159,945 70	219,843 38
Merced	934,905	258,803	1,193,708	10,150,021	1,493,529	11,643,550	13,285,358	6,385 80	54,649 18	61,034 98	17,486 35	78,521 33	96,007 68	124,534 03
Mohave	114,174	77,300	191,474	1,484,235	5,832,845	7,317,080	7,317,080	1,024 30	20,542 24	21,566 54	1,656 38	23,222 92	24,879 30	32,546 22
Monterey				766,029	300,606	1,066,635	1,066,635	5,706 81	5,706 81	5,706 81		18,293 82	18,293 82	26,090 63
Napa	2,800,520	564,940	3,365,460	1,706,020	1,249,340	2,955,360	17,329,810	18,046 33	74,634 36	92,680 69	27,491 14	120,171 83	147,662 97	197,154 01
Nevada	3,243,735	1,122,155	4,365,890	7,045,220	1,345,590	8,390,810	12,804,700	25,025 01	44,890 13	69,915 14	38,107 43	108,022 57	146,130 00	194,237 43
Orange	1,673,295	2,140,555	3,813,850	2,140,555	615,975	2,756,530	4,384,570	11,551 86	25,010 23	36,562 09	31,558 84	68,118 93	104,677 77	141,236 70
Placer	3,480,325	677,935	4,158,260	4,017,200	7,270,665	11,287,865	12,970,585	24,702 34	44,738 44	69,440 78	80,038 78	119,763 54	189,802 32	249,565 86
Plumas	1,163,875	200,935	1,364,810	5,378,665	750,320	6,128,985	7,583,735	7,783 23	32,728 95	40,517 98	15,493 73	56,011 71	71,505 44	98,019 17
Riverside	6,480,921	855,060	7,335,981	3,569,154	579,971	4,149,125	5,949,125	12,127 80	21,127 80	23,245 60	21,800 00	45,045 60	66,845 60	88,090 60
Sacramento	16,444,710	4,133,560	20,578,270	12,549,700	1,766,880	14,316,580	34,613,880	108,265 51	76,588 41	184,853 92	207,349 66	282,193 39	567,053 31	852,277 20
San Benito	658,050	298,655	956,705	4,509,365	844,020	5,353,385	6,200,240	4,796 04	26,665 17	31,461 21	9,280 37	40,741 58	42,921 95	54,202 90
San Bernardino	5,979,405	1,105,780	7,085,185	7,928,785	733,380	8,662,165	15,745,450	37,305 18	46,343 14	83,648 32	161,351 26	265,318 10	348,669 36	432,287 46
San Diego	10,088,653	1,248,606	11,337,259	5,397,024	1,291,455	6,688,479	12,919,958	66,546 55	36,290 36	102,836 91	154,129 06	116,360 02	218,496 08	284,856 10
San Francisco	380,282,950	122,612,409	502,895,359	502,895,359		502,895,359	2,680,848 76	2,680,848 76	2,680,848 76	2,680,848 76	5,682,500 66	5,682,500 66	11,365,349 42	17,047,849 88
San Joaquin	10,027,587	3,283,245	13,310,832	18,696,392	1,908,060	20,604,452	33,255,284	71,212 05	100,702 82	171,915 77	101,827 86	273,743 63	375,659 49	549,309 17
San Luis Obispo	1,170,629	100,825	1,271,454	8,836,135	1,755,141	10,591,276	12,866,665	12,866 66	56,625 65	69,492 31	16,440 00	85,932 31	102,372 31	138,812 31
San Mateo	2,221,169	2,982,165	5,203,334	2,982,165	2,982,165	5,964,330	17,080,850	13,814 26	27,568 28	41,382 54	26,350 98	67,733 52	94,084 50	125,435 48
Santa Barbara	5,383,542	775,440	6,158,982	9,291,539	1,430,256	10,721,795	16,880,777	32,950 54	57,391 33	90,341 87	56,354 66	146,696 53	203,047 19	273,143 84
Santa Clara	4,465,585	2,639,176	7,104,761	28,924,675	2,865,010	31,789,685	53,864,445	118,290 41	170,074 82	288,365 23	171,074 82	459,440 05	629,514 87	848,959 89
Santa Cruz	4,457,390	796,175	5,253,565	6,172,010	788,565	6,960,575	12,741,065	12,741 06	63,013 00	75,754 06	17,711 16	93,465 22	111,176 38	148,882 23
Shasta	1,219,167	145,896	1,365,063	7,479,896	1,365,063	8,844,959	10,210,103	8,658 08	46,387 13	55,045 21	20,448 26	75,493 47	95,941 73	126,389 99
Sierra	298,485	70,655	369,140	1,368,885	129,355	1,498,240	1,808,025	1,974 90	7,688 03	9,662 93	6,192 24	15,855 17	17,047 41	22,244 85
Siskiyou	577,220	861,040	1,438,260	8,044,311	1,600,671	9,644,982	10,366,022	4,406 56	23,811 63	28,218 19	14,564 44	42,782 63	57,347 07	75,691 11
Solano	3,730,265	1,388,985	5,119,250	11,388,985	1,438,985	12,827,970	17,445,985	25,188 11	68,571 67	93,759 78	44,891 15	138,650 93	183,542 08	247,093 03
Stanislaus	6,548,075	2,513,793	9,061,868	14,138,980	2,610,660	16,749,640	28,717,280	43,335 17	110,502 32	153,837 49	219,071 92	272,809 92	391,881 84	514,691 76
Butler	880,545	348,750	1,229,295	5,744,125	1,777,070	7,521,195	12,759,490	6,624 80	61,038 30	67,663 10	10,687 43	78,350 53	89,037 96	117,728 49
Chico	1,110,040	368,025	1,478,065	9,051,421	1,027,546	10,078,967	13,067,967	13,067 97	32,492 40	45,560 37	16,444 75	62,005 12	78,445 87	104,490 62
Trinity				1,683,985	358,858	2,042,843	1,984,843	1,984 84	10,672 41	10,672 41		13,644 75	13,644 75	18,627 16
Tulare	1,815,481	580,323	2,395,804	11,048,932	2,059,818	13,108,750	15,576,355	12,817 53	37,012 02	49,829 55	19,825 80	69,655 35	99,481 15	139,306 99
Yaduma	800,545	240,770	1,041,315	2,590,335	753,885	3,344,220	4,474,125	3,474 35	17,438 45	20,912 80	9,891 75	30,804 55	40,694 30	54,596 05
Yuba	1,222,410	134,154	1,356,564	1,229,891	5,829,046	7,058,937	8,772,291	9,708 40	37,223 36	46,931 76	22,955 37	69,887 13	92,842 50	124,797 87
Yolo	1,826,335	1,000,180	2,826,515	11,592,940	1,549,937	13,142,877	15,200,097	11,021 79	70,299 65	81,321 44	12,876 29	94,197 73	126,068 02	166,265 74
Yuba	1,325,335	718,960	2,044,295	2,854,765	587,715	3,442,480	5,486,715	10,908 98	18,416 85	29,325 83	14,102 49	43,428 32	57,530 81	76,659 13
Totals	\$724,188,418	\$108,892,548	\$833,080,966	\$472,431,744	\$83,576,509	\$556,008,253	\$1,470,021,219	\$4,988,200 05	\$2,974,821 20	\$7,963,021 25	\$1,812,805 40	\$8,775,826 65	\$10,588,627 05	\$14,563,453 30

Total Value of All Property and Amount of Taxes Levied for the Year 1904.

Total value of property assessed by local Assessors "Inside".....	\$923,020,966	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes "Inside".....	\$4,988,209 05	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes "Inside".....	\$1,812,805 40	Total State taxes.....	\$8,795,565 45
Total value of property assessed by local Assessors "Outside".....	\$596,008,253	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes "Outside".....	\$2,974,824 20	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes "Outside".....	\$7,270,455 61	Total County taxes.....	\$17,383,835 41
Total value of property assessed by local Assessors.....	\$1,519,029,219	Total taxes charged by Auditors for State purposes.....	\$7,962,853 25	Total taxes charged by Auditors for County purposes.....	\$16,453,351 21	Total State and County taxes for the year 1904.....	\$25,669,400 54
Total value of property assessed by the State Board of Equalization (railroads).....	\$6,969,566	Total taxes charged by Controller for State purposes (railroads).....	\$72,732 18	Total taxes charged by Controller for County purposes (railroads).....	\$90,484 29		
Total value of all taxable property.....	\$1,545,998,785	Total State taxes.....	\$8,285,565 43	Total County taxes.....	\$17,383,835 41		





## STATEMENT No. 13.

**Delinquent Taxes Charged to Tax Collectors for the Years 1902 and 1903 (being Exclusive of the Delinquent Taxes Due Upon Railroads Assessed by the State Board of Equalization).**

Counties.	Assessment Year of 1902.			Assessment Year of 1903.		
	Delinquent Tax on Real Estate for State Purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Personal Property and Money for State Purposes.	Total Tax Delinquent for State Purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Real Estate for State Purposes.	Delinquent Tax on Personal Property and Money for State Purposes.	Total Tax Delinquent for State Purposes.
Alameda	\$7,202 84	\$2,510 41	\$9,713 25	\$24,322 93	\$31,126 52	\$55,449 45
A pine	21 34		21 34	25 16		25 16
Amador	621 64		621 64	633 43		633 43
Butte	2,463 77	35 27	2,499 04	616 66	256 71	873 37
Calaveras	953 83	85 89	1,039 72	2,101 98	314 97	2,416 95
Colusa	149 67	7 75	157 42	310 02	88 06	398 08
Contra Costa	1,835 03	468 85	2,303 88	4,234 70	256 45	4,491 15
Del Norte	352 84	2 53	355 37	180 22	28 31	208 53
El Dorado	578 61	33 26	611 87	754 28	115 76	870 04
Fresno	1,843 98	203 59	2,047 57	3,077 31	492 05	3,569 36
Glenn	201 17	6 60	207 77	415 10	133 37	548 47
Humboldt	656 90	73 28	730 18	1,171 31	116 94	1,288 25
Inyo	241 25	107 16	348 41	1,033 52	108 36	1,141 88
Kern	1,968 91	229 51	2,198 42	2,245 96	1,580 74	3,826 70
Kings	1,167 84	40 89	1,208 73	1,158 73	357 96	1,516 69
Lake	833 53	18 08	851 61	772 99	63 97	836 96
Lassen	498 05	56 50	554 55	848 68	116 35	965 03
Los Angeles	10,044 72	663 52	10,708 24	24,729 76	3,251 74	27,981 50
Madera	433 79	160 73	594 52	621 32	150 21	771 53
Marin	351 15		351 15	384 18	121 03	505 21
Mariposa	596 26	17 65	613 91	716 15	77 50	793 65
Mendocino	1,299 76	77 55	1,377 31	2,378 82	463 56	2,842 38
Merced	273 01	11 84	284 85	368 39	229 22	597 61
Modoc	255 95	31 24	287 19	785 22	165 13	950 35
Mono	135 91		135 91	237 12		237 12
Monterey	617 62	40 44	658 06	1,018 46	119 86	1,138 32
Napa	513 22	27 64	540 86	1,271 37	37 50	1,308 87
Nevada	685 41	26 52	711 93	1,211 07	43 18	1,254 25
Orange	404 91	178 20	582 41	1,141 53	38 75	1,180 28
Placer	945 75	33 78	979 53	1,704 95	48 97	1,753 92
Plumas	239 20	11 44	250 64	959 45	14 04	973 49
Riverside	1,582 78	41 29	1,624 07	2,671 93	89 94	2,761 87
Sacramento	656 88		656 88	1,147 02	754 94	1,901 96
San Benito	161 12	18 60	179 72	302 35	54 30	356 65
San Bernardino	1,692 09	61 54	1,753 63	3,477 37	53 29	3,530 66
San Diego	2,406 86	38 06	2,444 92	3,949 43	61 30	4,010 73
San Francisco	14,487 92	12,392 66	26,880 58	42,034 50	169,950 96	*211,985 46
San Joaquin	364 12	29 41	393 53	468 59	143 20	611 79
San Luis Obispo	756 38	280 99	1,067 37	952 20	481 79	1,433 99
San Mateo	992 57	12 33	1,004 90	686 91	81 45	768 36
Santa Barbara	1,906 90	133 55	2,130 45	851 99	47 57	899 56
Santa Clara	2,421 99	86 09	2,508 08	4,247 94	586 25	4,834 19
Santa Cruz	738 21		738 21	818 81	56 60	875 41
Shasta	1,256 11	64 25	1,320 36	2,019 02	251 22	2,270 24
Sierra	478 79	12 52	491 31	651 66	115 15	766 81
Siskiyou	652 49	55 77	708 26	1,297 79	119 24	1,417 03
Solano	759 30	73 27	832 57	1,632 50	1,378 53	3,011 03
Sonoma	1,677 50	177 84	1,855 36	2,064 72	450 65	2,515 37
Stanislaus	280 65	32 91	313 56	317 51	25 79	343 30
Sutter	171 05	29 37	200 42	188 85	20 65	209 50
Tehama	578 51	41 80	620 31	705 72	273 38	979 10
Trinity	456 97	56 53	513 50	689 11	117 14	806 25
Tulare	2,140 97	221 95	2,362 92	1,663 12	216 24	1,879 36
Tuolumne	1,394 50	31 14	1,425 64	2,713 91	107 44	2,821 35
Ventura	470 51		470 51	550 67	372 33	923 00
Yolo	479 77	33 27	513 04	740 37	166 96	907 33
Yuba	213 31	37 45	250 76	302 17	108 04	410 21
Totals	\$77,685 41	\$19,122 71	\$96,808 14	\$158,576 93	\$216,001 56	\$374,578 49

\* State's portion of delinquent taxes on "United Railroads" included.

## STATEMENT No. 14.

Amounts of State Taxes Levied, Amounts Collected, and Amounts Uncollected in the Several Counties, for and on Account of Property Tax for the Years 1902 and 1903.

Counties.	Tax of 1902—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.			Tax of 1903—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.		
	Amounts Levied.	Amounts Collected.	Amounts Un- collected, Including Can- cellations and Refundings.	Amounts Levied.	Amounts Collected.	Amounts Un- collected, Including Can- cellations and Refundings.
Alameda.....	\$341,888 24	\$332,182 44	\$9,705 80	\$709,541 46	\$654,169 54	\$55,371 92
Alpine.....	1,217 04	1,204 00	13 04	2,367 77	2,329 10	38 67
Amador.....	17,210 62	16,563 30	647 32	26,921 87	25,117 59	1,804 28
Butte.....	49,865 77	47,336 46	2,529 31	83,775 48	82,735 56	1,039 92
Calaveras.....	21,231 18	19,324 63	1,906 55	33,503 62	28,753 08	4,750 54
Colusa.....	43,303 63	43,127 83	175 80	65,491 80	65,098 06	393 74
Contra Costa.....	60,373 93	57,855 66	2,518 27	112,333 85	106,352 40	5,981 45
Del Norte.....	10,408 02	9,916 61	491 41	16,170 52	15,848 61	321 91
El Dorado.....	14,459 98	13,862 78	597 20	23,621 41	22,751 37	870 04
Fresno.....	109,605 87	107,565 29	2,040 58	173,439 61	169,403 80	4,035 81
Glenn.....	36,824 18	36,616 41	207 77	55,850 27	55,250 73	599 54
Humboldt.....	72,731 08	72,000 90	730 18	139,753 46	138,470 30	1,283 16
Inyo.....	7,324 61	6,973 88	350 73	12,413 98	11,186 91	1,227 07
Kern.....	75,937 41	73,704 15	2,233 26	119,909 02	115,770 87	4,132 15
Kings.....	27,818 55	22,776 57	5,041 98	41,044 88	39,477 38	1,567 50
Lake.....	12,046 12	11,855 38	190 74	18,948 43	18,063 31	885 12
Lassen.....	13,532 93	12,969 12	563 81	24,500 19	23,553 60	946 59
Los Angeles.....	434,369 98	423,848 27	10,521 71	924,038 72	896,527 40	27,511 32
Madera.....	20,385 98	19,794 32	591 66	31,411 82	30,000 30	811 52
Marin.....	44,010 64	43,651 39	359 25	76,956 54	76,451 33	505 21
Mariposa.....	8,375 01	7,724 34	650 67	12,735 62	11,870 72	864 90
Mendocino.....	40,530 94	39,142 25	1,388 69	71,821 72	68,887 75	2,933 97
Merced.....	47,898 71	47,602 87	295 84	72,869 67	72,267 49	602 18
Modoc.....	12,286 83	11,976 61	310 22	22,870 17	21,873 23	996 94
Mono.....	3,951 83	3,816 20	135 63	6,196 79	5,969 71	227 08

Monterey	63,506 28	62,653 48	852 80	94,229 51	93,060 36	1,169 15
Napa	43,500 18	43,041 19	458 99	73,652 80	72,343 93	1,308 87
Nevada	24,650 52	23,938 81	711 71	36,342 20	35,006 39	1,275 81
Orange	40,993 82	40,257 06	736 76	71,283 67	69,878 61	1,405 06
Placer	27,194 87	26,215 34	979 53	41,121 55	39,367 63	1,753 92
Plumas	8,303 47	8,235 36	68 11	15,528 91	14,513 40	1,015 51
Riverside	41,522 33	39,905 01	1,617 32	77,556 13	74,820 22	2,735 91
Sacramento	127,791 25	126,905 53	885 72	223,074 93	221,578 59	1,496 34
San Benito	22,960 39	22,771 03	189 36	34,972 54	34,612 89	359 65
San Bernardino	54,788 07	53,033 49	1,754 58	96,305 98	92,771 01	3,534 97
San Diego	67,637 29	64,993 56	2,643 73	102,427 89	98,405 11	4,022 78
San Francisco	1,004,248 02	1,507,574 36	36,673 66	3,062,361 32	2,850,375 87	*211,985 45
San Joaquin	116,893 14	116,437 87	455 27	179,039 16	179,039 73	669 43
San Luis Obispo	45,233 40	44,007 73	1,225 67	69,844 97	68,489 09	1,355 88
San Mateo	55,302 00	54,297 14	1,004 86	93,430 74	92,662 38	768 36
Santa Barbara	54,562 86	49,424 29	2,138 57	95,765 45	90,407 77	5,357 68
Santa Clara	193,273 24	190,765 16	2,508 08	335,428 64	330,594 45	4,834 19
Santa Cruz	41,406 69	40,655 27	751 42	66,517 40	65,615 40	902 00
Shasta	33,680 55	32,132 84	1,547 71	51,838 76	48,831 25	3,007 51
Sierra	6,137 29	5,765 11	372 18	9,452 29	8,676 63	775 66
Siskiyou	30,047 55	29,737 64	309 91	49,798 65	48,295 93	1,502 72
Solano	64,375 49	63,542 92	832 57	107,067 49	103,979 55	3,087 94
Sonoma	92,702 94	91,009 44	1,693 50	159,198 91	156,558 49	2,640 42
Stanislaus	41,284 90	40,974 17	310 73	65,043 42	62,629 73	413 69
Sutter	22,408 73	22,218 33	190 40	33,764 53	33,444 44	320 09
Tehama	38,814 84	38,191 94	622 90	59,416 35	58,400 47	1,015 88
Trinity	5,738 10	5,224 46	513 61	9,264 14	8,257 51	1,006 63
Tulare	53,716 81	52,654 77	1,062 04	84,125 88	81,739 37	2,386 51
Tuolumne	24,847 78	23,422 14	1,425 64	38,462 30	35,640 95	2,821 35
Ventura	32,746 71	32,272 53	474 18	58,036 33	57,113 32	923 01
Yolo	56,548 44	56,055 02	493 42	91,537 08	90,633 16	903 92
Yuba	19,535 87	19,375 11	160 76	30,238 07	29,847 54	390 53
Totals	\$4,680,942 90	\$4,571,079 76	\$100,863 14	\$8,493,280 66	\$8,106,411 31	\$386,869 35

\*Includes delinquent State taxes against "United Railroads of San Francisco."



## STATEMENT No. 15.

Mileage and Commissions for Assessing, Collecting, and Paying in State Taxes for the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904, respectively.

Counties.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.			Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.		
	Treasurers' Mileage.	Assessors' Com'sions at 6 per cent on Personal Property.	Total.	Treasurers' Mileage.	Assessors' Com'sions at 6 per cent on Personal Property.	Total.
Alameda .....	\$70 00	\$583 17	\$653 17	\$67 20	\$876 92	\$944 12
Alpine .....	180 00	8 30	188 30	180 00	18 48	198 48
Amador .....	47 20	35 58	82 78	47 20	48 07	95 27
Butte .....	65 60	100 43	166 03	68 80	130 58	199 38
Calaveras .....	58 40	56 63	115 03	58 40	87 61	146 01
Colusa .....	62 80	82 53	145 33	61 60	141 43	203 03
Contra Costa ..	60 40	405 99	466 39	49 60	694 03	743 63
Del Norte .....	200 00	6 14	206 14	200 00	7 43	207 43
El Dorado .....	48 40	38 54	86 94	48 00	74 65	122 65
Fresno .....	135 20	304 25	439 45	135 20	480 13	615 33
Glenn .....	70 40	69 81	140 21	70 40	99 69	170 09
Humboldt .....	200 00	167 79	367 79	200 00	239 56	439 56
Inyo .....	200 00	13 40	213 40	200 00	31 61	231 61
Kern .....	200 00	635 80	835 80	200 00	1,056 65	1,256 65
Kings .....	172 40	118 02	290 42	171 20	142 50	313 70
Lake .....	145 60	19 95	165 55	128 00	38 06	166 06
Lassen .....	173 20	44 90	218 10	200 00	83 29	283 29
Los Angeles .....	200 00	1,254 13	1,454 13	200 00	2,857 94	3,057 94
Madera .....	118 00	71 99	189 99	117 60	116 26	233 86
Marin .....	80 40	91 35	171 75	84 00	140 25	224 25
Mariposa .....	134 40	33 01	167 41	144 00	50 54	194 54
Mendocino .....	142 00	64 23	206 23	120 00	110 19	230 19
Merced .....	91 20	113 51	204 71	91 20	154 69	245 89
Modoc .....	200 00	37 28	237 28	200 00	85 35	285 35
Mono .....	200 00	6 67	206 67	200 00	10 04	210 04
Monterey .....	161 60	133 13	294 73	166 40	142 05	308 45
Napa .....	48 80	81 87	130 67	48 80	136 64	185 44
Nevada .....	59 20	99 41	158 61	61 60	140 71	202 31
Orange .....	200 00	90 19	290 19	200 00	142 14	342 14
Placer .....	29 60	42 41	72 01	29 60	65 93	95 53
Plumas .....	108 80	10 95	119 75	108 80	19 28	128 08
Riverside .....	200 00	104 70	304 70	200 00	133 49	333 49
Sacramento .....	40	381 78	382 18	80	738 33	739 13
San Benito .....	138 40	42 77	181 17	138 40	64 56	202 96
San Bernardino ..	200 00	128 43	328 43	200 00	168 16	368 16
San Diego .....	200 00	286 76	486 76	200 00	433 60	633 60
San Francisco ..	69 60	8,966 46	9,036 06	72 00	16,044 64	16,116 64
San Joaquin .....	38 40	205 22	243 62	38 40	335 76	374 16
San Luis Obispo ..	200 00	129 24	329 24	200 00	178 15	378 15
San Mateo .....	89 60	75 25	164 85	95 20	130 80	226 00
Santa Barbara ..	200 00	114 20	314 20	200 00	221 17	421 17
Santa Clara .....	102 40	316 76	419 16	102 40	455 66	558 06
Santa Cruz .....	161 20	89 32	250 52	158 40	99 33	257 73
Shasta .....	139 20	136 31	275 51	136 80	166 67	303 47
Sierra .....	95 20	5 45	100 65	95 20	10 87	106 07
Siskiyou .....	200 00	69 45	269 45	200 00	90 95	290 95
Solano .....	32 00	184 49	216 49	32 00	191 81	223 81
Sonoma .....	92 40	196 20	288 60	72 00	350 46	422 46
Stanislaus .....	61 60	108 54	170 14	61 60	213 97	275 57
Sutter .....	43 20	33 70	76 90	46 40	78 09	124 49
Tehama .....	108 00	99 22	207 22	108 00	126 18	234 18
Trinity .....	173 20	14 58	187 78	173 60	14 32	187 92
Tulare .....	166 80	126 08	292 88	164 80	208 81	373 61
Tuolumne .....	90 00	148 40	238 40	100 00	167 46	267 46
Ventura .....	200 00	77 25	277 25	200 00	140 51	340 51
Yolo .....	17 20	85 23	102 43	18 40	110 92	129 32
Yuba .....	41 60	73 89	115 49	41 60	111 85	153 45
Totals .....	\$6,924 00	\$17,021 04	\$23,945 04	\$6,913 60	\$29,409 22	\$36,322 82

## STATEMENT No. 16.

The Valuation of Real and Personal Property, and the Rate of Taxation on Each One Hundred Dollars, from the Organization of the State Government to the year 1904, inclusive.

Year.	Total Assessed Value of Property in California.	Value of Personal Property.	Percentage of Personal Property.	State Rate of Taxation.
1850	\$57,670,689	\$13,968,797	24.22	.50
1851	49,231,052	20,935,116	42.52	.65
1852	64,579,375	24,213,395	37.49	.65
1853	95,335,646	33,674,000	35.32	.56
1854	111,191,630	39,040,428	35.11	.60
1855	103,887,193	34,858,319	33.56	.60
1856	115,007,440	40,942,699	35.60	.70
1857	126,059,461	59,149,630	46.92	.70
1858	125,955,877	54,185,728	43.01	.60
1859	131,060,279	56,580,344	43.17	.60
1860	148,193,540	68,368,383	46.06	.60
1861	147,811,617	73,350,591	49.62	.60
1862	160,369,071	74,014,666	46.15	.77
1863	174,104,955	80,496,645	46.23	.92
1864	179,164,730	78,117,375	43.60	1.25
1865	183,534,312	79,782,436	43.47	1.15
1866	200,368,826	92,490,635	46.15	1.13
1867	212,205,339	100,105,600	47.17	1.13
1868	237,483,175	105,112,083	44.26	1.00
1869	260,563,879	104,723,592	40.19	.97
1870	277,538,134	108,001,588	38.90	.865
1871	267,868,126	86,174,230	32.17	.865
1872	637,232,823	219,942,323	34.51	.50
1873	528,747,043	118,425,520	22.20	.50
1874	611,495,197	210,779,127	34.46	.649
1875	618,083,315	199,243,292	32.07	.605
1876	595,073,177	140,431,866	23.60	.735
1877	586,953,022	128,780,824	21.77	.63
1878	584,578,036	118,304,451	20.23	.55
1879	549,220,968	112,325,850	20.45	.625
1880	666,399,985	174,514,906	26.18	.64
1881	659,835,762	160,058,309	24.24	.655
1882	608,642,036	134,048,419	22.02	.596
1883	765,729,430	167,338,644	21.85	.497
1884	821,078,767	166,394,997	20.26	.452
1885	859,512,384	172,760,681	20.09	.544
1886	816,446,700	151,937,132	18.62	.56
1887	956,740,805	165,663,387	17.31	.608
1888	1,107,952,700	173,273,458	15.63	.504
1889	1,111,550,979	170,661,836	15.35	.722
1890	1,101,137,290	169,489,475	15.39	.58
1891	1,239,647,063	189,599,783	15.29	.446
1892	1,275,816,228	187,008,874	14.66	.434
1893	1,216,700,283	173,853,273	14.59	.576
1894	1,205,918,403	163,581,104	13.56	.493
1895	1,133,282,013	157,726,988	13.92	.685
1896	1,266,593,065	187,976,540	14.84	.429
1897	1,089,373,316	152,449,506	13.99	.51
1898	1,132,230,221	158,694,274	14.01	.488
1899	1,193,764,673	164,070,620	13.75	.601
1900	1,218,292,457	184,380,015	15.13	.498
1901	1,241,705,803	189,506,344	15.26	.48
1902	1,290,750,465	200,164,271	15.50	.382
1903	1,597,944,220	312,220,698	19.54	.561
1904	1,545,698,785	282,409,057	18.27	.535

## STATEMENT

## Values of Property in, and Indebtedness of, each County for

Counties.	Classification.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Money and Solvent Credits.	Total Value of Property as Returned by Auditors.
Alameda	3d	\$65,967,360	\$38,737,986	\$20,997,658	\$774,977	\$126,477,981
Alpine	57th	193,959	159,218	65,285	3,601	422,063
Amador	35th	2,771,230	1,377,620	626,505	23,553	4,798,908
Butte	23d	9,572,928	2,780,761	2,414,999	171,366	14,940,054
Calaveras	33d	3,371,105	1,694,865	873,075	33,080	5,972,125
Colusa	42d	8,895,522	1,091,271	1,475,588	211,738	11,674,119
Contra Costa	19th	10,991,613	3,929,519	4,722,988	379,740	20,023,860
Del Norte	55th	2,280,153	292,400	301,356	8,536	2,882,445
El Dorado	40th	2,337,735	1,105,320	748,995	18,540	4,210,590
Fresno	7th	19,995,072	6,595,487	4,183,708	141,885	30,916,152
Glenn	47th	7,836,797	765,086	1,179,140	174,461	9,955,484
Humboldt	11th	18,274,227	3,214,519	2,874,746	548,000	24,911,492
Inyo	53d	1,060,544	563,790	551,402	37,094	2,212,830
Kern	26th	13,441,304	2,833,329	5,024,028	74,427	21,373,088
Kings	37th	4,819,165	1,130,192	1,256,402	86,699	7,292,458
Lake	45th	1,985,775	715,800	522,908	33,537	3,258,020
Lassen	51st	2,375,665	548,163	1,298,346	145,061	4,367,235
Los Angeles	2d	98,711,727	37,286,735	*27,789,900	924,423	164,712,785
Madera	44th	3,795,075	625,795	1,144,540	33,845	5,599,255
Marin	29th	8,711,140	3,584,565	1,369,060	52,980	13,717,745
Mariposa	49th	1,393,807	441,954	433,410	975	2,270,146
Mendocino	14th	8,195,798	2,105,967	2,380,540	120,143	12,802,448
Merced	39th	9,717,992	1,281,191	1,954,783	35,283	12,989,240
Modoc	48th	1,817,951	619,049	1,554,594	85,086	4,076,680
Mono	56th	477,534	307,024	310,205	9,835	1,104,598
Monterey	16th	12,045,370	2,771,315	1,908,355	74,435	16,799,475
Napa	27th	6,373,592	4,174,220	2,271,999	309,030	13,128,841
Nevada	21st	2,725,480	2,671,450	1,028,900	52,280	6,478,110
Orange	15th	7,846,250	3,006,727	1,774,829	78,730	12,706,536
Placer	28th	4,249,265	2,085,280	879,090	116,410	7,330,045
Plumas	50th	1,914,666	470,907	323,312	1,900	2,710,785
Riverside	20th	7,544,584	4,799,652	1,395,736	84,650	13,824,622
Sacramento	5th	22,345,891	11,041,609	5,982,713	393,590	39,763,803
San Benito	43d	4,154,785	984,255	1,030,370	64,555	6,233,965
San Bernardino	10th	9,974,405	5,280,665	1,768,135	143,635	17,166,840
San Diego	9th	11,259,530	4,211,614	2,679,841	107,105	18,258,090
San Francisco	1st	261,960,506	128,139,408	122,147,473	33,599,059	545,866,446
San Joaquin	8th	20,564,606	6,706,216	3,991,764	771,132	32,033,718
San Luis Obispo	25th	8,342,270	1,774,627	2,141,269	191,901	12,450,067
San Mateo	32d	9,970,344	3,954,890	2,429,308	299,780	16,654,322
Santa Barbara	17th	11,324,895	3,435,894	2,257,908	51,795	17,070,492
Santa Clara	4th	37,819,976	16,269,602	5,271,043	430,580	59,791,201
Santa Cruz	13th	7,010,768	3,326,205	1,421,422	98,540	11,856,935
Shasta	22d	5,061,516	2,254,094	1,843,867	80,943	9,240,420
Sierra	54th	1,073,995	402,180	205,325	3,400	1,684,900
Siskiyou	24th	5,522,757	1,707,769	1,447,433	198,806	8,876,765
Solano	12th	12,089,607	4,699,801	2,187,021	110,469	19,086,898
Sonoma	6th	16,890,946	7,119,953	3,926,073	440,725	28,377,697
Stanislaus	38th	7,881,235	1,419,590	1,750,985	185,875	11,237,685
Sutter	46th	4,268,926	805,106	892,181	52,945	6,019,158
Tehama	36th	6,522,225	1,802,990	2,139,595	127,000	10,591,810
Trinity	52d	870,841	464,887	297,289	18,345	1,651,362
Tulare	18th	10,038,783	2,494,143	2,308,103	154,673	14,995,702
Tuolumne	34th	3,927,360	1,993,125	902,950	32,590	6,856,025
Ventura	30th	6,502,907	1,831,048	1,888,141	125,062	10,345,158
Yolo	31st	11,920,613	2,537,064	1,621,473	237,619	16,316,769
Yuba	41st	2,783,655	1,157,165	1,157,640	130,570	5,390,030
Totals		\$851,773,727	\$349,762,057	\$269,325,704	\$42,894,994	\$1,513,756,482

NOTE.—Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate

\* Includes "solvent credits."

## No. 17.

the Year 1903, and Rate of Taxation (State Rate, 56.1 cents).

Value of Railroads as Assessed by State Board of Equaliza- tion.	Grand Total Value of all Property.	Original Assessed Value of Mortgages.	Assessed Value of University and other State Mortgages.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt, with Estimated Interest.	Total County Indebted- ness.	Total State and County Rate of Taxation, Each \$100.
\$2,203,785	\$128,681,766	\$18,677,050	\$412,200		\$79,364 93	\$79,364 93	\$1.37 - \$1.72
-----	422,063	17,550	-----	-----	16,636 20	16,636 20	1.70
120,000	4,918,908	404,947	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.00
1,119,474	16,059,528	1,838,333	206,930	\$38,000	369 15	38,369 15	1.65 -2.05
205,150	6,177,275	687,655	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.00
513,977	12,188,096	1,679,687	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.25 -1.60
1,730,096	21,753,956	3,181,625	-----	161,000	-----	161,000 00	1.60 -1.80
-----	2,882,445	401,762	-----	2,000	-----	2,000 00	2.00 -2.30
458,250	4,668,840	306,445	-----	35,000	-----	35,000 00	2.06 -2.40
3,386,053	34,302,205	5,086,449	-----	80,000	-----	80,000 00	1.70 -2.00
690,040	10,645,524	1,516,745	-----	40,000	-----	40,000 00	1.37 -1.67
-----	24,911,492	2,200,334	-----	17,000	-----	17,000 00	1.20 -1.60
103,489	2,316,319	220,588	-----	60,000	-----	60,000 00	2.05 -2.25
2,677,783	24,050,871	1,459,248	-----	235,000	-----	235,000 00	1.33 -1.60
590,551	7,883,009	1,047,039	-----	32,000	-----	32,000 00	1.38 -1.70
-----	3,258,020	422,636	-----	43,800	-----	43,800 00	1.85 -2.38
223,613	4,590,848	424,763	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.45 -1.80
3,933,614	168,646,399	4,246,210	673,000	266,500	-----	266,500 00	1.20 -1.80
1,133,240	6,732,495	454,985	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.40
771,837	14,489,582	2,316,860	-----	116,000	-----	116,000 00	1.27 -1.63
-----	2,270,146	115,543	-----	8,000	-----	8,000 00	2.60
329,547	13,131,995	1,323,097	-----	90,000	-----	90,000 00	1.55 -2.00
1,887,837	14,877,086	1,804,578	37,890	128,900	-----	128,900 00	2.10 -2.45
-----	4,076,680	336,735	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.55 -1.90
46,511	1,151,109	64,018	-----	3,500	-----	3,500 00	2.50
2,163,079	18,962,554	1,911,155	-----	116,000	2,320 00	118,320 00	1.45 -1.75
711,450	13,840,291	1,460,670	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.10 -2.50
725,239	7,203,349	491,185	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.30 -1.70
1,106,030	13,812,566	220,672	-----	85,000	-----	85,000 00	1.85 -2.20
2,347,679	9,677,724	968,100	-----	48,000	-----	48,000 00	2.00
81,306	2,792,091	168,298	-----	35,100	-----	35,100 00	1.85 -2.25
2,548,674	16,373,296	528,649	-----	150,000	-----	150,000 00	1.80 -1.88
1,569,534	41,333,337	1,178,920	30,000	353,000	-----	353,000 00	1.67 -2.00
265,103	6,499,068	1,315,615	-----	8,000	-----	8,000 00	1.70 -2.10
4,224,324	21,391,164	939,345	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.65 -2.25
2,549,504	20,807,594	1,866,656	-----	110,000	2,805 00	112,805 00	1.637
18,203,855	564,070,301	51,849,651	262,840	250,000	-----	250,000 00	1.35 -1.75
2,706,817	34,740,535	4,167,996	-----	90,000	-----	90,000 00	1.40 -1.80
1,230,168	13,680,235	1,580,066	-----	34,000	-----	34,000 00	1.233 -1.71
2,345,242	18,999,564	1,402,940	-----	48,000	-----	48,000 00	1.55 -1.95
1,779,484	18,849,976	2,408,440	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.17 -1.57
1,574,692	61,305,893	7,249,260	-----	65,000	-----	65,000 00	1.95 -2.40
703,136	12,560,071	1,410,864	-----	36,000	7,074 00	43,074 00	1.75 -2.10
1,661,616	10,902,036	637,339	-----	40,000	-----	40,000 00	2.56 -3.00
159,660	1,844,560	114,070	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.55 -1.85
1,683,885	10,560,650	1,006,640	-----	29,200	-----	29,200 00	1.55 -1.95
1,108,583	20,195,481	2,822,837	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.24 -1.60
1,906,416	30,374,113	3,638,105	-----	107,000	-----	107,000 00	1.37 -1.75
1,596,523	12,834,208	2,016,800	-----	-----	4,000 00	4,000 00	1.75
601,889	6,621,047	894,007	-----	3,000	-----	3,000 00	1.55 -1.85
1,082,752	11,674,562	1,389,495	-----	28,500	-----	28,500 00	3.00
-----	1,651,362	108,589	-----	15,500	-----	15,500 00	1.45 -1.80
2,444,553	17,440,255	2,134,584	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.40 -1.90
233,700	7,089,725	933,865	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.90 -2.30
826,061	11,171,219	1,753,841	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.105 -1.45
1,323,637	17,640,406	1,978,635	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.90 -2.20
508,320	5,898,350	738,690	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$84,187,758	\$1,597,944,240	\$151,520,861	\$1,622,860	\$3,008,000	\$112,569 28	\$3,120,569 28	-----

within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.



## STATEMENT

## Values of Property in, and Indebtedness of, Each County for the Year 1904,

Counties.	Classification.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Improvements on Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Money and Solvent Credits.	Total Value of Property as Returned by Auditors.
Alameda	3d	\$55,976,825	\$34,188,080	\$15,744,220	\$744,784	\$106,653,909
Alpine	57th	220,720	178,357	57,164	4,588	460,829
Amador	35th	2,802,282	1,561,245	654,321	19,978	5,037,826
Butte	23d	10,084,112	2,799,910	2,659,324	208,559	15,751,905
Calaveras	33d	3,287,260	1,831,040	898,630	31,565	6,048,495
Colusa	42d	8,885,877	1,183,298	1,663,704	168,654	11,901,533
Contra Costa	19th	11,035,610	4,032,095	3,810,425	375,310	19,253,440
Del Norte	55th	2,519,185	289,874	292,452	7,435	3,108,946
El Dorado	40th	2,305,200	1,134,700	846,420	16,320	4,302,640
Fresno	7th	20,987,326	7,149,936	5,206,145	212,588	33,555,995
Glenn	47th	7,916,328	774,466	1,336,359	140,036	10,167,189
Humboldt	11th	17,493,929	3,189,525	2,835,143	570,886	24,089,483
Inyo	53d	1,136,115	555,361	638,194	37,484	2,367,154
Kern	26th	12,793,415	3,762,749	4,750,418	98,345	21,404,927
Kings	37th	5,006,922	1,179,692	1,261,779	174,547	7,622,940
Lake	45th	2,017,860	724,225	520,030	38,200	3,300,315
Lassen	51st	2,791,403	586,133	1,329,610	137,033	4,844,179
Los Angeles	2d	109,719,730	48,876,680	*35,919,765	773,494	195,289,669
Madera	44th	4,286,295	686,290	1,256,040	28,565	6,257,190
Marin	29th	8,148,640	3,495,580	1,326,710	36,980	13,007,910
Mariposa	49th	1,564,018	424,117	426,971	900	2,416,006
Mendocino	14th	7,471,354	1,945,665	2,112,347	94,092	11,623,458
Merced	39th	9,780,375	1,305,351	2,172,857	26,775	13,285,358
Modoc	48th	1,824,809	637,975	1,461,055	100,478	4,024,317
Mono	56th	491,199	274,830	291,326	9,340	1,066,695
Monterey	16th	12,182,520	2,876,390	2,175,540	98,320	17,329,870
Napa	27th	6,021,965	4,316,990	2,177,630	288,115	12,804,700
Nevada	21st	2,765,405	2,686,555	1,025,980	57,030	6,534,970
Orange	15th	8,337,440	2,872,490	1,709,205	60,450	12,979,585
Placer	28th	4,365,785	2,176,695	946,525	94,730	7,583,735
Plumas	50th	3,087,321	481,833	363,393	16,578	3,949,125
Riverside	20th	6,775,185	4,679,240	1,381,065	31,395	12,866,885
Sacramento	5th	18,904,990	9,788,420	5,322,190	598,260	34,613,860
San Benito	43d	4,179,000	988,600	1,041,065	51,575	6,260,240
San Bernardino	10th	8,887,125	5,021,065	1,709,420	127,840	15,745,450
San Diego	9th	11,785,166	4,463,411	2,858,504	112,902	19,219,983
San Francisco	1st	293,500,985	86,781,965	88,963,727	33,648,682	502,895,359
San Joaquin	8th	21,105,323	6,958,656	4,200,043	991,262	33,255,284
San Luis Obispo	25th	8,613,967	1,927,692	2,164,305	190,661	12,896,625
San Mateo	32d	10,360,140	3,972,865	2,682,720	65,125	17,080,850
Santa Barbara	17th	11,111,276	3,563,805	2,085,516	120,180	16,880,777
Santa Clara	4th	33,657,950	14,732,310	5,022,040	482,145	53,894,445
Santa Cruz	13th	7,173,190	3,457,110	1,485,190	99,570	12,215,060
Shasta	22d	5,956,774	2,535,675	1,733,694	64,020	10,290,163
Sierra	54th	1,134,845	473,170	195,360	4,650	1,808,025
Siskiyou	24th	6,838,401	1,783,160	1,573,341	171,120	10,366,022
Solano	12th	11,087,914	4,300,036	2,254,762	103,023	17,745,735
Sonoma	6th	17,224,770	7,467,285	3,646,060	379,165	28,717,280
Stanislaus	38th	9,103,070	1,530,600	1,980,050	145,770	12,759,490
Sutter	46th	4,184,846	866,575	994,276	28,270	6,073,967
Tehama	36th	6,826,300	1,793,015	2,182,560	111,810	10,913,185
Trinity	52d	1,314,217	321,768	341,988	16,870	1,994,843
Tulare	18th	10,062,779	2,837,634	2,544,498	131,644	15,576,555
Tuolumne	34th	4,339,870	2,181,210	954,065	20,595	7,475,740
Ventura	30th	5,746,790	1,404,675	1,513,071	107,755	8,772,291
Yolo	31st	10,820,710	2,395,495	1,698,102	285,790	15,200,097
Yuba	41st	2,818,545	1,361,495	1,144,480	162,195	5,486,715
Totals		\$880,821,353	\$315,765,059	\$239,521,774	\$42,921,033	\$1,479,029,219

NOTE.—Where two rates of taxation are given, the lesser rate is that levied upon property situate

\* Includes "solvent credits."

† Includes special school tax of 36 cents.

No. 18.

## and Rate of Taxation (State Rate, 53.5 cents).

Value of Railroads as Assessed by State Board of Equaliza- tion.	Grand Total Value of all Property.	Original Assessed Value of Mortgages.	Assessed Value of University and other State Mortgages.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt, with Estimated Interest.	Total County Indebted- ness.	Total State and County Rate of Taxation, Each \$100.
\$2,242,464	\$108,896,373	\$20,353,060	\$488,200		\$91,509 79	\$91,509 79	\$1.49-\$1.84
120,000	460,829	16,150			15,039 63	15,039 63	-1.60
1,120,259	5,157,826	388,677					-1.90
209,975	16,872,164	2,053,417		\$38,000		38,000 00	1.55 -1.95
514,569	6,258,470	770,085					-2.00
1,772,386	12,416,102	1,793,445					1.25 -1.60
	21,025,826	3,652,645		161,000		161,000 00	1.50 -1.80
	3,108,946	284,373					1.95 -2.30
473,250	4,775,890	340,705		22,000		22,000 00	1.83 -2.20
3,774,788	37,330,783	5,619,736		80,000		80,000 00	1.50 -1.80
690,544	10,857,733	1,598,825		36,000		36,000 00	1.73 -2.00
	24,089,483	2,381,251		14,000		14,000 00	1.20 -1.60
137,985	2,505,139	251,798		60,000		60,000 00	1.985-2.25
3,452,453	24,857,380	1,382,947		235,000		235,000 00	1.295-1.55
603,770	8,226,710	1,115,412		25,000		25,000 00	1.435-1.75
	3,300,315	449,465		42,200		42,200 00	1.80 -2.30
223,700	5,067,879	390,209					1.25 -1.60
5,483,057	200,772,726	3,872,670	796,685	190,000		190,000 00	1.125-1.725
1,146,373	7,403,563	507,815					-2.10
771,837	13,779,747	2,340,740		110,000		110,000 00	1.312-1.67
	2,416,066	121,726		7,000		7,000 00	-2.50
329,547	11,953,005	1,531,625		87,500		87,500 00	1.60 -2.00
1,908,347	15,193,705	2,408,813	37,890	129,000		129,000 00	2.00 -2.35
	4,024,317	383,685					1.40 -1.75
62,015	1,128,710	53,040					-2.25
2,116,178	19,445,048	1,999,600		110,000		110,000 00	1.35 -1.75
711,450	13,516,150	1,555,560					1.40 -1.74
726,730	7,261,700	445,970					2.00 -2.40
1,451,868	14,431,453	223,025		80,000		80,000 00	1.20 -1.60
2,349,647	9,933,382	947,900		44,000		44,000 00	1.60 -1.95
105,717	4,054,842	302,155		35,100		35,100 00	-2.00
2,706,800	15,573,685	476,996		150,000		150,000 00	1.80 -2.20
1,570,337	36,184,197	959,870	30,000	311,000		311,000 00	2.00 -2.00
265,142	6,525,382	1,253,450		6,000		6,000 00	1.57 -1.90
5,072,719	20,818,169	916,820					2.00 -2.40
2,552,183	21,772,166	2,036,896		87,000	16,500 00	103,500 00	1.75 -2.25
161,098	503,056,457	64,008,543	262,170	11,000		11,000 00	-1.655
2,726,922	35,982,206	4,318,473		72,000		72,000 00	1.30 -1.70
1,231,435	14,128,060	1,701,663		24,000		24,000 00	1.38 -1.78
380,863	17,461,713	1,403,455		48,000		48,000 00	1.323-1.80
1,916,395	18,797,172	2,325,548					1.45 -1.85
1,575,687	55,470,132	7,722,665		42,000		42,000 00	1.31 -1.71
701,999	12,917,059	1,474,715		24,000	1,341 80	25,341 80	1.90 -2.35
1,663,049	11,953,212	647,665		37,000		37,000 00	1.78 -2.10
166,412	1,974,437	108,890					2.31 -2.75
1,685,337	12,051,359	1,039,245		9,500		9,500 00	1.25 -1.65
1,109,342	18,855,077	2,622,922					1.48 -1.88
1,996,416	30,713,696	3,828,600		107,000		107,000 00	1.24 -1.60
1,617,221	14,376,711	2,263,605			1,111 90	1,111 90	1.39 -1.75
602,063	6,676,030	1,014,465					-1.55
1,083,762	11,996,947	1,468,630	5,000	28,500		28,500 00	1.35 -1.65
	1,994,843	133,334		11,500	237 50	11,737 50	-2.60
2,724,421	18,300,976	2,436,361					1.35 -1.70
257,070	7,732,810	1,073,815					1.43 -2.00
1,571,013	10,343,304	1,408,829					1.80 -2.20
1,324,374	16,524,471	1,801,290					1.16 -1.55
508,597	5,995,537	561,205					2.53 -2.95
\$69,669,566	\$1,548,698,785	\$168,744,474	\$1,619,945	\$2,474,300	\$125,740 62	\$2,600,040 62	

within the limits of incorporated cities or towns, such property being exempt from road tax.

## STATEMENT No. 19.

Showing the Number and Kind of Pure California Wine Labels Purchased, and by whom, during the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

Date.	Purchaser.	Number and Kind.	Amount.
Sept. 8, 1902	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	10,000 bottles.	\$15 00
Sept. 8, 1902	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	1,000 packages.	2 00
Nov. 3, 1902	Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.....	10,000 bottles.	15 00
Dec. 1, 1902	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	10,000 bottles.	15 00
Dec. 1, 1903	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	1,000 packages.	2 00
Feb. 20, 1903	Richard Heney, Cupertino.....	1,000 packages.	2 00
June 15, 1903	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	9,000 bottles.	13 50
June 15, 1903	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	1,000 packages.	2 00
	Total sales .....		\$66 50

## For the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1904.

July 23, 1903	Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.....	20,000 bottles.	\$30 00
Sept. 8, 1903	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	10,000 bottles.	15 00
Sept. 17, 1903	H. J. Woollacott, Los Angeles.....	10,000 bottles.	15 00
Oct. 19, 1903	Goldberg, Bowen & Co., San Francisco.....	10,000 bottles.	15 00
Feb. 27, 1904	Crown Distilleries Co., San Francisco.....	5,000 packages.	10 00
	Total sales .....		\$85 00

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# EXHIBITS

SHOWING THE

## ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY

AS RETURNED BY COUNTY AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR 1904.

AND THE

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

1904

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## ALAMEDA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	459,394.04
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$16,151,350 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	3,719,600 00
Value of city and town lots .....	39,825,475 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	30,407,375 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	61,105 00
Total value of real estate .....	55,976,825 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	34,188,080 00
Value of personal property .....	15,744,220 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	744,784 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	106,653,909 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	2,242,464 00
Grand total value of all property .....	108,896,373 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed, including University mortgages, etc. ....	20,353,060 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions .....	488,206 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .955; outside, 1.305
Total .....	Inside, 1.49; outside, 1.84

*Indebtedness.*

Floating debt, principal .....	\$91,509 79
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	46,251 87

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Blocks 42 and 43 in City of Oakland .....	\$400,000 00
Court House, Jail, Receiving Hospital, Hall of Records, and fixtures .....	350,000 00
County Hospital and grounds .....	75,000 00
Total .....	\$825,000 00

## ALPINE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	52,592
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$219,485 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	175,937 00
Value of city and town lots .....	1,235 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,420 00
Total value of real estate .....	220,720 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	178,357 00
Value of personal property .....	57,164 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	4,588 00
Grand total value of all property .....	460,829 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	16,150 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	.535
County .....	1.065
Total .....	1.60

*Indebtedness.*

Floating debt, principal .....	\$15,039 63
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	231 78

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$2,000; Jail, \$400; Vault, \$500 .....	\$2,900 00
Safe, \$400; Poor House, \$300 .....	700 00
Total .....	\$3,600 00

## AMADOR COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taration, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	266,809
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$2,529,002 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	807,262 00
Value of city and town lots .....	273,280 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	753,983 00
Total value of real estate .....	2,802,282 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,561,245 00
Value of personal property .....	654,321 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	19,978 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	5,037,826 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	120,000 00
Grand total value of all property .....	5,157,826 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	388,677 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	.535
County .....	1.365
Total .....	1.90

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail and lot, \$25,000; Hall of Records, \$15,000 .....	\$40,000 00
Furniture for Hall of Records, \$5,000; Furniture, books, etc., \$15,000 .....	20,000 00
Hospital building, grounds, and furniture .....	25,000 00
Total .....	\$85,000 00

## BUTTE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taration, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	891,287
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$9,057,952 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,204,475 00
Value of city and town lots .....	1,026,160 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,595,435 00
Total value of real estate .....	10,084,112 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	2,799,910 00
Value of personal property .....	2,659,324 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	208,559 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	15,751,905 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,120,259 00
Grand total value of all property .....	16,872,164 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	2,053,417 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.015; outside, 1.415
Total .....	Inside, 1.55; outside, 1.95

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Butte County Bonds	County Gov. Act, 1895	\$38,000 00	1897	\$38,000 00	1911	5%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding .....

\$38,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Block 20, Town of Oroville, and brick Court House .....	\$20,000 00
County Hospital and 60 acres .....	30,000 00
County Jail .....	20,000 00
Total .....	\$70,000 00

## CALAVERAS COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	467,960
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$3,098,640 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,201,425 00
Value of city and town lots .....	188,620 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	629,615 00
Total value of real estate .....	3,287,260 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,831,040 00
Value of personal property .....	898,630 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	31,565 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	6,048,495 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	209,975 00
Grand total value of all property .....	6,258,470 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	770,085 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	.535
County .....	1.465
Total .....	2.00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Two-story Hospital, outbuildings, and fifty-five acres .....	\$15,000 00
Court House, Jail, etc., \$10,000; Hall of Records, \$12,000 .....	22,000 00
Hall and property adjoining Hall of Records .....	7,500 00
Total .....	\$44,500 00

## COLUSA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	601,536
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$8,602,382 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	575,433 00
Value of city and town lots .....	283,495 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	607,865 00
Total value of real estate .....	8,885,877 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,183,298 00
Value of personal property .....	1,663,704 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	168,654 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	11,901,533 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	514,569 00
Grand total value of all property .....	12,416,102 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	1,793,445 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .715; outside, 1.065
Total .....	Inside, 1.25; outside, 1.60

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$35,000; Hall of Records, \$25,000 .....	\$60,000 00
Jail, \$20,000; Hospital and grounds, \$20,000 .....	40,000 00
Total .....	\$100,000 00

**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.**

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	451,300
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$9,416,210 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,786,160 00
Value of city and town lots .....	1,619,400 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,245,935 00
Total value of real estate .....	11,035,610 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	4,032,095 00
Value of personal property .....	3,810,425 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	375,310 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	19,253,440 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,772,386 00
Grand total value of all property .....	21,025,826 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	3,652,645 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .965; outside, 1.265
Total .....	Inside, 1.50 ; outside, 1.80

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Bonds of County of Contra Costa.	April 1, 1897	\$161,000 00	1903	\$161,000 00	1943	4%	Jan. & July

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$161,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail and block of land .....	\$400,000 00
Hospital buildings and grounds .....	15,000 00
Total .....	\$415,000 00

**DEL NORTE COUNTY.**

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	209,338
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$2,457,815 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	150,014 00
Value of city and town lots .....	61,370 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	139,860 00
Total value of real estate .....	2,519,185 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	289,874 00
Value of personal property .....	292,452 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	7,435 00
Total value of all property .....	3,108,946 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	284,373 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.415; outside, 1.765
Total .....	Inside, 1.95 ; outside, 2.30

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail .....	\$12,000 00
Hospital and Poor Farm .....	5,000 00
Office furniture, etc. ....	2,000 00
Total .....	\$19,000 00



## EL DORADO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	642,170
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$2,147,185 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	675,395 00
Value of city and town lots .....	158,015 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	433,390 00
Value of improvements and real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	25,915 00
Total value of real estate .....	2,305,200 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,134,700 00
Value of personal property .....	846,420 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	16,320 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	4,302,640 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	473,250 00
Grand total value of all property .....	4,775,890 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	340,705 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.295; outside, 1.665
Total .....	Inside, 1.83 ; outside, 2.20

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
El Dorado Co. bonds	County Gov. Act of 1883	\$200,000 00	1887	\$22,000 00	1907	5%	June 1, Dec. 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding .....	\$22,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	385 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, etc. ....	\$20,000 00
Hospital .....	15,000 00
Total .....	\$35,000 00

## FRESNO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,763,870
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$16,793,753 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,774,409 00
Value of city and town lots .....	4,193,573 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	4,262,841 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	112,686 00
Total value of real estate .....	20,987,326 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	7,149,936 00
Value of personal property .....	5,206,145 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	212,588 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	33,555,995 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	3,774,788 00
Grand total value of all property .....	37,330,783 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	5,619,736 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .965; outside, 1.265
Total .....	Inside, 1.50 ; outside, 1.80

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity.	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Bridge bonds.....	Mar. 14, 1883	\$80,000 00	1885	\$80,000 00	1905	6%	Jan. & July
Total amount of bonds outstanding .....							\$80,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, and grounds .....	\$1,000,000 00
Hospital and grounds .....	150,000 00
Orphanage and grounds .....	15,000 00
Total .....	\$1,165,000 00

**GLENN COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	620,451
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$7,757,688 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	568,141 00
Value of city and town lots .....	158,640 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	206,325 00
Total value of real estate .....	7,916,328 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	774,466 00
Value of personal property .....	1,336,359 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	140,036 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	10,167,189 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	690,544 00
Grand total value of all property .....	10,857,733 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	1,598,825 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.195; outside, 1.465
Total .....	Inside, 1.73 ; outside, 2.00

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity.	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Court House and Jail Bonds.....	Mar. 31, 1891	\$80,000 00	1893	\$36,000 00	1913	4½%	Jan. 1, July 1
Total amount of bonds outstanding .....							\$36,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail .....	\$125,000 00
County Hospital .....	10,000 00
Total .....	\$135,000 00

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,503,162
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$13,880,790 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,120,240 00
Value of city and town lots .....	3,613,139 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,069,285 00
Total value of real estate .....	17,493,929 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	3,189,525 00
Value of personal property .....	2,835,143 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	570,886 00
Total value of all property .....	24,089,483 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	2,581,251 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .665; outside, 1.065
Total .....	Inside, 1.20; outside, 1.60

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Klamath Road bonds .....	Mar. 1, 1891	\$25,000 00	1893	\$14,000 00	1913	7%	Jan. & July

Floating debt, principal .....	\$14,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	327 65

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Receiving Hospital and grounds, \$4,500; Lot 1, Block 1 (Hospital Tract), \$850 .....	\$5,350 00
Plaza, \$40,000; Court House, \$170,000; furniture, \$10,000 .....	220,000 00
Hospital grounds, \$7,500; improvements and furniture, \$37,000 .....	44,500 00
House and lot in town of Blue Lake .....	150 00
Total .....	\$270,000 00

## INYO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	203,721
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$1,021,983 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	379,718 00
Value of city and town lots .....	114,132 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	175,643 00
Total value of real estate .....	1,136,115 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	555,361 00
Value of personal property .....	638,194 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	37,484 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	2,367,154 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	137,985 00
Grand total value of all property .....	2,505,139 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	251,798 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.45; outside, 1.715
Total .....	Inside, 1.985; outside, 2.25

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity.	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
County Bonds of 1903 -----	April 1, 1897	\$60,000 00	1903	\$60,000 00	1943	4%	{Mar. 15 and {Sept. 15.

Total amount of bonds outstanding----- \$60,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$15,000; Branch Jails, \$1,200 ----- \$16,200 00

**KERN COUNTY.**

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land -----	2,808,350
Value of real estate other than city and town lots -----	\$11,462,475 00
Value of improvements thereon -----	1,300,214 00
Value of city and town lots -----	1,330,940 00
Value of improvements thereon -----	1,764,170 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate -----	698,365 00
Total value of real estate -----	12,793,415 00
Total value of improvements on real estate -----	3,762,749 00
Value of personal property -----	4,750,418 00
Amount of money and solvent credits -----	98,345 00
Total amount of preceding items -----	21,404,927 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization -----	3,452,453 00
Grand total value of all property -----	24,857,380 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,382,947 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State -----	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County -----	Inside, .76 ; outside, 1.015
Total -----	Inside, 1.295; outside, 1.55

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity.	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Refunding bonds ..	April 1, 1897	\$235,000 00	1899	\$235,000 00	1909 to 1918	4½%	June & Dec.

Total amount of bonds outstanding----- \$235,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$85,000; Jail, \$35,000 ----- \$120,000 00  
Hospital ----- 20,000 00

Total ----- \$140,000 00



## KINGS COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	685,051
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$4,522,427 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	527,877 00
Value of city and town lots.....	484,495 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	635,460 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate.....	16,355 00
Total value of real estate.....	5,006,922 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	1,179,692 00
Value of personal property.....	1,261,779 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	174,547 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	7,622,940 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	603,770 00
Grand total value of all property.....	8,226,710 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,115,412 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .90 ; outside, 1.215
Total.....	Inside, 1.435; outside, 1.75

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Court House.....	Mar. 24, 1893	\$32,000 00	1896	\$25,000 00	1906	4%	Jan. & July
Total amount of bonds outstanding.....							\$25,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.....							753 60

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House.....	\$40,000 00
Jail and grounds.....	10,000 00
Hospital and grounds.....	4,900 00
Total.....	\$54,000 00

## LAKE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	360,857
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$1,858,970 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	506,030 00
Value of city and town lots.....	158,890 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	218,195 00
Total value of real estate.....	2,017,860 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	724,225 00
Value of personal property.....	520,030 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	38,200 00
Total value of all property.....	3,300,315 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	449,465 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.265; outside, 1.765
Total.....	Inside, 1.80 ; outside, 2.30

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest--When Payable.
Lake Co. bonds....	April 18, 1885	\$47,800 00	1887	\$42,200 00	1907	5%	Apr. & Oct.

Total amount of bonds outstanding.....	\$42,200 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.....	890 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Hall of Records .....	\$12,000 00
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**LASSEN COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	589,308
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$2,699,560 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	402,968 00
Value of city and town lots .....	91,843 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	183,165 00
Total value of real estate.....	2,791,403 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	586,133 00
Value of personal property .....	1,329,610 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	137,033 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	4,844,179 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	223,700 00
Grand total value of all property .....	5,067,879 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	390,209 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .715; outside, 1.065
Total .....	Inside, 1.25; outside, 1.60

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Two-story frame Court House, one-story stone Jail, one-story stone Hall of Records, two-story frame Hospital, 160 acres of land, and block 22 in the Town of Susanville.....	\$15,000 00
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**LOS ANGELES COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	862,515
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$26,304,680 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	5,781,255 00
Value of city and town lots .....	83,415,050 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	43,095,425 00
Total value of real estate.....	109,719,730 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	48,876,680 00
Value of personal property .....	35,919,765 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	773,494 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	195,289,669 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	5,483,057 00
Grand total value of all property .....	200,772,726 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed, including University mortgages, etc. ....	3,872,685 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions .....	796,685 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .59; outside, 1.19
Total .....	Inside, 1.125; outside, 1.725

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1885 .....	Mar. 4, 1883	\$407,000 00	1885	\$29,000 00	1905	4½%	Semi-annu'ly
Bonds of 1887 .....	Mar. 4, 1883	190,000 00	1887	44,000 00	1907	4½%	Semi-annu'ly
Bonds of 1890 .....	Mar. 4, 1883	300,000 00	1890	117,000 00	1910	5%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding .....	\$190,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	2,850 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

New Court House and lot, \$906,000; old County Jail, \$86,000 .....	\$992,000 00
County Hospital and new buildings, \$243,000; County Farm, \$95,000 .....	338,000 00
Temple Street Jail and lots .....	167,000 00
Total .....	\$1,497,000 00

**MADERA COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	724,333
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$3,999,025 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	452,190 00
Value of city and town lots .....	287,270 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	224,225 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	9,875 00
Total value of real estate .....	4,286,295 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	686,290 00
Value of personal property .....	1,256,040 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	28,565 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	6,257,190 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,146,373 00
Grand total value of all property .....	7,403,563 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	507,815 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	.535
County .....	1.565
Total .....	2.10

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Jail and grounds .....	\$20,000 00
Court House .....	125,000 00
Hospital and grounds .....	15,000 00
Total .....	\$160,000 00

**MARIN COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	326,984
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$5,611,150 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,163,730 00
Value of city and town lots .....	2,537,490 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,331,850 00
Total value of real estate .....	8,148,640 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	3,495,580 00
Value of personal property .....	1,326,710 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	36,980 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	13,007,910 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	771,837 00
Grand total value of all property .....	13,779,747 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	2,340,740 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .777; outside, 1.135
Total .....	Inside, 1.312; outside 1.67

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Railroad Refunding bonds	April 4, 1870	\$160,000 00	1876	\$110,000 00	1916	4%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$110,000 00  
 Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness ..... 330 28

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, and grounds ..... \$100,000 00  
 Hospital and Poor Farm (95 acres) ..... 15,000 00  
 Total ..... \$115,000 00

**MARIPOSA COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land ..... 774,389  
 Value of real estate other than city and town lots ..... \$1,529,876 00  
 Value of improvements thereon ..... 318,440 00  
 Value of city and town lots ..... 34,142 00  
 Value of improvements ..... 98,730 00  
 Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate ..... 6,947 00  
 Total value of real estate ..... 1,564,018 00  
 Total value of improvements on real estate ..... 424,117 00  
 Value of personal property ..... 426,971 00  
 Amount of money and solvent credits ..... 900 00  
 Total value of all property ..... 2,416,006 00  
 Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..... 121,726 00  
 Rate of taxation on each \$100:  
   State ..... .535  
   County ..... 1.965  
   Total ..... 2.50

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Mariposa Co. Bnds. County Gov. Act, 1893		\$15,000 00	1895	\$7,000 00	1910	6%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$7,000 00  
 Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness ..... 1,400 28

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Annex, \$15,000; County Jail, \$8,000 ..... \$23,000 00  
 Branch County Jail, \$1,000; County Hospital, \$6,000 ..... 7,000 00  
 Total ..... \$30,000 00



## MENDOCINO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	1,466,467
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$6,886,035 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,087,143 00
Value of city and town lots.....	585,319 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	853,772 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate.....	4,750 00
Total value of real estate.....	7,471,354 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	1,945,665 00
Value of personal property.....	2,112,347 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	94,092 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	11,623,458 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	329,547 00
Grand total value of all property.....	11,953,005 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	1,531,625 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.065; outside, 1.465
Total.....	Inside, 1.60; outside, 2.00

## Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Mendocino County 4% Bonds.	County Gov. Act, 1897	\$95,000 00	1901	\$87,500 00	1938	4%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding.....	\$87,500 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.....	363 50

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and grounds.....	\$40,000 00
Jail.....	10,000 00
Hall of Records.....	12,000 00
Lot in Ukiah.....	500 00
County farm and buildings.....	18,000 00
Total.....	\$80,500 00

## MERCED COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	1,182,834
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$9,253,423 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	640,376 00
Value of city and town lots.....	526,952 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	662,725 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate.....	2,250 00
Total value of real estate.....	9,780,375 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	1,305,351 00
Value of personal property.....	2,172,857 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	26,775 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	13,285,358 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	1,908,347 00
Grand total value of all property.....	15,193,705 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed, including University mortgages, etc.....	2,408,813 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California. Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions.....	37,890 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.465; outside, 1.815
Total.....	Inside, 2.00; outside, 2.35

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Refunding Bonds of 1903.....	Act of 1903	\$129,000 00	1903	\$129,000 00	Serial	4%	Dec. 1, ann'y

Total amount of bonds outstanding.....	\$129,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.....	2,042 52

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$75,000; County Jail, \$35,000 .....	\$110,000 00
County Hospital and grounds.....	75,000 00
Branch County Jails.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$187,000 00

**MODOC COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	449,963
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$1,773,895 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	422,510 00
Value of city and town lots .....	50,914 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	215,465 00
Total value of real estate.....	1,824,809 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	637,975 00
Value of personal property .....	1,461,055 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	100,478 00
Total value of all property .....	4,024,317 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	383,685 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .865; outside, 1.215
Total.....	Inside, 1.40; outside, 1.75

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, Recorder's office and grounds.....	\$10,000 00
County Hospital, Poor Farm, and grounds .....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$13,000 00

**MONO COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	162,599
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$470,674 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	181,300 00
Value of city and town lots .....	20,525 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	93,530 00
Total value of real estate.....	491,199 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	274,830 00
Value of personal property .....	291,326 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	9,340 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	1,066,695 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	62,015 00
Grand total value of all property.....	1,128,710 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	53,040 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	.535
County.....	1.715
Total.....	2.25

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Two-story frame Court House, \$40,000; Branch Jails, \$600.....	\$40,600 00
One-story stone County Jail.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$45,600 00

**MONTEREY COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	1,422,939
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$10,633,045 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,587,360 00
Value of city and town lots.....	1,549,475 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,289,030 00
Total value of real estate.....	12,182,520 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	2,876,390 00
Value of personal property.....	2,175,540 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	95,420 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	17,329,870 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	2,116,178 00
Grand total value of all property.....	19,446,048 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	1,999,600 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .815; outside, 1.215
Total.....	Inside, 1.35 ; outside, 1.75

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt, Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Refunding County Bonds	County Gov. Act, 1901	\$128,000 00	1901	\$110,000 00	1921	4%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding.....	\$110,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.....	621 44

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, and furniture.....	\$70,000 00
Old Court House lot.....	10,000 00
Hospital and furniture.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$95,000 00

**NAPA COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	417,987
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$4,925,520 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	2,498,470 00
Value of city and town lots.....	1,096,445 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,818,520 00
Total value of real estate.....	6,021,965 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	4,316,990 00
Value of personal property.....	2,177,630 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	288,115 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	12,804,700 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	711,450 00
Grand total value of all property.....	13,516,150 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	1,555,560 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .865; outside, 1.205
Total.....	Inside, 1.40 ; outside, 1.74

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, and grounds.....	\$120,000 00
County Hospital and grounds .....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$130,000 00

## NEVADA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	483,762
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$2,364,235 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,414,525 00
Value of city and town lots.....	401,170 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,272,030 00
Total value of real estate .....	2,765,405 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	2,686,555 00
Value of personal property .....	1,025,980 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	57,030 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	6,534,970 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	726,730 00
Grand total value of all property .....	7,261,700 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	445,970 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.465; outside, 1.865
Total.....	Inside, 2.00 ; outside, 2.40

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$100,000; County Hospital, \$20,000.....	\$120,000 00
Law Library.....	3,500 00
Total.....	\$123,500 00

## ORANGE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	445,711
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$6,072,305 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,198,300 00
Value of city and town lots.....	2,265,135 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,674,190 00
Total value of real estate.....	8,337,440 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	2,872,490 00
Value of personal property .....	1,709,205 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	60,405 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	12,979,585 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	1,451,868 00
Grand total value of all property .....	14,431,453 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	223,025 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .665; outside, 1.065
Total.....	Inside, 1.20 ; outside, 1.60



*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Court House bonds	April 1, 1897	\$100,000 00	1899	\$80,000 00	1920	4½%	Jan. 1, July 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	\$80,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	505 44

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$100,000; Jail, \$20,000; Branch Jails, \$440	\$120,440 00
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## PLACER COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land	640,318
Value of real estate other than city and town lots	\$3,952,025 00
Value of improvements thereon	1,265,150 00
Value of city and town lots	413,760 00
Value of improvements thereon	911,545 00
Total value of real estate	4,365,785 00
Total value of improvements on real estate	2,176,695 00
Value of personal property	946,525 00
Amount of money and solvent credits	94,730 00
Total amount of preceding items	7,583,735 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization	2,349,647 00
Grand total value of all property	9,933,382 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	947,900 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County	Inside, 1.065; outside, 1.415
Total	Inside, 1.60; outside, 1.95

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Court House bonds	Co. Gov. Act.	\$80,000 00	1894	\$44,000 00	Serial	5%	Apr. 1, Oct. 1

Total amount of bonds outstanding	\$44,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness	6,128 75

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds	\$165,000 00
Hospital and grounds	15,000 00
Total	\$180,000 00

## PLUMAS COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	523,967
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$3,051,386 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	332,467 00
Value of city and town lots.....	35,935 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	149,366 00
Total value of real estate.....	3,087,321 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	481,833 00
Value of personal property.....	363,393 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	16,578 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	3,949,125 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	105,717 00
Grand total value of all property.....	4,054,842 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	302,155 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	.535
County.....	1.465
Total.....	2.00

## Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Bond Fund No. 1..	April 1, 1897	\$35,100 00	1899	\$35,100 00	1934	4%	Apr. 8, Oct. 8

Total amount of bonds outstanding..... \$35,100 00

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House and Jail, \$15,000; Hall of Records, \$9,000.....	\$24,000 00
County Hospital and grounds.....	3,000 00
County property, as per inventory.....	13,939 00
Total.....	\$40,939 00

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	933,260
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$5,522,851 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	2,792,495 00
Value of city and town lots.....	1,252,334 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,886,745 00
Total value of real estate.....	6,775,185 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	4,679,240 00
Value of personal property.....	1,381,065 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	31,395 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	12,866,885 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	2,706,800 00
Grand total value of all property.....	15,573,685 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	476,996 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.265; outside, 1.665
Total.....	Inside, 1.80 ; outside, 2.20

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Court House .....	April 1, 1897	\$150,000 00	1902	\$150,000 00	Serial	4%	Semi-annu'ly
Total amount of bonds outstanding .....							\$150,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Hospital and grounds at Arlington .....	\$36,332 79
Court House block, \$20,000; Court House building and furniture, \$225,000. ....	245,000 00
County Jail, \$36,837.75; Pesthouse and grounds, \$500 .....	37,337 75
Total .....	\$318,670 54

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	606,885
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$10,061,160 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,602,250 00
Value of city and town lots .....	8,843,830 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	8,149,580 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	36,590 00
Total value of real estate .....	18,904,990 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	9,788,420 00
Value of personal property .....	5,322,190 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	598,260 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	34,613,860 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,570,337 00
Grand total value of all property .....	36,184,197 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed, including University mortgages, etc. ....	959,870 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions .....	30,000 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.465; outside, 1.465
Total .....	Inside, 2.00; outside, 2.00

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1888 .....	Mar. 14, 1883.	\$84,000 00	1888	\$68,000 00	1908	4%	Semi-annu'ly
Bonds of 1892 .....	Mar. 31, 1891.	220,000 00	1892	175 000 00	1912	4%	Semi-annu'ly
Bonds of 1893 .....	Mar. 31, 1891.	75,000 00	1893	58,000 00	1913	4%	Semi-annu'ly
Bonds of 1895 .....	Mar. 24, 1894.	95,000 00	1895	10,000 00	1905	4%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$311,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail, \$150,000; Court House site, \$106,300 .....	\$256,300 00
Hall of Records, \$75,000; Hospital and farm, \$131,000 .....	206,000 00
Total .....	\$462,300 00

## SAN BENITO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	562,382
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$3,890,965 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	616,900 00
Value of city and town lots .....	288,035 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	370,000 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	1,700 00
Total value of real estate .....	4,179,000 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	988,600 00
Value of personal property .....	1,041,065 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	51,575 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	6,260,240 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	265,142 00
Grand total value of all property .....	6,525,382 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..	1,253,450 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.035; outside, 1.365
Total .....	Inside, 1.57 ; outside, 1.90

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Court House .....	Mar. 14, 1883	\$40,000 00	1887	\$6,000 00	1907	5%	Jan. and July

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$6,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$40,000; Jail, \$10,000; County Hospital, \$5,000 ..... \$55,000 00

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	459,985
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$6,732,600 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,400,820 00
Value of city and town lots .....	2,154,525 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,620,245 00
Total value of real estate .....	8,887,125 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	5,021,065 00
Value of personal property .....	1,709,420 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	127,840 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	15,745,450 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	5,072,719 00
Grand total value of all property .....	20,818,169 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..	916,820 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.465; outside, 1.865
Total .....	Inside, 2.00 ; outside, 2.40

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Hall of Records, and grounds .....	\$300,000 00
County Jail and grounds .....	30,000 00
County Hospital and grounds .....	35,000 00
Total .....	\$365,000 00



## SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,246,477
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$4,525,687 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,034,237 00
Value of city and town lots .....	7,259,479 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	3,429,174 00
Total value of real estate .....	11,785,166 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	4,463,411 00
Value of personal property .....	2,858,504 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	112,902 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	19,219,984 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	2,552,183 00
Grand total value of all property .....	21,772,166 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	2,036,896 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.215; outside, 1.715
Total .....	Inside, 1.75 ; outside, 2.25

## Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Refunding .....	Mar. 18, 1885	\$117,000 00	1886	\$20,000 00	1906	4½%	Jan. and July
Road and Bridge .....	Mar. 14, 1883	100,000 00	1888	26,000 00	1908	5%	Jan. and July
Refunding .....	Feb. 29, 1889	96,000 00	1889	41,000 00	1909	5%	Jan. and July

Total amount of bonds outstanding .....	\$87,000 00
Floating debt, principal .....	16,000 00
Floating debt, interest .....	500 00
Total debt .....	\$103,500 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	6,000 00

## Description and Value of Public Buildings.

Court House, Jail and grounds .....	\$225,000 00
Hospital, Poor Farm and grounds .....	75,000 00
Lots at Old Town, Julian, and Oceanside .....	250 00
Total .....	\$300,250 00

## SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	27,000
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$3,097,750 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	310,600 00
Value of city and town lots .....	290,403,235 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	86,471,365 00
Total value of real estate .....	293,500,985 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	86,781,965 00
Value of personal property .....	88,963,727 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	33,648,682 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	502,895,359 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	161,098 00
Grand total value of all property .....	503,056,457 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed, including University mortgages, etc. ....	64,008,543 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions .....	262,170 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	.535
County .....	1.12
Total .....	1.655

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Park Imp. Bonds, 1874-75-----	April 4, 1870 Mar. 30, 1872	\$250,000 00	1874-5	\$11,000 00	1904	6%	Apr. and Oct.

Total amount of bonds outstanding-----	\$11,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness-----	11,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings, etc.*

Park reservations, public squares, and improvements-----	\$13,000,000 00
Fire Department lots, improvements, furniture, apparatus, etc.-----	1,791,000 00
Police Department lots, improvements, furnishings, etc.-----	140,000 00
Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, apparatus, and for underground system, etc.-----	200,000 00
City Hall, Hall of Justice, County Jails, Hospitals, Almshouses, lots, improvements, and furniture-----	7,510,000 00
Cemetery Reservation-----	580,000 00
Sundry lots-----	275,000 00
Channel-street lots from Ninth to Eighteenth streets-----	110,000 00
School lots, improvements, libraries, furniture, etc.-----	5,500,000 00
Total-----	\$29,106,000 00

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land-----	874,347
Value of real estate other than city and town lots-----	\$15,051,153 00
Value of improvements thereon-----	1,811,953 00
Value of city and town lots-----	6,054,170 00
Value of improvements thereon-----	5,146,703 00
Total value of real estate-----	21,105,323 00
Total value of improvements on real estate-----	6,958,656 00
Value of personal property-----	4,200,043 00
Amount of money and solvent credits-----	991,262 00
Total amount of preceding items-----	33,255,284 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization-----	2,726,922 00
Grand total value of all property-----	35,982,206 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	4,318,473 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State-----	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County-----	Inside, .765; outside, 1.165
Total-----	Inside, 1.30; outside, 1.70

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Court House---	Co. Gov. Act 1887	\$250,000 00	1883	\$39,000 00	1907	4%	Semi-annu'ly
Jail-----	Co. Gov. Act 1883	50,000 00	1891	19,000 00	1911	5%	Semi-annu'ly
Hospital-----	Co. Gov. Act 1891	50,000 00	1893	14,000 00	1913	5%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding-----	\$72,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness-----	1,505 35

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House Square, \$225,000; Court House, \$350,000-----	\$575,000 00
County Jail, \$80,000; Jail lots, \$12,000-----	92,000 00
Old Hospital grounds (20 acres)-----	20,000 00
County Hospital, \$60,000; Poor Farm, \$12,000-----	72,000 00
Total-----	\$759,000 00

## SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,539,654
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$7,615,989 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	800,917 00
Value of city and town lots .....	997,978 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,122,835 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owner of such real estate .....	3,940 00
Total value of real estate .....	8,613,967 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,927,692 00
Value of personal property .....	2,164,305 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	190,661 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	12,896,625 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,231,435 00
Grand total value of all property .....	14,128,060 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..	1,701,663 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .845; outside, 1.245
Total .....	Inside, 1.38 ; outside, 1.78

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interst.	Interest— When Payable.
Co. Bonds of 1883 ..	Mar. 14, 1883	\$52,000 00	1885	\$4,000 00	1905	6%	Jan. & July
Co. Bonds of 1891 ..	Mar. 31, 1891	20,000 00	1891	20,000 00	1911	5%	Mar. & Sept.

Total amount of bonds outstanding..... \$24,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, and Hall of Records .....	\$89,100 00
Hospital and grounds, and water-works .....	38,000 00
Lots in San Luis Obispo City .....	5,000 00
Total ..	\$132,100 00

## SAN MATEO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	324,077
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$8,349,505 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,922,110 00
Value of city and town lots .....	2,010,635 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,050,755 00
Total value of real estate .....	10,360,140 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	3,972,865 00
Value of personal property .....	2,682,720 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	65,125 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	17,080,850 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	380,863 00
Grand total value of all property .....	17,461,713 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..	1,403,455 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .788; outside, 1.265
Total .....	Inside, 1.323; outside, 1.80

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Refunded Road Bonds.....	Co. Gov. Act 1897	\$48,000 00	1898	\$48,000 00	1908	4½%	Oct. 3, ann'y
Total amount of bonds outstanding.....							\$48,000 00
<i>Description and Value of Public Buildings.</i>							
Court House and grounds, \$30,000; Jail, \$8,000.....							\$38,000 00
County Hospital and Farm.....							18,000 00
Total.....							\$56,000 00

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	1,078,638
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$7,748,461 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,067,735 00
Value of city and town lots.....	3,362,815 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	2,492,020 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate.....	4,050 00
Total value of real estate.....	11,111,276 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	3,563,805 00
Value of personal property.....	2,085,516 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	120,180 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	16,880,777 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	1,916,395 00
Grand total value of all property.....	18,797,172 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	2,325,548 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .915; outside, 1.315
Total.....	Inside, 1.45 ; outside, 1.85

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Parts of blocks 106 and 123, City of Santa Barbara, Hospital Farm and improvements, Court House, Jail, Hall of Records, vaults, furniture and fixtures.....	\$145,000 00
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**SANTA CLARA COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	719,247
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$28,619,495 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	7,305,180 00
Value of city and town lots.....	12,038,455 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	7,427,130 00
Total value of real estate.....	33,657,950 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	14,732,310 00
Value of personal property.....	5,022,040 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	482,145 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	53,894,445 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	1,575,687 00
Grand total value of all property.....	55,470,132 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.	7,722,665 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, .775; outside, 1.175
Total.....	Inside, 1.31 ; outside, 1.71



*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1885, W. P. R. R.-----	Mar. 14, 1883	\$45,000 00	1885	\$23,000 00	1905	4½%	Apr. & Oct.
Bonds of 1890-----	Mar. 14, 1883	45,000 00	1890	19,000 00	1910	4½%	Jan. & July

Total amount of bonds outstanding ----- \$42,000 00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail, \$400,000; Hall of Records, \$285,000; Infirmary and 45 acres, \$60,000-----	\$745,000 00
Almshouse and 210 acres, \$61,000; Quarry and Jail and 10 acres, \$2,000-----	63,000 00
Branch County Jails, \$3,550; two lots in Mountain View, \$300-----	3,850 00
One lot in Old Mountain View, \$50; lot in San José, \$16,000-----	16,050 00
Land, engines, pumps, tanks and pipe-lines for sprinkling-----	120,000 00
Total -----	\$947,900 00

**SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land-----	260,063
Value of real estate other than city and town lots-----	\$4,517,905 00
Value of improvements thereon-----	1,655,005 00
Value of city and town lots-----	2,655,285 00
Value of improvements thereon-----	1,802,105 00
Total value of real estate-----	7,173,190 00
Total value of improvements on real estate-----	3,457,110 00
Value of personal property-----	1,485,190 00
Amount of money and solvent credits-----	99,570 00
Total amount of preceding items-----	12,215,060 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization-----	701,999 00
Grand total value of all property-----	12,917,059 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed-----	1,474,715 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State-----	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County-----	Inside, 1.365; outside, 1.815
Total-----	Inside, 1.90; outside, 2.35

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity	Rate of Interest	Interest—When Payable.
Bonds of 1885-----	Mar. 14, 1883	\$190,000 00	1885	\$24,000 00	1905	4½%	June & Dec.

Total amount of bonds outstanding-----	\$24,000 00
Floating debt, principal-----	1,336 30
Floating debt, interest-----	5 50
Total debt-----	\$25,341 80
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness-----	274 57

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$105,000; Hall of Records, \$15,000-----	\$120,000 00
County Jail, \$30,000; old Jail, \$1,000-----	31,000 00
County Hospital-----	15,000 00
Total -----	\$166,000 00

## SHASTA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	1,320,578
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$5,411,424 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	1,596,275 00
Value of city and town lots.....	545,350 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	939,400 00
Total value of real estate.....	5,956,774 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	2,535,675 00
Value of personal property.....	1,733,694 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	64,020 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	10,290,163 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	1,663,049 00
Grand total value of all property.....	11,953,212 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	647,665 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.245; outside, 1.565
Total.....	Inside, 1.78 ; outside, 2.10

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity.	Rate of Interst.	Interest— When Payable.
Bonds of 1889 .....	—, —, 1888	\$60,000 00	1889	\$37,000 00	1909	5%	{ Feb. 15. { Aug. 15.
Total amount of bonds outstanding.....							\$37,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness.....							532 47

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$40,000; Jail, \$20,000.....	\$60,000 00
County Hospital and grounds.....	12,000 00
Total.....	\$72,000 00

## SIERRA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	315,162
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$1,077,660 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	218,090 00
Value of city and town lots.....	57,185 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	231,780 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate.....	23,300 00
Total value of real estate.....	1,134,845 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	473,170 00
Value of personal property.....	195,360 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	4,650 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	1,808,025 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	166,412 00
Grand total value of all property.....	1,974,437 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed.....	108,890 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State.....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County.....	Inside, 1.775; outside, 2.215
Total.....	Inside, 2.31 ; outside, 2.75

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and Jail, \$7,000; County Hospital, \$3,000.....	\$10,000 00
Office building and vault.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$12,000 00

## SISKIYOU COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,684,735
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$6,590,801 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,120,430 00
Value of city and town lots .....	247,600 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	662,730 00
Total value of real estate .....	6,838,401 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,783,160 00
Value of personal property .....	1,573,341 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	171,120 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	10,366,022 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,685,337 00
Grand total value of all property .....	12,051,359 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	1,039,245 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .715; outside, 1.115
Total .....	Inside, 1.25 ; outside, 1.65

## Indebtedness.

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity.	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Bond Fund of 1890.	Mar. 14, 1883	\$30,000 00	1890	\$9,500 00	1910	6%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding .....	\$9,500 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	133 56

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds .....	\$30,000 00
Jail .....	15,000 00
County Hospital .....	10,000 00
Total .....	\$55,000 00

## SOLANO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	519,950
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$9,901,107 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,744,165 00
Value of city and town lots .....	1,186,807 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	2,544,316 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	11,555 00
Total value of real estate .....	11,087,914 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	4,300,036 00
Value of personal property .....	2,254,762 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	103,023 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	17,745,735 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,109,342 00
Grand total value of all property .....	18,855,077 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	2,622,922 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .945; outside, 1.345
Total .....	Inside, 1.48 ; outside, 1.88

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$40,000; Jails, \$10,000 .....	\$50,000 00
Hospital and grounds .....	10,000 00
Total .....	\$60,000 00

## SONOMA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	874,574
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$13,689,220 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	3,833,850 00
Value of city and town lots .....	3,535,550 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	3,544,890 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	88,545 00
Total value of real estate .....	17,224,770 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	7,467,285 00
Value of personal property .....	3,646,060 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	379,165 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	28,717,280 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,996,416 00
Grand total value of all property .....	30,713,696 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	3,828,600 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .705; outside, 1.065
Total .....	Inside, 1.24 ; outside, 1.60

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Out- standing.	Year of Ma- turity	Rate of Interest	Interest— When Payable.
Sonoma Co. bonds	Apr. 1, 1886	\$20,000 00	1886	\$5,000 00	1906	44%	Semi-annu'ly
Sonoma Co. bonds	Apr. 1, 1886	254,000 00	1886	102,000 00	1906	44%	Semi-annu'ly

Total amount of bonds outstanding .....	\$107,000 00
Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness .....	3,462 83

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$100,000; County Jail, \$10,000; Hall of Records, \$25,000 .....	\$135,000 00
County Farm and Hospital .....	30,000 00
Total .....	\$165,000 00

## STANISLAUS COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,125,758
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$8,507,420 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	758,455 00
Value of city and town lots .....	595,650 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	761,690 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	10,455 00
Total value of real estate .....	9,103,070 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,530,600 00
Value of personal property .....	1,980,050 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	145,770 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	12,759,490 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,617,221 00
Grand total value of all property .....	14,376,711 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	2,263,605 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .855; outside, 1.215
Total .....	Inside, 1.39 ; outside, 1.75



*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$75,000; Grounds, \$15,000; Wood-house lot, \$1,000.....	\$91,000 00
County Hospital, \$14,500; Grounds, \$2,000; Bridge house, \$450.....	16,950 00
Branch County Jails.....	1,200 00
Total .....	\$109,150 00

**SUTTER COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	374,513
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$4,101,691 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	704,280 00
Value of city and town lots.....	83,155 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	162,295 00
Total value of real estate.....	4,184,846 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	866,575 00
Value of personal property.....	994,276 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	28,270 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	6,073,967 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	602,063 00
Grand total value of all property.....	6,676,030 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,014,465 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	.535
County .....	1.015
Total .....	1.55

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail and grounds.....	\$21,000 00
Hall of Records.....	20,000 00
County Hospital and grounds.....	1,000 00
Total .....	\$42,000 00

**TEHAMA COUNTY.***Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land.....	1,225,592
Value of real estate other than city and town lots.....	\$6,249,445 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	850,640 00
Value of city and town lots.....	576,855 00
Value of improvements thereon.....	942,375 00
Total value of real estate.....	6,826,300 00
Total value of improvements on real estate.....	1,793,015 00
Value of personal property.....	2,182,560 00
Amount of money and solvent credits.....	111,310 00
Total amount of preceding items.....	10,913,185 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization.....	1,083,762 00
Grand total value of all property.....	11,996,947 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed, including University mortgages, etc. ....	1,468,630 00
Assessed value of mortgages held by University of California, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, and other State institutions .....	5,000 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .815; outside, 1.115
Total .....	Inside, 1.35 ; outside, 1.65

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Funded Debt of 1896	May 14, 1887	\$25,500 00	1896	\$13,000 00	1916	4%	Annually.
Funded Debt of 1896	May 14, 1887	30,000 00	1896	15,500 00	1916	4%	Annually.

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$28,500 00  
 Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness ..... 3,787 73

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, Jail, grounds, and appurtenances ..... \$60,000 00  
 County Hospital and grounds ..... 15,000 00  
 Total ..... \$75,000 00

**TRINITY COUNTY.**

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation, for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land ..... 540,476  
 Value of real estate other than city and town lots ..... \$1,285,731 00  
 Value of improvements thereon ..... 229,576 00  
 Value of city and town lots ..... 28,486 00  
 Value of improvements thereon ..... 92,192 00  
 Total value of real estate ..... 1,314,217 00  
 Total value of improvements on real estate ..... 321,768 00  
 Value of personal property ..... 341,988 00  
 Amount of money and solvent credits ..... 16,870 00  
 Total value of all property ..... 1,994,843 00  
 Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..... 133,334 00  
 Rate of taxation on each \$100:  
   State ..... .535  
   County ..... 2.065  
   Total ..... 2.60

*Indebtedness.*

Funded Debt. Name by which Bonds are Known.	Date of Act Under which Bonds were Issued.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Year of Issue.	Amount of Bonds Outstanding.	Year of Maturity.	Rate of Interest.	Interest—When Payable.
Trinity Co. bonds	Mar. 14, 1883	\$47,500 00	1889	\$11,500 00	1908	5%	Feb. and Aug.

Total amount of bonds outstanding ..... \$11,500 00  
 Floating debt, principal ..... 237 50  
 Total debt ..... \$11,737 50  
 Cash in the County Treasury applicable to payment of indebtedness ..... 550 72

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$10,000; town lots, \$1,000 ..... \$11,000 00  
 County Hospital and grounds ..... 5,000 00  
 Total ..... \$16,000 00

## TULARE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	1,360,458
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$9,262,914 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,574,409 00
Value of city and town lots .....	799,865 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,239,925 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	23,300 00
Total value of real estate .....	10,062,779 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	2,837,634 00
Value of personal property .....	2,544,498 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	131,644 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	15,576,555 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	2,724,421 00
Grand total value of all property .....	18,300,976 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..	2,436,361 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .815; outside, 1.165
Total .....	Inside, 1.35; outside, 1.70

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds .....	\$100,000 00
Jail and grounds .....	24,000 00
Hospital and grounds .....	18,500 00
Ten Branch Jails .....	1,425 00
Total .....	\$143,925 00

## TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	403,050
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$4,078,790 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,641,745 00
Value of city and town lots .....	261,080 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	539,465 00
Total value of real estate .....	4,339,870 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	2,181,210 00
Value of personal property .....	934,065 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	20,595 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	7,475,740 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	257,070 00
Grand total value of all property .....	7,732,810 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed ..	1,073,815 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .895; outside, 1.465
Total .....	Inside, 1.43; outside, 2.00

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$100,000; Jail, \$10,000; two Branch Jails, \$1,500 ..	\$111,500 00
Female Department, County Hospital .....	1,800 00
Male Department, County Hospital .....	12,000 00
Total .....	\$125,300 00

## VENTURA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	581,120
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$5,034,371 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	623,170 00
Value of city and town lots .....	712,419 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	610,000 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	171,505 00
Total value of real estate .....	5,746,790 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,404,675 00
Value of personal property .....	1,513,071 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	107,755 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	8,772,291 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,571,013 00
Grand total value of all property .....	10,343,304 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,408,829 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 1.265; outside, 1.665
Total .....	Inside, 1.80 ; outside, 2.20

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$50,000; Jail and grounds, \$40,000 .....	\$90,000 00
County Hospital and grounds .....	12,000 00
Law Library .....	3,000 00
Total .....	\$105,000 00

## YOLO COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	595,287
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$10,027,080 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,098,020 00
Value of city and town lots .....	793,630 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	1,285,055 00
Value of improvements on real estate assessed to others than the owners of such real estate .....	12,420 00
Total value of real estate .....	10,820,710 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	2,395,495 00
Value of personal property .....	1,698,102 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	285,790 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	15,200,097 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	1,324,374 00
Grand total value of all property .....	16,524,471 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed	1,801,290 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, .625; outside, 1.015
Total .....	Inside, 1.16 ; outside, 1.55

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House and grounds, \$30,000; Hall of Records, \$20,000 .....	\$50,000 00
County Hospital and grounds .....	10,000 00
Total .....	\$60,000 00



## YUBA COUNTY.

*Number of Acres of Land, Values of the Several Classes of Property, and Rate of Taxation,  
for the Year 1904.*

Number of acres of land .....	366,049
Value of real estate other than city and town lots .....	\$2,402,890 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	451,815 00
Value of city and town lots .....	415,655 00
Value of improvements thereon .....	909,680 00
Total value of real estate .....	2,818,545 00
Total value of improvements on real estate .....	1,361,495 00
Value of personal property .....	1,144,705 00
Amount of money and solvent credits .....	162,195 00
Total amount of preceding items .....	5,486,940 00
Value of railroads assessed by State Board of Equalization .....	508,597 00
Grand total value of all property .....	5,995,537 00
Total value of mortgages, trust deeds, and other debt obligations assessed .....	561,205 00
Rate of taxation on each \$100:	
State .....	Inside, .535; outside, .535
County .....	Inside, 2.015; outside, 2.415
Total .....	Inside, 2.55 ; outside, 2.95

*Description and Value of Public Buildings.*

Court House, \$20,000; Hall of Records and furniture, \$30,000 .....	\$50,000 00
Jail, \$6,000; Hospital and grounds, \$25,000 .....	31,000 00
Total .....	\$81,000 00

BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL  
OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
1902-1904



SACRAMENTO:  
W. W. SHANNON, - - - SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1904.



U. S. WEBB, - - - ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

C. N. POST, - - - Assistant Attorney-General.

GEORGE A. STURTEVANT, - - - Deputy Attorney-General.

E. B. POWER, - - - Deputy Attorney-General.

J. C. DALY, - - - Deputy Attorney-General.

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SACRAMENTO OFFICE:

*State Capitol.*

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

*Room 1208 Claus Spreckels Building.*





# REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1904.

*To His Excellency* GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of California,*

SIR: Pursuant to law and custom I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my biennial report for the two years ending September 15, 1904.

This report shows that there is an ever-increasing amount of business coming before the office; that this business has been disposed of expeditiously and in a manner consistent with the best interests of the State, and that such matters as are now pending are being hastened to a determination as rapidly as the circumstances of each case will permit.

The work of the office may be roughly divided into three separate departments; namely, civil litigation, criminal appeals, and opinions.

At the date of the last biennial report of my able predecessor, there were pending before the office, in various stages, one hundred and one civil actions, exclusive of so-called "leave to sue" cases. Subsequent to that report there have come into the office seventy-two new cases, and my report now transmitted to you, shows one hundred and three civil cases now pending; in other words, there is constantly before and engaging the attention of the office at least one hundred civil suits.

In addition to the detailed report appended hereto, I beg to make brief mention of a few of the more important civil matters which have claimed my attention.

## CIVIL LITIGATION.

### COYOTE SCALP CASES.

The Legislature of 1903 made appropriations to pay the judgments obtained against the State in suits commenced under the Act of March 23, 1901, such suits arising out of claims against the State under an Act of March 31, 1891, fixing a bounty on coyote scalps. Each of the Appropriation Acts, however, contained the proviso "that no warrant shall be drawn or paid \* \* \* unless, at the time such warrant is drawn, the said judgment shall be standing, not reversed or vacated, and there be no appeal pending therefrom." Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature I caused appeals to be perfected in those cases where it was not too late to do so, and carried three of

such appeals to the Supreme Court as test cases. In the other appealed cases I caused stipulations to be entered into whereby those cases are to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in the test appeals. The three cases mentioned are now under submission to the Court. The records on appeal are voluminous, and a number of important questions are presented, in lengthy briefs, for the determination of the Court, and decision is daily expected.

#### INVESTMENT BOND CASES.

At page 8 of the biennial report of my predecessor for the years 1900-02, attention is called to the course which he had taken with regard to certain so-called "bond investment" companies, now more generally known as "debenture" companies. A short time ago my attention was directed to the Pacific States Mercantile Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State and engaged in a business seemingly somewhat similar to that of the debenture companies. I have commenced an action against that company to restrain it from the transaction of business, and also to obtain a judgment dissolving it as a corporation.

Since that action was commenced, I have learned that there are a number of other corporations conducting in this State what is claimed to be the same character of business. I am now investigating these concerns and shall commence action against such as appear to be conducting an illegal business.

It will be kept in mind, however, that the law empowers this office to proceed against such of said concerns only as are operating under corporate franchise.

If it be conceded that these corporations are engaged in a business that is unlawful because in the nature of a lottery, it is probable that in a suit by the State a judgment of dissolution will be the full measure of relief that the law warrants. This may, and in many instances will, doubtless, fall short of relieving those who have already invested, for the reason that it is always possible for those managing such corporation, if they be so inclined, to so dispose of its assets that little or nothing will remain after dissolution for the creditors or bondholders. If the State be successful in the suit already commenced, and such other suits as may be brought, this, of course, will furnish protection to our people, after the entry of judgment, but the suits will promise little or no protection during their pendency. It is, however, hoped that the publicity resulting from the commencement and prosecution of these suits will so make known to the people the character of the concerns as to cause them to refrain from investing their money in an enterprise which can not be figured safe on any principle that governs

in legitimate business. If one who fully understands the methods of these concerns desires to hazard his money with them, probably the State will be unable to protect him. I deem it to be, however, the duty of the State to do all that may be accomplished for the protection of those who do not know, and have no means of knowing, that by investing in these concerns they not only stand small chance of ever obtaining the marvelous profits promised, but that the return of the amounts invested is by no means sure. That some who have invested have received all that was promised, while persuasive, by no means assures that all who invest will be so fortunate. The moneys forfeited through "lapses" and that received from "new business" may furnish a fund to meet early maturing contracts, but these may not be considered never-failing sources of supply, and it seems clear that those whose contracts are still alive when these sources fail or when the money realized from them proves inadequate must suffer.

It appears reasonably certain that under the law as it now stands in this State in a suit for dissolution a receiver can not be appointed until judgment for dissolution has been obtained.

I would therefore suggest that Chapter V, Title IX, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure be amended, enlarging the power of the courts in actions of the nature of *quo warranto*, so that, at the instance and request of the Attorney-General, and upon a proper showing being made, an injunction may be issued *pendente lite*, restraining the diversion of funds and, at the same time, a receiver appointed.

#### ESCHEATED ESTATES.

During the term of my predecessor and during my own term, the attention of this office has been particularly directed to the law concerning escheated estates. For several reasons, that branch of our jurisprudence has been more carefully considered and more minutely discussed than ever previously in the history of the State, and the laws governing escheated estates have been found very involved and conflicting. The proceeding entitled "In the Matter of the Estate of James Miner, deceased," was decided by a divided court, some of the Justices entertaining very strong views on behalf of the petitioning heirs, and others of the Justices holding as firmly against the petitioners.

I would therefore recommend that a statute governing the subject of escheated estates be passed by the Legislature, remedying the difficulties which have been met with.

#### MONTGOMERY AVENUE BOND CASES.

On April 1, 1872, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to open and establish a public street in the City and County of San Francisco,



to be called Montgomery Avenue, and to take private lands therefor." Subsequently the land was taken, bonds were issued to pay therefor, the bonds were sold and were, for a time, popularly deemed to be valid. Thereafter, in an action brought to determine their validity, a judgment was obtained holding that they were illegally issued and that the Montgomery Avenue Bond District was not liable thereon. Later, another action was commenced against the City and County of San Francisco, and, by a decision of the Supreme Court had therein, it was determined that the city and county was not liable on the bonds. In June, 1904, two actions were commenced against the State for the purpose of recovering the aggregate sum of \$2,130,250 principal of and interest on certain of these bonds, which cases are pending before the Superior Court of Sacramento County.

#### JESSUP FUND CASES.

Louis B. Jessup is, and has been for a number of years, an inmate of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. By the will of his mother, Hannah M. Jessup, who died in 1892, while he was an inmate of the institution, there was bequeathed to the then trustees of the Home, and to their successors in office, the sum of \$3,000 in trust, to be invested by the trustees, the income therefrom to be used for his benefit, and, at his death, the amount of the trust fund then in the hands of the trustees to revert to the general fund of the Home.

The Legislature of 1903 appointed a committee to investigate an alleged conversion of this trust fund by certain persons, during the year 1902. The committee caused its proceedings to be taken down in shorthand and transcribed, and transmitted a copy thereof to me, with directions to commence such actions as to me should seem proper. I have commenced two suits, one against James A. Snook & Co., to whom \$2,700 of the fund is alleged to have been paid, and the other against the Puget Sound Lumber Company, which is alleged to have received about \$900 of the fund. In each action, Dr. William M. Lawlor, the Superintendent of the Home, Herbert F. Dugan, the President of the Board of Trustees, and H. E. Leland and C. W. Gould, two of the Trustees of the Home at the time of the alleged conversion, have been made parties defendant. Both cases are now on trial, pending a decision of the defendants' motion for a nonsuit.

#### UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO *vs.* COLGAN, ET AL.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1879, the members of the Constitutional Convention had probably never heard of inter-urban railroads, which have become so important a factor in the prob-

lem of modern transportation. The Constitution did not, therefore, expressly provide for the manner in which such railroads should be assessed. In the above-entitled case the question to be determined by the court is, whether the assessors of the several counties, instead of the State Board of Equalization, have authority to assess a railroad which is in whole or in part engaged in the operation of an interurban line. The question is a novel one, to determine which there are very few authorities for guidance. The action will be pressed to a speedy hearing, and will probably be carried to the highest courts for final determination.

PEOPLE, ETC., *vs.* EDELMAN; PEOPLE, ETC., *vs.* WOODWARD.

At the last session of the Legislature, a new section was added to the Political Code of the State, numbered 1003a. I may state that, from information obtained from the legislative journals, this section was passed for the purpose of securing a uniformity as to the beginning and ending of the terms of certain of the public officers of the State. Acting under the provisions of the section, you deemed the terms of certain notaries public in the City and County of San Francisco to have expired by operation of law, and you thereupon made appointments to fill the vacancies thus existing. Your authority in the premises has been questioned by Charles Edelman and Edwin W. Woodward, two persons claiming to be notaries public and whose terms you considered as having expired. Under instructions from you, I commenced an action against each of the individuals named, to obtain a judgment that he was usurping the office claimed by him. Although I very fully presented to the trial judge my views of the law, the court decided against the plaintiff's contentions. Findings have been prepared, and counsel are now awaiting the return of the trial judge from his vacation, in order to perfect an appeal and carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

HONEYCUTT *vs.* COLGAN.

This was a proceeding in mandamus by the Auditor of Madera County, to compel the State Controller, in making his annual settlement with the county, to deduct from the county's payment an amount sufficient to cover the sum received by the State from the county, during many years past, on account of penalties on delinquent taxes, collected under an incorrect construction of the provisions of Sections 3816 and 3817 of the Political Code. It is the practice to divide these penalties between the county and the State, in the proportion that the State rate of taxation bears to the county rate. After a full hearing, the demurrer of the respondent to the amended petition was sustained

by the Superior Court of Sacramento County, and it is my confident belief that, should the petitioner appeal, the ruling of the lower court will be affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. The proceeding was a most important one, for had the petitioner prevailed, all of the counties in the State would doubtless have commenced similar proceedings, at a cost to the State of millions of dollars.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ADOLPH SUTRO, DECEASED.

By the last will and testament of the late Adolph Sutro, admitted to probate in January, 1899, there was created an elaborate charitable trust. By the terms of the trust, some 1,150 acres of unimproved property in the City and County of San Francisco, extending from the Affiliated Colleges to Ingleside, and usually called "Sutro Forest," and also about twenty acres of improved property commonly known as "Sutro Heights," are to be held by the executors of the will, in trust, for ten years after the death of the deceased, and are then to go to a board of trustees; none of the property to be sold or disposed of, however, except for the purposes of paying the expenses of maintaining the same, until after the death of the last surviving child of the deceased. After the death of such child, the property is to be sold by the trustees and the funds realized therefrom are to be managed and applied by them "for such charities, institutions of learning and science, and for premiums to be set apart for distinguished scholarships and scientific discoveries and inventions" as shall have theretofore been directed by the executors of the will, it being provided in the will that such directions of the executors be recorded in the County Recorder's office of San Francisco within three years after the death of the deceased, or, in default of such directions, that the board of trustees, by proper resolutions, designate the application of such funds. The will provides that the board of trustees shall consist of the Governor of the State of California, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, the United States Circuit Judge for the District of California, the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, the President of the Board of Regents of the University of California, and their successors in office, and six other members to be chosen by the above named, three from among the leading bankers of San Francisco and three from among the male descendants of the deceased or those of his brothers bearing the name of Sutro.

A contest of the will was filed before probate to determine the validity of the trust. At the time of the death of the deceased his estate was in a condition commonly known as "land poor." A banking



institution of San Francisco held a mortgage against the property of the estate for over \$800,000, and immediate foreclosure proceedings were threatened. Pending the will contest, special administrators had been appointed by the probate court, but, under the law, such administrators had no power to sell any of the property for the purpose of discharging the mortgage against it, or paying the interest thereon. In order, therefore, that the property might not be entirely lost to the estate, a *pro forma* judgment of the Superior Court was had in the contest proceeding, declaring the trust invalid, and thereupon the will was admitted to probate, the executors named therein duly qualified, and the matter of the mortgage was so settled as to allow the estate to remain intact. Subsequently a complaint was filed by certain heirs, under Section 1664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to determine heirship to the trust property, and thereafter petitions for distribution were filed by certain heirs to have distributed to them portions of the real property so bequeathed in trust. The matters have been partially argued and continued to September 20, 1904, for further argument.

It is contended by the executors of the will, who are anxious that the trusts created thereby should stand, and also by counsel representing the persons named as a board of trustees, that the judgment of the Superior Court declaring the trust invalid, is void, for the reason, among others, that none of the persons named as a board of trustees were made parties to the contest. Several of the most able members of the bar of the State have expressed the opinion that the trust is a valid one, and can now be enforced.

A conservative appraisalment of the value of the property bequeathed in trust, places it at over \$800,000, and it is estimated that the property will be worth, when available for the uses of the trust, several millions of dollars.

#### LEAVE TO SUE MATTERS.

Under the provisions of Chapter V, Title IX, Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure, the power is vested in the Attorney-General to determine when permission shall be granted to a private party to use the name of the People of the State in maintaining an action against any person who usurps, intrudes into, or unlawfully holds or exercises any public office, civil or military, or any franchise within the State. Such matters have, for many years, been designated by the office as "Leave to Sue" cases.

During the period covered by this report, I have passed upon thirty-two such applications, granting eighteen of them and refusing ten, leaving four now pending. Each of these applications has required from the office as much attention and research as have been given to



any prominent civil case coming before me, and it frequently happens that in this manner matters of the highest importance are presented to me for my determination in a judicial capacity.

It is my belief that the law in this behalf should be changed. The responsibility referred to should be transferred to and left with the several Superior Courts of the State, the tribunals in which the Constitution clearly places original jurisdiction over such matters. Section 5 of Article VI of the Constitution provides that “ \* \* \* said courts, and their judges, shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, *quo warranto*, and habeas corpus, on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective counties.” Acting, apparently, under the authority of the constitutional provision above quoted, the Legislature has, by Chapter I, Title I, Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure, vested in the courts named the power to issue writs of review, by Chapter II to issue writs of mandate, and by Chapter III to issue writs of prohibition. I can perceive no good reason why the power to control the issuance of writs of *quo warranto* should be vested in the Attorney-General, an executive officer. On the other hand, many excellent reasons are apparent why such power should be vested in and allowed to remain with the courts, where it can be administered much more satisfactorily to the people in general than under the present system. The court having jurisdiction to try the suit should be vested with the power to determine whether leave to commence the same should be granted.

### SPECIAL COUNSEL.

In the case of B. D. Murphy, etc., et al. vs. C. F. Curry, as Secretary of State, etc., more fully reported in the schedule annexed hereto, I deemed it necessary to authorize the employment by Mr. Curry, of Mr. Thomas D. Riordan as special counsel to represent him in the proceeding, which was accordingly done, with the understanding that Mr. Riordan should look to the Legislature for compensation. At the session of the Legislature in 1903, an appropriation of \$250 was made to Mr. Riordan, in full of the claim presented by him for his services.

In March, 1904, I was advised by Mr. J. W. P. Laird, District Attorney of Kern County, appointed to succeed Mr. J. W. Ahern, deceased, that he was disqualified to prosecute a case then pending for preliminary examination, entitled The People, etc., vs. Chanslor, et al., by reason of the fact that, prior to his appointment, he had been attorney for the defendants. The prosecution was for an assault with intent to commit murder, alleged to have been committed in April, 1901, and arose out of a dispute concerning the title or the right of possession to certain mining claims in the Midway Oil District in Kern County.

Acting under the provisions of Section 472 of the Political Code, I appointed M. W. W. Kaye as special counsel to prosecute the case with the understanding that he was to look to the Legislature for the payment of a reasonable compensation for his services.

Mr. Kaye gave his earnest attention to the case, and caused to be presented to the committing magistrate, during a somewhat lengthy hearing, all of the evidence available against the defendants. Thereafter, the justice of the peace sustained a motion to dismiss for want of evidence.

Under the section of the Code above cited, Mr. Kaye's fee for his services is a legal charge against the State, and I would recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation to pay the same.

In this connection I would call attention to that portion of Section 472, Subdivision 2, of the Political Code, reading as follows: " \* \* \* Whenever a District Attorney in any county in this State shall, for any reason, become disqualified from conducting any criminal prosecution within such county, the Attorney-General may employ special counsel to conduct such prosecution, and the attorney's fee in such case shall be a legal charge against the State."

I see no more reason for making the fee of the attorney in cases of this kind a charge against the State, than there is for making the salary of the District Attorney such a charge, and I would therefore recommend that the section be so amended as to read "and the attorney's fee in such case shall be a legal charge against the county."

### JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE STATE.

The only money judgment finally obtained against the State during the past two years was in an action which has been pending for a number of years, entitled Lucy Jane Harvey vs. Board of Trustees of Whittier State School, et al., brought to recover damages for the violation by the Whittier State School of the terms of a lease between the school and the plaintiff. On September 6, 1901, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1,035, with interest from the date of judgment at seven per cent per annum, and costs. The defendants appealed, and on March 7, 1904, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed and has therefore become final.

### CRIMINAL APPEALS.

During the two years last past, one hundred and twenty-two appeals to the Supreme Court in criminal cases have been received at my office, and a peculiar coincidence may be noted in the fact that this was the precise number of similar appeals received during the two years immediately preceding.

These appeals have entailed upon the office the writing of some one hundred and thirty briefs, in addition to numerous arguments and the presentation of or opposition to numerous motions and petitions.

I desire to say in this behalf, that the Supreme Court has of late been very expeditious in disposing of criminal cases submitted to it on appeal. At one time shortly after I assumed office, there were over fifty cases under submission to the Court, while at the date of this report there are but nineteen cases before the Court for its decision.

Of the 171 criminal cases reported in the annexed schedule, 33 were briefed and undecided at the date of the last report, and subsequently 16 of these were affirmed, 14 reversed, and 3 dismissed. The 138 remaining cases may be tabulated as follows:

Decided in favor of the People.....	75
Decided in favor of the Defendant.....	23
Dismissed, or affirmed on the record.....	3
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Total disposed of.....	101
Under submission to the Court.....	19
Briefed and ready for submission.....	8
Pending in various stages.....	10
<hr/>	
	138

Each of the criminal appeals has been given the most careful and thorough examination and presentation, and the results are gratifying.

There has come to my attention an abuse that should be remedied, in the matter of the printing of transcripts on appeal in criminal cases. In the majority of such cases the record is much more voluminous than it should be, and in some instances this fault is carried to such an extent as to be subject to the severest criticism. Transcripts have reached the office in which lengthy instructions, as given or refused by the trial court, have been printed in full as many as three times—once in the judgment roll, once in the bill of exceptions, and again elsewhere in the record. The instructions are, as a matter of law, a part of the judgment roll, and if printed but once in the record, in their proper place, every purpose of an appeal will be accomplished.

Another phase of this same abuse is the printing of the testimony *in extenso*, as transcribed by the court reporter, instead of reducing it to a condensed narrative form, as required by law. Testimony altogether irrelevant to, and having no possible bearing upon any point involved in the appeal, is often inserted at length, by question and answer, and serves only the purpose of incumbering the record and casting upon the county a heavy and unnecessary expense for printing. It may also be remarked that, in some of the transcripts which have come to the office, page after page is so arranged in the devotion of an entire line to question and answer of but a word or two each, that



not more than thirty or thirty-five words occur to a printed folio, and less than a folio to a page.

There is also a phase of the procedure on appeal in criminal cases which would appear to admit of improvement. I refer to the great and apparently unnecessary delay occurring between the date of the judgment and the date of the settlement of the bill of exceptions. By an examination of the schedule appended hereto, you will observe that a year or two frequently elapses between these two dates. For this delay I can discover no good excuse.

### OPINIONS AND CONSULTATIONS.

During the two years covered by this report I have written three hundred and forty opinions, addressed to the various officers and departments of the State government, and to the District Attorneys of the State.

This department is one of the busiest in the office. To it was assigned the work of passing upon the validity of the several bond issues in which the State, through its Board of Examiners, has, during the past two years, invested a large amount of the State school moneys. Bond issues aggregating in amount over \$2,500,000 have been passed upon. The approval of the form of contracts for State buildings, supplies, etc., and the examination of abstracts of title to property about to be acquired by the various State institutions or commissioners, also comes before this department.

### STATE BOARDS.

As a member of the State Board of Examiners and of the State Commission in Lunacy, I have, either in person or by my assistant, attended the large number of meetings of those boards and participated in their deliberations, the results of which will be reported to you through other channels.

As a member of the Board of Military Auditors I have joined in auditing the claims for the maintenance of the National Guard.

### REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

I append to my report, in tabulated form, the data received by me from the several District Attorneys of the State, and I would call attention to the excellent work being done by these officers. You will observe that, of the total number of persons brought to trial on felony charges in this State during the two years, eighty-five per cent have been convicted. This, I believe, is quite contrary to the popular estimate. It evidences efficient and fearless performance of duty by the District Attorneys of the State, and shows that our citizens, when



called upon to act as jurors, honestly and intelligently perform that duty. This result furnishes an answer to the criticisms so frequently made of the jury system in the administration of criminal law.

Of the 2,120 convictions, but a trifle over one per cent have been reversed on appeal, and in a majority of the cases so reversed the defendants have been reconvicted upon a new trial.

#### CONTINGENT FUND DEFICIENCY.

The contingent fund of the office has been found to be inadequate to its needs, and I was compelled to incur expenses in excess of the appropriation to the extent of \$111.23, for which the State Board of Examiners has certified a deficiency allowance. I would ask that an appropriation be recommended to the Legislature to cover the amount named.

#### CONCLUSION.

The work of my department is at present up to date, although at times it has taxed the energy of my entire office force to the utmost to keep it so.

The period covered by this report begins with the date of my appointment to the office of Attorney-General, to succeed the Hon. Tirey L. Ford, resigned, and I desire to say that the orderly condition in which the affairs of the office were found by me has had much to do with the results accomplished during the first two years of my incumbency.

Respectfully submitted.

U. S. WEBB,  
*Attorney-General.*

P. S.—Since the preparation of the foregoing report, the Supreme Court has rendered decisions in all of the appealed "Coyote Scalp Cases," determining all questions, involved in the several appeals, adversely to the State's contentions.

## CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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*John E. Sexton, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People of the State of California, Defendant in Error.* Appeal from an order and judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of California, affirming a judgment of conviction theretofore had in the Superior Court of El Dorado County. The motion of defendant in error to dismiss the appeal was denied and the cause ordered upon the regular calendar upon its merits. After argument and briefs, the Supreme Court of the United States, on April 6, 1903, affirmed the decision of the State Supreme Court, and awarded to defendant in error its costs in the sum of \$69.90, and subsequently denied the petition of plaintiff in error for a rehearing. On August 3, 1903, the mandate of the United States Court was presented to the Supreme Court of the State, and an order made directing that it be filed and spread upon the minutes, that remittitur issue forthwith, and that respondent have judgment and execution out of the Superior Court for \$69.90. On August 17, 1903, the judgment was docketed in the Superior Court and execution issued, and on October 9, 1903, the execution was returned by the Sheriff wholly unsatisfied. *Closed.*

*Bert Ross, Appellant, vs. Martin Aguirre, Warden, etc., Respondent.* Appeal from an order of the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of California, denying petition for writ of habeas corpus. The case was argued by counsel for respective parties at Washington, and briefs were filed; on November 2, 1903, the order of the United States Circuit Court was affirmed, and on November 11, 1903, the mandate of the United States Supreme Court was presented to the Circuit Court and ordered filed and spread upon the minutes. *Closed.*

*J. D. Spreckels, Appellant, vs. George W. Wittman, Appellee.* Appeal from an order of the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of California, denying petition for writ of habeas corpus. On December 14, 1902, the appeal was dismissed, by the direction and on the authority of counsel for appellant. *Closed.*

*W. S. Leake, Appellant, vs. George W. Wittman, Appellee.* (Same as *Spreckels vs. Wittman, supra.*) *Closed.*

*Lee Look, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People of the State of California, Defendant in Error.* (No. 333, October term 1904.) Appeal from an order and judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of California, affirming a judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree theretofore had in the Superior Court of Santa Clara County. Plaintiff in error has noticed a motion for an order permitting him to proceed *in forma pauperis*. On September 6, 1904, defendant in error served notices of motion to dismiss, to affirm or to advance on calendar, and its argument on such motions, together with its brief.

*In the Matter of the Estate of Cornelia E. Campbell, deceased. George O. Campbell, et al., Plaintiffs in Error.* Appeal from an order and judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of California, affirming that portion of a decree of distribution theretofore entered in the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, directing the payment of collateral inheritance tax. This office appears for the State, which, although not a party, is interested in the result of the litigation.

## CIVIL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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*Lucy Jane Harvey, Respondent, vs. Board of Trustees of Whittier State School, et al., Appellants.* By complaint in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County for \$785, damages for violation of terms of lease. Judgment for plaintiff; defendants appealed, and on March 7, 1904, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Petition for rehearing subsequently denied. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of James Miner, deceased.* By petition of Harriet N. Connell, in the Superior Court of Sacramento County, for an order directing the payment to her, as the heir of deceased, of \$3,134.21, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Judgment and decree for petitioner; respondents appealed, and on May 6, 1904, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed on rehearing. *Closed.*

*State of California, by E. P. Colgan, as State Controller, Appellant, vs. County of Sonoma, Respondent.* In the Superior Court of Sonoma County by complaint for \$6,033, maintenance of inmates in Home for Feeble-Minded Children. Demurrer to complaint sustained, and upon plaintiff declining to amend, judgment ordered for defendant. Plaintiff appealed, and on June 12, 1903, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*Jeremiah F. Sullivan, et al., Respondents, vs. Henry T. Gage, et al., as State Board of Examiners, Appellants.* In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, for mandamus to compel defendants to approve plaintiffs' claim, pursuant to requirements of Act of March 27, 1899. Judgment for plaintiffs, and defendants appealed. Argued and submitted on August 11, 1904.

*E. B. Edson, et al., as and constituting the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of California, Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company, et al., Defendants and Respondents.* In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, by complaint to restrain defendants from disobeying an order of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, directing defendants to restore their competitive rates for the carriage of passengers between the cities of Fresno and San Francisco. On February 17, 1903, judg-



ment was ordered for defendants, and plaintiffs appealed; on July 22, 1904, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, and subsequently the appellant's petition for a rehearing was denied. *Closed.*

*W. F. Buttle, Appellant, vs. M. J. Wright, etc., Respondent.* In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, for mandamus to compel defendant to approve plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Demurrer to petition sustained, petition denied, and petitioner appealed. On July 18, 1903, the order of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*County of Santa Barbara, Appellant, vs. Savings and Loan Society, et al., Respondents.* In the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County, by complaint to recover delinquent taxes, and for a decree directing sale of real estate and payment of taxes from proceeds. Judgment for defendant and plaintiff appealed. On October 11, 1902, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*I. H. Polk, Appellant, vs. State of California, Respondent.* In the Superior Court of Los Angeles County by complaint to recover \$7,709.50 for services to Board of Railroad Commissioners as expert. Judgment for defendant, and plaintiff appealed. On January 24, 1903, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*F. W. Swasey, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. County of Shasta, Defendant and Appellant.* By petition, in the Superior Court of Shasta County for a perpetual writ of prohibition, restraining the Supervisors of defendant county from proceeding further in the awarding of a contract for construction of a fence around county court-house. Judgment for plaintiff and defendant appealed. On December 22, 1903, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed, and subsequently a petition for rehearing was denied. *Closed.*

*County of El Dorado, Respondent, vs. George H. Gilbert, Appellant.* By complaint in the Superior Court of El Dorado County, to recover \$1,022.90, illegally withheld by defendant as Tax Collector. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant appealed. The appeal was dismissed, by stipulation of the parties, on February 27, 1903. *Closed.*

*Columbia Savings Bank, Respondent, vs. County of Los Angeles, Appellant.* By complaint in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, to recover \$828.90, taxes and penalties paid under protest. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant appealed. On October 11, 1901, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*John Porco, Respondent, vs. State Board of Barber Examiners, Appellant.* In the Superior Court of Napa County, for mandamus to

compel issuance to plaintiff of a barber's certificate, etc. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant appealed. On June 24, 1903, the appeal was dismissed, the statute under which defendants and appellants were acting having been repealed by the Legislature of 1903. *Closed.*

*Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Petitioner, vs. E. P. Colgan, as State Controller, Respondent.* In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for writ of mandamus to compel issuance of warrant for salary to petitioner, as Superior Judge of San Bernardino County. After argument and briefs, the application for writ was, on December 5, 1902, denied. *Closed.*

*Bernard D. Murphy, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, et al., Petitioners, vs. Charles F. Curry, Secretary of State, Respondent.* In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for writ of mandate to compel respondent to certify to the nomination of E. J. Livernash as the Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District. After argument and briefs, peremptory writ was, on October 14, 1902, ordered issued as prayed for. *Closed.*

*The United Labor Party, Petitioner, vs. Charles F. Curry, Secretary of State, Respondent.* In the Supreme Court of the State of California, by petition for writ of mandate to compel respondent to place the nominees of petitioner upon the general State ballot. After argument, the petition was, on October 11, 1902, denied. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of Jeremiah Pendergast, deceased.* In the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, by petition of John Fitzpatrick, et al., for an order directing the payment to them of \$11,440, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to credit of said estate. Decree for petitioners, and State appealed. On April 30, 1904, the decree of the lower court was affirmed in part and reversed in part. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of Henry K. Winchester, deceased.* Appeal from an order of the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County, fixing and directing the payment of collateral inheritance tax. On September 3, 1903, the order of the lower court was reversed. *Closed.*

*John T. Harrington, Petitioner, vs. George C. Pardee, Governor, etc., Respondent.* In the Superior Court of Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel respondent to issue to petitioner a commission of office as Director of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Demurrer to petition sus-

tained, and upon petitioner declining to amend, judgment for respondent. Petitioner appealed; respondent's brief filed September 2, 1903.

*In the Matter of the Controversy without Action between John F. Schwartz, County Treasurer of the County of San Diego, Respondent, and County of San Diego, Appellant.* In the Superior Court of San Diego County, on an agreed case to determine the right of Schwartz to retain five per cent commission on collateral inheritance taxes collected by him. Judgment was rendered that the county was not entitled to recover from Schwartz, whereupon the county appealed. Cause briefed, and on May 16, 1904, submitted to the court in bank.

*The People of the State of California, Respondent, vs. Alfred D. Mason, Appellant.* Appeal of defendant from an order of the Superior Court of San Diego County denying defendant's motion to vacate a judgment theretofore rendered by said court foreclosing defendant's interest in certificate of purchase of State school lands. Cause briefed on appeal, and, on July 6, 1904, ordered submitted.

*The People of the State of California, Respondent, vs. Sarah J. McFadden, Appellant.* (Same nature and court as *People vs. Mason, supra.*) On August 17, 1904, the order of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*The People of the State of California, Respondent, vs. Smith Norris, Appellant.* (Same nature and court as *People vs. Mason, supra.*) On August 17, 1904, the order of the lower court was affirmed. *Closed.*

*Stewart Law and Collection Company, Appellant, vs. County of Alameda, Respondent.* In the Superior Court of Alameda County, to recover \$876.15 road taxes, paid under protest. Demurrer to complaint sustained, and, plaintiff declining to amend, judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed, and on April 1, 1904, judgment of lower court reversed. *Closed.*

*W. S. Millard, Respondent, vs. County of Kern, Appellant.* In the Superior Court of Kern County, to recover \$405, alleged by plaintiff to be due him for fees as justice of the peace. Judgment for plaintiff, and defendant appealed. Respondent's brief filed June 11, 1904.

*Palomares Land Company, Appellant, vs. County of Los Angeles, Respondent.* In the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, to recover \$719.59, with interest and costs, paid by plaintiff on account of alleged erroneous assessments. Judgment for plaintiff for \$192, whereupon plaintiff appealed. Appellant's supplemental brief filed August 15, 1904.

*County of Alameda, Respondent, vs. Henry P. Dalton, et al., Appellants.* In the Superior Court of Alameda County, to recover from defendant and his bondsmen \$3,825.15 and interest, being fifteen per cent of collections by defendant on account of State poll taxes in 1899, and retained by him to his own use. Judgment for plaintiff for \$4,471.65, and costs, and defendants appealed. Respondent's brief filed May 31, 1904.

*John J. Bauer, Appellant, vs. The State of California, Respondent.* In the Superior Court of Sacramento County, to recover \$11,770, account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps. Judgment for defendant, and plaintiff appealed. Cause briefed, and on May 17, 1904, submitted to the court in bank.

*The San Francisco Law and Collection Company, Respondent, vs. The State of California, Appellant.* Two suits, subsequently consolidated, in the Superior Court of Sacramento County, to recover \$29,755, account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps. Judgment in consolidated actions, for plaintiff, for \$8,875. Defendant appealed, and on May 17, 1904, cause submitted to the court in bank.

*Robert R. Potter, Respondent, vs. State of California, Appellant.* In the Superior Court of Tuolumne County, to recover \$1,335, account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps. Judgment for plaintiff for \$1,315; defendant appealed, and on May 17, 1904, cause submitted to the court in bank.

*Charles Bickerdike (Respondent in one appeal and Appellant in another appeal) vs. The State of California (Appellant in one appeal and Respondent in another appeal).* In the Superior Court of Sacramento County, to recover \$72,330, account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps. Judgment for plaintiff for \$59,680. Both parties appealed from the judgment, and on May 17, 1904, both appeals were submitted to the court in bank.

*In the Matter of the Application of James B. Clifton, for Writ of Habeas Corpus.* By petition for writ of habeas corpus, directed to the Warden of Folsom Prison, restoring petitioner to his liberty. The question involved is: Where two or more sentences are concurrently imposed, are credits to be computed on the aggregate period of imprisonment, or shall credits be computed separately on each separate term? On July 11, 1904, return made on writ, and matter argued and submitted.



## CIVIL CASES IN SUPERIOR COURTS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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*People, etc., et al., vs. N. M. Orr, et al.* Sacramento County, to recover from defendant Orr, as principal, and his sureties, \$12,501.08, misappropriated as treasurer of Stockton State Hospital. On November 11, 1903, judgment for plaintiff for \$1,871.03, with interest at ten per cent per annum from May 14, 1896, and \$467.75 penalty. Transcripts of judgment filed in San Joaquin County, and notices to pay judgment served. Matter pending settlement.

*People, etc., vs. Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, et al.* Fresno County, to enjoin defendants from further transaction of business, except for purposes of liquidation. Judgment for plaintiff June 8, 1897. Subsequently the petition of defendants that the judgment be declared satisfied and that the defendant be allowed to resume business was granted, and a judgment rendered dissolving the injunction theretofore issued. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of Jacob Smith, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of Mrs. Catherine Clemens for an order directing the payment to her, as heir of deceased, of \$200, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. State's demurrer to petition overruled, and thereafter action was suspended pending decision of Supreme Court *In re Estate of Miner*, since which no further proceedings have been had.

*In the Matter of the Estate of John Vennie, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of Samuel Vennie for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of \$561.17, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Matter partially heard on October 29, 1898, and continued for further evidence.

*In the Matter of the Estate of George Shaw, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of Mrs. Ellen Perkins for an order directing the payment to her, as heir of deceased, of certain escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. After the filing of the answer of the State to the petition, further action was suspended pending a decision *In re Estate of Miner*, by the Supreme Court, since which nothing has been done.

*L. F. J. Wrinkle vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for mandamus to compel defendant to approve plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff on demurrer to answer; defendant appealed, and on June 6, 1902, the judgment was reversed and the court below directed to overrule demurrer to first and fourth defenses of answer. Thereafter, on July 9, 1902, the matter was compromised out of court, between the real parties in interest and the cause dismissed. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of John Connolly, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of Margaret C. Barry, et al., for an order directing the payment to them, as heirs of deceased, of \$36.29, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. After filing of the State's demurrer to the petition, further action was suspended pending a decision of the Supreme Court *In re Estate of Miner*, since which nothing has been done.

*Lydia M. Stevens vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc., et al.* Alameda County, to annul a mortgage executed by plaintiff and deposited with defendant as security of International Indemnity Company, an insurance concern. Demurrer to complaint was sustained, without leave to amend, and judgment rendered in favor of defendant Reeves. The plaintiff appealed, and the Supreme Court reversed the judgment, with directions to the court below to overrule the demurrer. It appearing that the State Treasurer, under the decision of the Supreme Court, had no defense, it was stipulated that the plaintiff take judgment as prayed for, without costs. *Closed.*

*Jeremiah F. Sullivan, et al., vs. E. P. Colgan, as State Controller, etc.* City and County of San Francisco, for mandate to compel defendant to issue his warrant pursuant to requirements of Act of March 27, 1899. Pending decision of Supreme Court in *Sullivan, et al., vs. Gage, et al.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh Green, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of John Green for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of \$721, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Answer of State filed October 1, 1900, since which nothing has been done, *q. v.*

*San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway Company vs. Truman Reeves, as State Treasurer, etc.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover \$2,502, taxes alleged to have been unlawfully collected, and costs. The matter was continued pending decision of the Supreme Court in *San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway Company vs. City and County of San Francisco*, and, upon the deter-

mination of that action adversely to the defendant, a judgment for the plaintiff, as prayed for, was entered on May 27, 1904. *Closed.*

*Pacific Coast Steamship Company vs. State of California.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover \$2,345.75, damages for loss of goods stored on State wharf which collapsed. On May 15, 1903, the action was dismissed, in open court, by consent, the Legislature having made an appropriation to pay the claim of the plaintiff (Statutes 1903, page 138.) *Closed.*

*C. J. Tracy and Josie Pursley vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* City and County of San Francisco, for injunction restraining defendant from proceeding further toward perfecting title to certain lands, etc. On January 28, 1903, demurrer to amended complaint was sustained, without leave to amend, and judgment was entered for defendant. *Closed.*

*County of San Luis Obispo vs. Henry T. Gage, et al., as State Board of Examiners, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for mandamus to compel State Board of Examiners to allow claim of plaintiff for \$571.99, support of orphans, etc. Judgment for plaintiff; defendants appealed, and on June 22, 1903, judgment of lower court reversed. Amended petition filed and served by plaintiff, to which defendants demurred, and matter thereupon continued indefinitely, to be reset on motion.

*Daniel E. Hayes, et al., as Directors, and M. G. Aguirre, as Warden, etc., vs. Joseph Levy.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover \$3,552.50, unlawful conversion of grain bags, with interest and costs. Cause tried, and judgment rendered for plaintiff for \$2,825, with interest from January 17, 1901. On August 1, 1903, judgment paid in full in the sum of \$3,359.91. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Riordan, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of Margaret Gubbins for an order directing the payment to her, as heir of deceased, of \$707.38, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. On May 21, 1901, ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*Thomas L. Moran vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* Sacramento County, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Return on writ. Off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*W. F. Phillips vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* Sacramento County, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to pur-

chase State lands. Complaints in intervention of intervenors Snow, Lake, and Gilman filed July 19, 1901.

*George Engwicht vs. Pacific States Life Assurance Company, Truman Reeves, State Treasurer, etc., et al., J. H. T. Watkinson, Intervenor.* City and County of San Francisco, to collect \$436 insurance, from the deposit of defendant company with State Treasurer. Answer of defendant Reeves to amended complaint in intervention filed February 11, 1904.

*Corona Irrigation Company (a corporation) vs. The State of California.* Riverside County, to condemn right of way through State lands for a canal. Demurrer of defendant ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*John Ashurst vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for mandate to compel defendant to issue to plaintiff patent to State lands. Plaintiff's closing brief on demurrer served November 18, 1903.

*Sacramento Electric, Gas, and Railway Company (a corporation) vs. Robert M. Fitzgerald, et al., as State Prison Directors, etc.* Sacramento County, for injunction to restrain defendants from interfering with use of canal claimed by plaintiff at Folsom. Trial of cause completed on June 14, 1904, and matter continued to September 19, 1904, for argument.

*California and Northern Railway Company vs. State of California, Frank E. Herrick, et al.* Humboldt County, to condemn right of way through State lands for railway purposes. Answer of State filed March 13, 1902.

*G. S. Brand vs. E. P. Colgan, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to issue warrant in favor of R. Buckingham, the assignor of plaintiff. On November 29, 1902, decision for petitioner and peremptory writ ordered issued. *Closed.*

*J. C. Cullen, as Receiver of the Property of the Pacific States Life Assurance Company, vs. Truman Reeves, State Treasurer, etc., et al.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover possession of certificate of deposit for \$5,000, deposited by Pacific States Life Assurance Company with State Treasurer. On August 7, 1902, it was ordered that plaintiff have judgment against defendant Reeves for possession of certificate of deposit for \$5,000; that he collect the money thereon and pay the same into court, and that all claims against said fund be presented on September 15, 1902. The State Treasurer, acting on the



advice of the Attorney-General, has refused to comply with the terms of this judgment.

*Eureka and Fresh Water Railway Company vs. The State of California, Frank E. Herrick, et al.* Humboldt County, to condemn right of way through State lands for railway purposes. Demurrer of defendant State ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*In the Matter of the Estate of William Warren, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of Michael Warren, et al., for an order directing the payment to them, as heirs of deceased, of \$1,705.55, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. Decree for petitioner. *Closed.*

*County of Butte vs. Henry T. Gage, et al., as State Board of Examiners, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel approval of claims for maintenance of orphans. After the decision of the Supreme Court in *County of San Luis Obispo vs. Gage, et al.*, the petitioner filed an amended petition, and the defendants' demurrer thereto has been continued indefinitely, to be reset on motion.

*Humboldt Railroad Company vs. State of California, John A. Sinclair, et al.* Humboldt County, to condemn right of way through State lands for railway purposes. Demurrer of State ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*Humboldt Railroad Company vs. The State of California, Peter Johansen, et al.* (Same as last case, but involving different lands.)

*Humboldt Railroad Company vs. The State of California, John A. Sinclair, et al.* (Same as last case, but involving different lands.)

*Bank of San Mateo vs. The State of California.* San Mateo County, to recover \$750, account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps. Answer of defendant filed May 13, 1902, and trial continued, pending decision of Supreme Court in case of *Bickerdike vs. State.*

*The People of the State of California, by Tirey L. Ford, Attorney-General, vs. The Pacific Debenture Company (a corporation).* City and County of San Francisco, to forfeit defendant's franchise, to dissolve defendant corporation, and to recover \$5,000 fine. Answer filed August 27, 1902.

*Robert Y. Hayne vs. State of California.* San Mateo County, to recover \$5,000 for legal services rendered to Board of Railroad Commissioners in so-called "grain rate" cases. On October 2, 1902, judgment was entered for plaintiff, as prayed for. Judgment paid by appropriation made by Legislature (Statutes 1903, page 430). *Closed.*

*Charles L. Hovey vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Demurrer of defendant ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*Auburn and Yankee Jim's Turnpike Company vs. The State of California.* Sacramento County, to recover \$3,024.90, tolls lost to plaintiff under a restraining order in an action by defendant to forfeit plaintiff's franchise. On July 3, 1903, defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's complaint sustained. *Closed.*

*W. H. Brown and J. F. Riley vs. Truman Reeves, State Treasurer, etc., Andrew J. Clunie, Insurance Commissioner, etc., et al.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover insurance from deposit of Decimal Mutual Life Insurance Company, on deposit with State Treasurer. Action dismissed October 13, 1903. *Closed.*

*A. L. Fish vs. M. J. Wright, etc.* City and County of San Francisco, for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Demurrer ordered off calendar, to be reset on motion.

*William W. Houston vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Cause heard, and on March 6, 1903, peremptory writ ordered to issue. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of James Porter, deceased.* Sonoma County, by petition of William Porter to have distributed to him, as heir of deceased, \$4,914.75, escheated moneys in State Treasury to credit of said estate. On September 5, 1903, proceedings dismissed by the court for want of jurisdiction. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of Adolph Sutro, deceased.* City and County of San Francisco, by complaints of Theodore Shucking, et al., under Section 1664, Code of Civil Procedure, to determine heirship involving trust estate for public and charitable uses created by will of deceased. Answer of State to complaints filed April 28, 1903. (See letter of transmission.)

*Henry K. Ames vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel defendant to file plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. Demurrer to complaint sustained, October 7, 1903.

*Peter D. Bernhard vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same court and nature as last case.) Demurrer to amended complaint submitted on briefs, May 11, 1904.

*Edna M. Bolton vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same court and nature as last case.) On June 11, 1903, demurrer to complaint continued, to be reset on motion.

*Frank J. Schmahl vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Claus Lindgren vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Alice S. Boisfeuillet vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Robert H. McGowan vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*William Frederick Christ vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Edmund L. Smith vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Louis M. Laib vs. State Board of Dental Examiners.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover examination fee, etc. On June 27, 1903, judgment for defendant on the pleadings. *Closed.*

*G. A. Dobbs vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as *Bolton vs. Woods, supra.*)

*George T. Bush, Sr. vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*William R. Dreisbach vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*M. A. C. Christeson vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Philip G. Galpin vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as last case.)

*Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company (a corporation) vs. E. Myron Wolf, Insurance Commissioner, etc.* City and County of San Francisco, by petition for mandate to compel issuance of certificate to petitioner, and for \$50,000 damages, costs, etc. Answer to amended complaint filed January 26, 1904.

*Helen M. De Lanza vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* (Same as *Bolton vs. Woods, supra.*)

*J. H. Whitham vs. Victor H. Woods, etc., M. Brandenstein, Intervenor.* Alameda County, for mandate to compel issuance to petitioner of patent to State school lands. The demurrer of the respondent to the amended petition, and to the demurrer of the petitioner to the complaint in intervention, were submitted March 1, 1904.

*Clifford A. Covalt vs. H. R. Harbison, et al., as State Board of Dental Examiners.* City and County of San Francisco, by petition for mandate to compel issuance to petitioner of a license to practice den-

tistry. On December 7, 1903, the motion to set the cause for trial was ordered off the calendar.

*The People of the State of California vs. California Powder Works (a corporation).* City and County of San Francisco, to recover \$10,936.09, delinquent taxes 1900-01, with interest and costs. Answer to amended complaint served August 1, 1904.

*Daniel Kevane vs. E. P. Colgan, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for mandate to compel issuance of warrant to petitioner for \$2,110 claimed to be due for salary as Bank Commissioner. On November 10, 1903, the demurrer to the complaint was sustained. *Closed.*

*George B. McCord, et al., vs. Charles F. Curry, Secretary of State, etc.* City and County of San Francisco, by petition for mandate to compel defendant to file articles of incorporation. On December 30, 1903, ordered that peremptory writ issue. *Closed.*

*A. C. Bane, et al., as Trustees of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, vs. The Puget Sound Lumber Company (a corporation), C. W. Gould, H. E. Leland, H. F. Dugan, and William M. Lawlor.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover \$818.93 of "Jessup Trust Fund," misappropriated by defendants. On August 29, 1903, the motion of defendants for a nonsuit submitted to the court on briefs.

*A. C. Bane, et al., etc., vs. James A. Snook & Co. (a co-partnership), et al.* (Same court, nature, co-defendants, and status as last case, but for \$2,714.95.)

*The People, etc., by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, vs. International Bank and Trust Company (a corporation) et al.* City and County of San Francisco, to enjoin defendants from further transaction of business, except for purposes of liquidation. On October 30, 1903, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed.*

*United Railroads of San Francisco (a corporation) vs. E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc., E. J. Smith, Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco, Frank M. Granger, Tax Collector of the County of San Mateo, and Maurice F. Boland, Tax Collector of the City of San Mateo.* City and County of San Francisco, by bill of interpleader to determine to which of the defendants, and in what proportion, plaintiff shall pay \$364,572.79, the first installment of its taxes as assessed in March, 1903. On November 30, 1903, it was ordered that the clerk of the court pay, out of the moneys in court, \$133,000 to defendant Colgan, \$194,000 to defendant Smith, and hold the remainder,



\$37,572.79, subject to final judgment. All parties have appeared and answered and cause set for trial on September 27, 1904.

*Wetmore Brothers (a corporation) vs. Charles H. Spear, et al., composing the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.* City and County of San Francisco, for an injunction restraining defendants from cancelling plaintiff's permit to use of free-wharfage privileges. Cause tried and submitted, and on February 29, 1904, judgment for plaintiff, and permanent injunction ordered to issue. *Closed.*

*A. S. Honeycutt, Auditor of Madera County, vs. E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc.* Madera County, transferred thence to Sacramento County, for mandate to compel defendant to deduct \$9,306.86, account of penalties on delinquent taxes, in making settlement with plaintiff. On July 8, 1903, demurrer to amended complaint sustained.

*Thomas B. Walker vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* Sacramento County, by mandate to compel issuance of patent to State lands to petitioner. On May 17, 1904, petition denied, and cause dismissed. *Closed.*

*F. J. M. Kelly vs. Giovanni Ferrea, E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc., et al.* City and County of San Francisco, to recover possession under tax deed and for \$500 damages, \$200 rents, etc. On April 1, 1904, demurrer of defendant Colgan sustained, without leave to amend. *Closed.*

*In the Matter of the Estate of John Holland, deceased.* City and County of San Francisco, by petition of the State of California to have covered into the State Treasury, as an escheat, \$871.93, the residue of said estate. On April 25, 1904, matter argued and submitted.

*Arthur D. Lockwood vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* Kern County, transferred thence to Sacramento County, by petition for writ of mandate to compel respondent to issue patent for State school lands to petitioner. On April 30, 1904, the demurrer of plaintiff to the amended answer was sustained and peremptory writ ordered to issue. *Closed.*

*The People, etc., by U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, vs. Charles Edelman.* City and County of San Francisco, to determine title of defendant to office of notary public in and for the City and County of San Francisco. On July 16, 1904, judgment ordered for defendant. Plaintiff engaged upon perfecting an appeal.

*The People, etc., vs. Edwin W. Woodward.* (Same as *People vs. Edelman, supra.*)

*In the Matter of the Estate of James Porter, deceased.* Sacramento County, by petition of William Porter to have distributed to

him, as heir of deceased, \$5,460.50, escheated moneys in the State Treasury to the credit of said estate. On July 29, 1904, demurrer to petition argued and submitted on briefs.

*T. H. Blair, Auditor of Tulare County, vs. E. P. Colgan, Controller, etc.* Tulare County, of same nature as *Honeycutt vs. Colgan, supra*, but for \$3,939.23. By stipulation, return on writ continued, pending final determination of *Honeycutt vs. Colgan*.

*The County of Lake vs. George C. Pardee, et al., as State Board of Examiners.* By petition for mandate to compel approval and allowance of claim of \$304.50, account of maintenance of half-orphans during six months ending June 30, 1898. Return on writ postponed indefinitely, to be taken up by consent of parties.

*The People, etc. vs. Equitable Building and Trust Company (a corporation).* Los Angeles County, to restrain defendant from further transaction of business, and for a receiver. On June 3, 1904, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed*.

*Harry A. Turner vs. Victor H. Woods, etc.* Sacramento County, by petition for mandate to compel acceptance and filing of plaintiff's application to purchase State lands. On July 18, 1904, stipulation made as to facts, and cause submitted on briefs.

*People, etc. vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. (a corporation).* City and County of San Francisco, to recover \$30,600.53, delinquent taxes for 1903, and for interest, costs, etc. On August 20, 1904, stipulation that defendant have further time to appear.

*In the Matter of the Estate of James Mulcahy, deceased.* Mono County, by petition of Michael Mulcahy, for an order directing the payment to him, as heir of deceased, of \$1,260.66, escheated moneys in State Treasury to credit of estate. Opposition of State to petition filed. Cause argued and submitted on August 30, 1904.

*The Union Trust Company of San Francisco (a corporation) vs. The State of California.* City and County of San Francisco, transferred thence to Sacramento County, to recover \$855,000 principal and \$1,121,000 interest on so-called Montgomery Avenue bonds. Demurrer filed August 22, 1904.

*The People of the State of California vs. Pacific States Mercantile Company (a corporation).* City and County of San Francisco, to enjoin defendant from further transaction of business, and to dissolve corporation. Answer of defendant served August 16, 1904.

*Max Frank vs. State of California.* (Same as *Union Trust Company vs. State*, but for \$65,000 principal and \$89,250 interest.)

*The People of the State of California, on the complaint of U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, vs. The Coöperative Homebuilders (a corporation).* City and County of San Francisco, to dissolve defendant corporation. On August 31, 1904, judgment for plaintiff as prayed for. *Closed.*

### COYOTE SCALP CASES.

In the following suits brought against the State on account of claims for bounty on coyote scalps, judgments have been rendered against the State, the State has given notice of appeal, and further proceedings on appeal have been, by stipulation, continued pending a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Bickerdike vs. State*:

Plaintiff.	Court.	Date of Judgment.	Amount of Judgment.
W. L. Wood .....	Sacramento .....	Jan. 12, 1903	\$2,385 00
John Raggio .....	Calaveras .....	Dec. 4, 1902	1,125 00
James French .....	Placer .....	Dec. 1, 1902	355 00
Commercial Bank of Madera .....	Fresno .....	Jan. 9, 1903	3,670 00
M. Zirker .....	Merced .....	Nov. 25, 1902	1,000 00
George Conway .....	Merced .....	Nov. 25, 1902	290 00
The Producers' Bank .....	Tulare .....	Dec. 30, 1902	14,320 00
C. A. Weaver .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	815 00
Chas. A. Palmer .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	460 00
George Leonard .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	1,040 00
L. C. Waite .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	410 00
A. T. Lightner .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	4,810 00
John F. Pryor .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	3,350 00
E. Weisbaum .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	2,085 00
N. Weisbaum .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	590 00
W. B. Waldron .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	3,855 00
W. S. Hooper .....	Sacramento .....	Dec. 20, 1902	4,450 00
N. Weisbaum .....	San Francisco .....	Dec. 29, 1902	640 00
Eli Henderson .....	Fresno .....	Jan. 3, 1903	6,880 00
G. W. Dowda .....	Fresno .....	Jan. 3, 1903	3,840 00
Oscar R. Brown .....	Mono .....	Sept. 20, 1902	1,035 00
Charles Williams .....	Butte .....	Oct. 8, 1902	500 00
Jno. E. Tucker, etc. ....	Merced .....	Dec. 20, 1902	185 00
Jno. E. Tucker .....	Merced .....	Dec. 20, 1902	400 00
W. L. Wood .....	Sacramento .....	Jan. 12, 1903	45 00
Abe Darlington .....	El Dorado .....	Mar. 11, 1903	165 00
Maggie L. Boyd, etc. ....	Fresno .....	Jan. 6, 1903	190 00

## CASES WHEREIN LEAVE HAS BEEN GRANTED TO SUE IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE.

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*People, ex rel. Grant Dewlaney, vs. H. L. Williams, et al.* Santa Barbara County, by complaint to enjoin defendants from boring for oil on certain lands in the town of Summerland, claimed to be public parks. Answer to amended complaint filed March 23, 1901.

*People, ex rel. C. N. Sterry, vs. Richard Green, et al.* Los Angeles County, by complaint to abate a public nuisance, *i. e.*, certain oil wells. On June 4, 1900, trial of cause continued indefinitely.

*People, ex rel. M. Rickard, vs. J. W. Hugus, et al.* Los Angeles County, to determine right of defendants to act as officers of Lamanda Sanitary District, and to declare said district illegally organized. Demurrer to complaint ordered off calendar, March 2, 1900, to be reset on motion.

*People, ex rel. H. C. Werner, vs. Frank S. Goodspeed, et al.* Los Angeles County, to determine right of defendants to act as officers of North Pasadena Sanitary District, and to declare said district illegally organized. Demurrer to complaint ordered off calendar March 2, 1900, to be reset on motion.

*People, ex rel. W. B. Bagley, vs. Henry Prindle.* Sonoma County, to determine title of defendant to office of City Recorder of Santa Rosa. On December 3, 1900, demurrer to complaint dropped from calendar, to be reset on motion.

*People, ex rel. Henry Prindle, vs. Harrison White, et al.* Sonoma County, to determine title of defendants to office of members of Common Council of Santa Rosa. Demurrer to complaint filed November 17, 1900.

*People, ex rel. Benjamin F. Bledsoe, vs. John L. Campbell.* San Bernardino County, to determine title of defendant to office of Superior Judge of San Bernardino County. Judgment for plaintiff; defendant appealed, and judgment affirmed December 4, 1902. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. James Borland, vs. N. W. Boyd.* Mono County, to determine title of defendant to office of Supervisor of Mono County. Judgment for defendant October 2, 1903. *Closed.*

*People, etc., vs. Perris Irrigation District.* San Diego County, by complaint to dissolve defendant district. Judgment for defendant on demurrer; plaintiff appealed, and on March 26, 1904, judgment reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings.

*People, ex rel. D. Russell, vs. Town of Loyalton.* Sierra County, to dissolve defendant corporation. Judgment for defendant; plaintiff appealed, and respondent's brief filed June 15, 1903.



*People, ex rel. P. E. Walline, vs. Town of Ontario.* San Bernardino County, to determine portion of town illegally annexed thereto. Judgment for defendant and plaintiff appealed; appellant's brief filed January 6, 1904.

*People, ex rel. Montgomery Bros., vs. Hanford Union High School District, et al.* Kings County, to declare Excelsior School District illegally annexed to Hanford Union High School District. Judgment for defendants; plaintiffs appealed. Respondents' brief filed April 22, 1904.

*People, ex rel. Arthur J. Brady, vs. Brown's Valley Irrigation District.* Yuba County, to declare defendant illegally organized. Demurrer to amended complaint filed June 9, 1903.

*People, ex rel. A. M. Gardner, vs. L. F. Dozier.* Napa County, to determine title of defendant to office of Superintendent of Napa State Hospital. Leave to sue issued June 27, 1902; no further proceedings reported by attorney for relator.

*People, ex rel. Charles J. Martin, vs. George D. Worswick.* Santa Clara County, to determine title of defendant to office of Mayor of San José. Judgment for defendant on demurrer; plaintiff appealed, and on January 30, 1904, judgment affirmed. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. Elmer E. Cottle, vs. Joseph A. Belloli.* Santa Clara County, to determine title of defendant to office of City Clerk of San José. Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, and defendant appealed. Judgment affirmed January 30, 1904. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. James D. Miner, et al., vs. H. D. Matthews, et al.* Santa Clara County, to determine title of defendants to office of Councilmen of San José. Judgment for defendants on demurrer, and plaintiffs appealed. Judgment affirmed on January 30, 1904. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. Frank P. Barrows, vs. Daniel H. Smith.* Ventura County, to determine title of defendant to office of Supervisor of Third District of Ventura County. Defendant resigned and action abandoned. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. Cameron E. Thom, et al., vs. Town of Santa Monica.* Los Angeles County, to enjoin as a nuisance, the construction of a water tank, etc. Litigation compromised, action abandoned. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. George Chaffey, vs. Chaffey College of the University of Southern California, et al.* San Bernardino County, to enforce terms of public trust. Answer of plaintiff to cross-complaint filed January 11, 1904; cause at issue.

*People, ex rel. Edward J. Lynch, vs. Vincent P. Buckley, et al.* City and County of San Francisco, to determine title of defendants to office of Members of Board of Health of San Francisco. Term of office of all of the defendants having expired before matter was brought to trial, action abandoned. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. D. J. Sullivan, vs. L. M. Shelley.* City and County of San Francisco, to determine title of defendant to office of Deputy Superintendent of Schools of San Francisco. On June 17, 1903, judgment for defendant on demurrer. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. H. A. Morrell, vs. J. W. Fritter.* Lassen County to determine title of defendant to office of Supervisor of Fifth District of Lassen County. Defendant resigned; action dismissed.

*People, ex rel. J. O. Traber, vs. William H. Puleston.* Fresno County, to determine title of defendant to office of Constable of Third Judicial Township of Fresno County. Defendant resigned; action abandoned. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. D. A. Hodghead, vs. Dudley Tait, et al.* City and County of San Francisco, to determine title of defendants to office of Members of State Board of Medical Examiners. On July 23, 1904, judgment for defendants on demurrer. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. E. P. Davis, vs. Bert M. Tibbet.* Kern County, to determine title to office of City Marshal of Bakersfield. Judgment for plaintiff; defendant appealed, and on August 1, 1904, appeal dismissed for want of appellant's brief. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. W. B. Hardacre, vs. Samuel Rea, et al.* San Joaquin County, to determine title of defendants to offices of Justices of the Peace of O'Neil Township. Judgment for plaintiff as to defendants Rea and Alling; judgment for defendant Town. Pending, on motion for new trial.

*People, ex rel. W. B. Hardacre, vs. H. L. Davidson, et al.* San Joaquin County, to determine title of defendants to offices of Constables of O'Neil Township. Judgment for plaintiff, and cause pending on motion for new trial.

*People, ex rel. George W. Parsons, vs. The California Fish Company (a corporation).* Los Angeles County, to forfeit franchise of defendant to wharf in Wilmington Harbor. On January 15, 1904, action dismissed on motion of Attorney-General, it appearing to be the fact that defendant had violated none of the terms of its franchise. *Closed.*

*People, ex rel. City of Los Angeles, vs. Los Angeles Independent Gas Company (a corporation).* Los Angeles County, to determine authority of defendant for laying pipes in streets of relator for the purpose of supplying gas for fuel, power, and heating purposes, and for fine of \$5,000. On July 27, 1904, cause tried and continued for argument.

*People, ex rel. Ira B. Kilgore, vs. E. J. Randall, et al.* Contra Costa County, to determine title of defendants to offices of Trustees of Mount Diablo Union High School District. On June 2, 1904, judgment for defendants, and cause pending on motion for new trial.

## CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME

Appellate Court No.	Defendant	County.	Charged With—	Verdict.	Judgm
					Date.
777	Francisco Ochoa.....	Kern.....	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree.....	Sept. 30, '99
784	Nettie R. Craven-Fair.....	San Francisco.....	Perjury.....	(People appealed).....	Feb. 2, '01
813	Joseph Fitzgerald.....	San Francisco.....	Arson.....	Arson 1st degree.....	Aug. 11, '00
831	A. Monroe.....	Fresno.....	Selling liquor to Indian.....	Guilty.....	July 8, '01
843	Charles G. Adams.....	San Francisco.....	Murder.....	Murder 2d degree.....	Dec. 8, '00
844	John A. Gray.....	Riverside.....	Seduction.....	Guilty.....	May 24, '01
849	Gertrudes Almendares.....	San Diego.....	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree.....	July 18, '01
850	Arthur Ennis.....	San Joaquin.....	Perjury.....	Guilty.....	Sept. 26, '01
854	Ralph A. Huntington.....	San Francisco.....	Murder.....	Manslaughter.....	Feb. 19, '01
857	Jan John.....	Santa Clara.....	Perjury.....	Guilty.....	July 26, '01
858	Lew Fook.....	San Francisco.....	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree.....	Aug. 10, '01
864	Horace J. Dobbins.....	Solano.....	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree.....	Jan. 28, '01
865	Lee Look.....	Santa Clara.....	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree.....	Aug. 21, '01
873	John M. Chretien.....	San Francisco.....	Forgery.....	Guilty.....	Oct. 6, '00
882	Marian Ford.....	San Francisco.....	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	June 15, '01
883	John Fitzgerald.....	San Mateo.....	Murder.....	Murder 2d degree.....	Aug. 18, '00
889	Frank Cebulla.....	Stanislaus.....	Murder.....	Manslaughter.....	Oct. 4, '01
891	A. J. Matuszewski.....	Los Angeles.....	Petit larceny, with prior conviction.	Guilty.....	Sept. 21, '01
894	Edward Webber.....	Solano.....	Burglary.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	Nov. 7, '01
899	Louis Klee.....	Ventura.....	Embezzlement.....	Guilty.....	Feb. 17, '01
900	Chew Lan Ong.....	San Francisco.....	Murder.....	Plead guilty.....	Mar. 12, '01
901	Filippo Poggi.....	San Diego.....	Selling liquor to Indian.....	Guilty.....	Jan. 23, '01
903	Joseph Bush, Respt. ....	Napa.....	False imprisonment.....	Guilty.....	Jan. 21, '01
905	Bartolo Curiale.....	San Bernardino.....	Rape.....	Guilty.....	Dec. 13, '01
910	James H. Barker.....	San Francisco.....	Assault to rape.....	Guilty.....	Jan. 25, '01
912	M. B. Wilmot.....	Monterey.....	Rape.....	Guilty.....	Aug. 12, '01
913	A. J. Landis.....	Butte.....	Forgery.....	Guilty.....	Dec. 18, '01
914	David Miller.....	San Mateo.....	Burglary.....	Plead guilty.....	Nov. 26, '01
915	F. A. Mack.....	San Francisco.....	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	Mar. 1, '01
916	Peter McGlade.....	San Francisco.....	Forgery.....	Guilty.....	July 31, '01
917	Jack French.....	Mendocino.....	Grand larceny.....	Guilty.....	Mar. 21, '01
918	Albert Meyers.....	Mendocino.....	Grand larceny.....	Guilty.....	Mar. 31, '01
919	J. B. Seeley.....	Tulare.....	Libel.....	Guilty.....	Dec. 16, '01
928	Ed. Morton.....	Monterey.....	Robbery.....	Grand larceny.....	Mar. 31, '01
933	Daisy Jackson.....	San Diego.....	Embezzlement.....	Guilty.....	May 3, '01
936	Fred Derbert.....	Sonoma.....	Rape.....	Guilty.....	May 12, '01



## COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Nature.	Bill of Exceptions Settled.	Transcript on Appeal Filed.	Judgment of Supreme Court.		Status of Appeal.
			Date.	Nature.	
Death.....	Dec. 28,'00	May 25,'01	Feb. 19,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Motion to set aside indictment granted.	April 23,'01	June 8,'01	.....	Reversed ..	Closed.
9 years' imprisonment.	May 13,'01	July 27,'01	Oct. 30,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
100 or 250 days .....	Aug. 17,'01	Sept. 6,'01	Dec. 17,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Aug. 28,'01	Oct. 2,'01	Nov. 8,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
1,500 or 750 days .....	Sept. 12,'01	Oct. 4,'01	Sept. 13,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
Death.....	Sept. 23,'01	Oct. 19,'01	June 25,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	Oct. 4,'01	Oct. 22,'01	Sept. 12,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Sept. 4,'01	Oct. 26,'01	Jan. 3,'03	Reversed ..	Closed (Reversed on re-hearing).
10 years' imprisonment.	Oct. 8,'01	Nov. 7,'01	Oct. 2,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
Life imprisonment.....	Judgt. roll	Nov. 8,'01	Jan. 10,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
Life imprisonment.....	Aug. 31,'01	Nov. 25,'01	Mar. 26,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
Death.....	Oct. 7,'01	Oct. 28,'01	Nov. 13,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	.....	Jan. 2,'02	Oct. 8,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Oct. 12,'01	Jan. 24,'02	Dec. 20,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Feb. 25,'01	Jan. 25,'02	Dec. 8,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	Dec. 23,'01	Feb. 1,'02	Sept. 17,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	Judgt. roll	Feb. 4,'02	Feb. 26,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
10 years' imprisonment..	Nov. 13,'01	Feb. 17,'02	Dec. 20,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	Feb. 27,'02	Mar. 20,'02	July 9,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Death.....	Mar. 13,'02	Mar. 20,'02	Jan. 11,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
100 or 250 days .....	Judgt. roll	Mar. 24,'02	Oct. 9,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
People appealed from order granting new trial.	Mar. 6,'02	Mar. 27,'02	Aug. 18,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Mar. 12,'02	April 5,'02	Oct. 27,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Mar. 22,'02	April 24,'02	Nov. 7,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	April 10,'02	April 30,'02	May 19,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	Mar. 1,'02	May 8,'02	June 23,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	Judgt. roll	May 15,'02	Nov. 19,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	April 1,'02	May 16,'02	Aug. 18,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	Feb. 4,'02	May 21,'02	April 30,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
10 years' imprisonment..	April 25,'02	May 22,'02	Sept. 2,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	May 10,'02	May 23,'02	Jan. 17,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
18 months county jail....	April 14,'02	May 23,'02	May 22,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
10 years' imprisonment.	June 9,'02	June 25,'02	Aug. 17,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment..	June 12,'02	June 27,'02	Feb. 3,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
10 years' imprisonment.	June 11,'02	July 8,'02	Feb. 3,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.

\*First submission set aside on account of death of Temple, J., and cause ordered on next calendar for re-argument.



## CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT

Appellate Court No.	Defendant.	County.	Charged With—	Verdict.	Judgm
					Date.
937	W. F. B. Goodrich .....	San Joaquin .....	Embezzlement .....	Guilty .....	Feb. 18, '02
938	Robert E. Glaze .....	San Francisco .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	May 24, '01
944	H. R. Hall, et al. ....	San Diego .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Feb. 15, '02
946	Bernard Ward .....	San Francisco .....	Embezzlement .....	Appeal from an or der made	
947	James Philbon .....	San Francisco .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Dec. 30, '99
950	Thomas B. Parent .....	Madera .....	Perjury .....	Guilty .....	Jan. 28, '02
942	Daisy Jackson .....	San Diego .....	Embezzlement .....	Appeal from an or der made	
951	George Boxer, et al. ....	Lake .....	Burglary .....	Burglary 1st degree .....	May 31, '02
953	Harry Wilson .....	Alameda .....	Assault to rape .....	Guilty .....	Apr. 18, '02
954	Geo. C. Morrine, et al. ....	Lake .....	Murder .....	Manslaughter .....	Mar. 17, '02
955	Hipolito P. Cadot .....	San Francisco .....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Guilty .....	Mar. 21, '02
956	George Walker .....	San Francisco .....	Embezzlement .....	Guilty .....	Aug. 26, '02
959	Gertrudes Almendares .....	San Diego .....	Murder .....	Appeal from an or der made	
961	Wong Bin .....	Los Angeles .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	May 5, '02
962	B. F. Elphis .....	Contra Costa .....	Forgery .....	Plead guilty .....	Feb. 10, '02
963	Robt. L. McFarlane .....	Merced .....	Murder .....	Manslaughter .....	Apr. 18, '02
964	P. J. Wynn .....	San Francisco .....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Guilty .....	Apr. 28, '02
965	Fred Witty .....	Stanislaus .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	June 5, '02
966	George Edwards .....	Fresno .....	Rape .....	Guilty .....	May 26, '02
969	Charles Coulter .....	San Francisco .....	Burglary .....	Burglary 2d degree .....	June 21, '02
971	Seton Boren .....	Stanislaus .....	Injuring jail .....	Guilty .....	May 5, '02
972	Paul Haagen .....	Santa Clara .....	Having fresh salmon in possession, etc.	Guilty .....	Apr. 4, '02
974	Frank Gehrig .....	Sierra .....	Murder .....	Manslaughter .....	July 22, '02
979	F. K. Lewis .....	Alameda .....	Abduction .....	Guilty .....	July 1, '02
981	Wm. H. Glover .....	Placer .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Sept. 29, '02
982	Chas. Wardrip .....	Sacramento .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Aug. 9, '02
983	George Suesser .....	Santa Clara .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Nov. 22, '02
985	Fred Walker .....	Tehama .....	Forgery .....	Guilty .....	Dec. 8, '02
990	George Farrington .....	San Joaquin .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Nov. 10, '02
992	William Lonnen .....	Los Angeles .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Oct. 1, '02
993	Frank Creeks .....	Tulare .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	May 28, '02
994	Samuel McDaniels .....	Fresno .....	Burglary .....	Burglary 2d degree .....	Jan. 5, '02
997	S. Nogiri .....	Los Angeles .....	Assault with deadly weapon.	Guilty .....	Oct. 20, '02
999	Jess Howard .....	Fresno .....	Rape .....	Guilty .....	Apr. 30, '02
1005	Leung Ock .....	Siskiyou .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Nov. 7, '02
1006	Clemente Perales, Respt.	San Diego .....	Assault to do great bodily harm.	People appealed fr om orde	
1009	Beito Linares .....	Los Angeles .....	Robbery .....	Guilty .....	June 6, '02
1010	W. S. Stratton .....	Los Angeles .....	Incest .....	Guilty .....	June 6, '02

## THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

t of Trial Court.	Bill of Exceptions Settled.	Transcript on Appeal Filed.	Judgment of Supreme Court.		Status of Appeal.
			Date.	Nature.	
years' imprisonment..	June 21,'02	July 10,'02	Feb. 4,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
fe imprisonment.....	May 10,'02	July 11,'02	May 27,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
years' imprisonment..	.....	July 21,'02	Aug. 4,'02	Dismissed ..	Closed.
ter judgment.....	May 17,'02	July 22,'02	Jan. 16,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	May 1,'02	July 22,'02	Feb. 25,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	June 13,'02	Aug. 5,'02	July 16,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.*
ter judgment.....	June 17,'02	July 14,'02	Dec. 5,'02	Dismissed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	June 7,'02	Aug. 9,'02	Nov. 7,'02	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	June 23,'02	Aug. 16,'02	Oct. 23,'02	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 2,'02	Aug. 16,'02	Mar. 13,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 3,'02	Aug. 21,'02	Feb. 19,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ear's imprisonment..	July 3,'02	Aug. 23,'02	Feb. 2,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
ter judgment.....	Aug. 27,'02	Sept. 8,'02	Oct. 20,'02	Dismissed ..	Closed.
ath.....	Aug. 16,'02	Sept. 11,'02	April 21,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Judgt. roll	Sept. 20,'02	May 20,'03	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 7,'02	Sept. 22,'02	Feb. 7,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Aug. 1,'02	Oct. 6,'02	Oct. 17,'03	Affirmed ..	{ Closed (Appeal from order denying deft's motion to modify judgment, etc.)
years' imprisonment..	Aug. 18,'02	Oct. 11,'02	Mar. 12,'03	Affirmed ..	
years' imprisonment..	Sept. 27,'02	Oct. 20,'02	July 9,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Sept. 3,'02	Nov. 6,'02	.....	.....	Argued and submitted on rehearing.
years' imprisonment..	Oct. 9,'02	Nov. 17,'02	June 3,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
00 fine.....	Sept. 15,'02	Nov. 17,'02	May 20,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Oct. 24,'02	Nov. 17,'02	May 13,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Oct. 6,'02	Dec. 12,'02	Jan. 9,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ath.....	Dec. 1,'02	Dec. 19,'02	Dec. 3,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ath.....	Dec. 9,'02	Dec. 30,'02	Dec. 3,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ath.....	May 8,'01	Jan. 15,'03	Mar. 21,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed (Appeal from judg- ment on second trial).
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 2,'03	Jan. 23,'03	Sept. 8,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 5,'03	Jan. 31,'03	Oct. 17,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 5,'03	Jan. 28,'03	July 23,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ath.....	Dec. 19,'02	Feb. 2,'03	July 8,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 5,'03	Feb. 5,'03	Nov. 28,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 28,'03	Feb. 10,'03	Mar. 25,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 22,'03	Feb. 13,'03	May 20,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
ath.....	Feb. 7,'03	Feb. 27,'03	Dec. 12,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
staining demurrer to [information.	Judgt. roll	Mar. 2,'03	Jan. 13,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Feb. 21,'03	Mar. 7,'03	Jan. 26,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Mar. 2,'03	Mar. 7,'03	Jan. 14,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.

\* First submission set aside on account of death of Temple, J., and cause ordered on next calendar re-argument.

## CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT

Appellate Court No.	Defendant.	County.	Charged With—	Verdict.	Judge
					Date.
1011	Ernest Dowell .....	Los Angeles	Burglary .....	Guilty .....	Apr. 21, '0
1013	Joseph Teshara .....	Santa Cruz	Murder .....	Murder 2d degree ..	Apr. 28, '0
1019	John W. Barber .....	Humboldt	Assault to murder ..	Assault with deadly weapon.	Jan. 15, '0
1024	Richard Manoogian ..	Fresno	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Dec. 29, '0
1025	Chas. C. Cole .....	San Francisco	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Jan. 18, '0
1026	William Keith .....	Yolo	Rape .....	Guilty .....	June 30, '0
1031	Amos. K. Zeigler .....	Santa Cruz	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	May 26, '0
1032	E. J. Nunley .....	San Joaquin	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Mar. 23, '0
1034	F. J. Stouter .....	Napa	Lewd conduct with child.	Guilty .....	Feb. 7, '0
1037	Kokichi Hidaka .....	Sacramento	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Feb. 13, '0
1043	Lewis Chrones .....	San Francisco	Obtaining goods by false pretenses.	Guilty .....	Mar. 14, '0
1044	<i>Benjamin F. Stoll, Respt.</i>	San Francisco	Murder .....	People appealed from	in order of
1045	James Bailey .....	San Francisco	Rape .....	Guilty .....	Jan. 10, '0
1046	Francis Stevens .....	San Francisco	Robbery .....	Guilty .....	Dec. 11, '0
1047	Robert Lang .....	San Francisco	Burglary .....	Burglary 2d degree ..	July 6, '0
1049	Minnie Adams .....	San Francisco	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Sept. 15, '0
1051	<i>Wm. B. Kennedy, Respt.</i>	San Francisco	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	People appealed
1052	Charles O. Tibbs .....	Fresno	Seduction .....	Guilty .....	Dec. 15, '0
1053	E. J. Nunley .....	San Joaquin	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Apr. 20, '0
1054	Michael Scalamiero ..	San Francisco	Assault to commit rape	Guilty .....	Mar. 21, '0
1059	Juan Chutnacut .....	San Diego	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	May 18, '0
1060	W. F. B. Goodrich .....	San Joaquin	Embezzlement .....	Guilty .....	May 15, '0
1061	Charles Lawrence .....	Sacramento	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Feb. 2, '0
1063	James Oates .....	Nevada	Crime against nature ..	Attempt to commit crime agst. nature	June 29, '0
1064	R. J. Devlin .....	Alameda	Burglary .....	Burglary 2d degree ..	May 15, '0
1065	Chas. E. Padilla .....	Sacramento	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Feb. 11, '0
1067	Ung Ting Bow .....	Kings	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Apr. 27, '0
1070	Joseph L. Kelso .....	San Francisco	Burglary .....	Burglary 2d degree ..	May 27, '0
1071	Frank Brittain et al ..	Sonoma	Burglary .....	Burglary 1st degree ..	June 10, '0
1073	Ernest M. Chadwick ..	San Francisco	Telegraphing a forged message.	Guilty .....	Sept. 28, '0
1074	Mary Balkwell .....	San Francisco	Murder .....	Murder 2d degree ..	May 29, '0
1077	Chas. Donnolly .....	San Francisco	Murder .....	Murder 2d degree ..	May 31, '0
1078	John White .....	Los Angeles	Robbery .....	Guilty .....	Jan. 10, '0
1079	Sevariano Gonzales ..	Los Angeles	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Dec. 5, '0
1080	José Ruiz .....	Los Angeles	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	May 16, '0
1081	J. H. Koller .....	Los Angeles	Incest .....	Guilty .....	Feb. 21, '0
1084	Wm. Buckley .....	San Francisco	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	Apr. 26, '0
1085	Lee Look .....	Santa Clara	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree ..	June 5, '0
1086	Nolberto Coronado ..	Santa Clara	Murder .....	Murder 2d degree ..	Jan. 20, '0

## THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

of Trial Court. Nature.	Bill of Exceptions Settled.	Transcript on Appeal Filed.	Judgment of Supreme Court.		Status of Appeal.
			Date.	Nature.	
years' imprisonment..	Mar. 5,'03	Mar. 7,'03	Dec. 31,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Dec. 17,'02	Mar. 18,'03	Jan. 16,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ear imprisonment ..	Mar. 13,'03	April 11,'03	Nov. 24,'03	Dismissed ..	Closed.
e imprisonment .....	April 2,'03	April 24,'03	Jan. 13,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Mar. 12,'03	April 24,'03	Nov. 21,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment	No date....	April 24,'03	Jan. 19,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
th.....	April 3,'03	May 11,'03	Feb. 19,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	April 29,'03	May 21,'03	Feb. 3,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	May 5,'03	May 25,'03	Feb. 9,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
th.....	May 5,'03	May 26,'03	Mar. 28,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	April 22,'03	June 9,'03	Jan. 13,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
ing jury to find for [defendant]	May 7,'03	June 12,'03	June 25,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	April 20,'03	June 12,'03	Mar. 9,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Mar. 18,'03	June 15,'03	Dec. 30,'03	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	May 23,'03	June 16,'03	Mar. 14,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
e imprisonment.....	Oct. 15,'02	June 20,'03	May 7,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
l from order grant- ing new trial.	April 17,'03	June 25,'03	Feb. 15,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
0 or 1000 days Co. jail	June 6,'03	June 26,'03	April 28,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	June 18,'03	June 26,'03	Mar. 10,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	May 15,'03	June 24,'03	May 23,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 3,'03	July 14,'03	Jan. 19,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 2,'03	July 22,'03	Feb. 13,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
th.....	July 13,'03	July 31,'03	April 30,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 10,'03	Aug. 3,'03	Jan. 23,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 7,'03	Aug. 6,'03	April 29,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
th.....	July 16,'03	Aug. 5,'03	April 30,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
th.....	Judgt. roll	Aug. 7,'03	Feb. 29,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 7,'03	Aug. 14,'03	Feb. 24,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 13,'03	Aug. 18,'03	Jan. 22,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Jan. 15,'03	Sept. 8,'03	April 29,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	Aug. 5,'03	Sept. 8,'03	May 13,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	June 4,'03	Sept. 12,'03	June 1,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 31,'03	Sept. 11,'03	Feb. 19,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
imprisonment .....	June 19,'03	Sept. 11,'03	June 17,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	July 31,'03	Sept. 11,'03	July 27,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
years' imprisonment..	May 22,'03	Sept. 12,'03	Mar. 26,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
th.....	Aug. 31,'03	Sept. 26,'03	May 31,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
th.....	June 19,'03	Sept. 29,'03	May 11,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
imprisonment .....	Aug. 17,'03	Sept. 30,'03	May 5,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.



## CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT

Appellate Court No.	Defendant.	County.	Charged With—	Verdict.	Jud.
					Date.
1087	Jan John.....	Santa Clara	Perjury.....	Guilty.....	June 2
1088	<i>Chas. P. Walker, Respt.</i> .....	El Dorado	Embezzlement.....	People appealed from order	order
1091	Thomas Moran.....	San Francisco	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	Apr. 26
1092	A. Sylva.....	Marin	Assault with deadly weapon.	Guilty.....	Apr. 27
1093	<i>M. M. Shearer, Respt.</i> .....	Sonoma	Embezzlement.....	People appealed from order	order
1094	Charles Smith.....	Merced	Petit larceny, prior conviction.	Guilty.....	Aug. 29
1095	George Green.....	Fresno	Grand larceny.....	Guilty.....	Apr. 9
1098	Joaquin Romero.....	Santa Barbara	Assault with deadly weapon.	Guilty.....	June 27
1101	Pedro Morales.....	Los Angeles	Murder.....	Manslaughter.....	Dec. 4
1106	Hulbert R. Wright.....	Butte	Murder.....	Manslaughter.....	July 13
1111	Sing Yow.....	Sacramento	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	Apr. 22
1116	Doshia Nolan.....	San Francisco	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	June 20
1119	John Daugherty.....	San Francisco	Embezzlement.....	Guilty.....	July 11
1122	<i>Roy Price, Respt.</i> .....	Fresno	Burglary.....	People appealed from order	order
1124	John Myring.....	Mendocino	Destroying bridge.....	Guilty.....	Nov. 2
1126	Chin Yueng et al.....	San Francisco	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	Sept. 10
1127	Bruno Lewandowski.....	San Francisco	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	May 29
1128	Wilson R. Howard.....	Santa Clara	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	May 8
1133	M. T. Ward.....	Los Angeles	Obtaining money by false pretenses.	Guilty.....	Nov. 28
1134	Frank Metzger.....	Los Angeles	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	Apr. 2
1137	August Helwig.....	Butte	Arson.....	Arson 2d degree..	Nov. 1
1139	Francis T. Allen.....	Ventura	Rape.....	Guilty.....	Dec. 2
1140	Gustave Majoine.....	San Francisco	Burglary.....	Burglary 1st degree	July 1
1144	Thos. J. Miles et al.....	Sutter	Unlawful fishing.....	Guilty.....	Nov. 2
1146	Shadrick Sowell.....	Butte	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	July 1
1147	Alex J. Thomson.....	Tulare	Murder.....	Murder 2d degree..	July 1
1149	Thos. Barker.....	San Francisco	Burglary.....	Burglary 1st degree	Apr. 1
1151	Henry Milton.....	San Francisco	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	Dec. 2
1153	Marrion Kerrick.....	Fresno	Feloniously altering cattle brand.	Guilty.....	Dec. 1
1154	Wm. J. Perry, et al.....	Humboldt	Burglary.....	Burglary 1st degree	Jan. 1
1156	Cornelius Manning.....	San Francisco	Murder.....	Manslaughter.....	Sept. 1
1157	Fred Mead.....	San Francisco	Placing marri'd wom'n in house of prostit'n.	Guilty.....	Aug. 1
1158	Edward Sullivan.....	Los Angeles	Robbery.....	Guilty.....	Sept. 1
1160	<i>In re H. E. Burleigh</i> .....	Fresno	Misconduct in office.....	People appeal from order	order
1162	W. H. Wells.....	Madera	Assault to murder.....	Assault with deadly weapon.	Oct. 1
1163	Chin Non.....	Sacramento	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	May 1
1164	<i>Albert B. Mahony Res.</i> .....	San Francisco	Presenting false claim to county.	People appeal from order	order
1166	Clarence T. Miller.....	San Bernardino	Rape.....	Guilty.....	Apr. 1
1168	John H. Wood.....	El Dorado	Murder.....	Murder 1st degree..	Mar. 1

## THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

Nature.	Bill of Exceptions Settled.	Transcript on Appeal Filed.	Judgment of Supreme Court.		Status of Appeal.
			Date.	Nature.	
years' imprisonment.	July 26,'03	Oct. 5,'03	July 29,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Setting aside informa- [tion.]	Judgt. roll	Oct. 7,'03	June 28,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
Life imprisonment ..	Sept. 1,'03	Oct. 16,'03	July 2,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Months county jail ...	Sept. 4,'03	Oct. 16,'03	April 18,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
Sustaining demurrer to [indictment.]	Sept. 28,'03	Oct. 17,'03	April 18,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years and 2 months' imprisonment.	Sept. 19,'03	Oct. 20,'03	June 17,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	Sept. 29,'03	Oct. 22,'03	April 5,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Months county jail ...	Oct. 10,'03	Oct. 24,'03	June 4,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	July 31,'03	Oct. 27,'03	June 14,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment	Oct. 10,'03	Oct. 31,'03	July 21,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
Death .....	Nov. 6,'03	Nov. 25,'03	.....	.....	Argued and submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Oct. 15,'03	Dec. 16,'03	July 7,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	Nov. 25,'03	Dec. 18,'03	June 15,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
Setting aside informa- [tion.]	Nov. 24,'03	Dec. 28,'03	May 24,'04	Reversed ..	Closed.
Months county jail ...	Dec. 5,'03	Jan. 2,'04	Aug. 6,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	.....	Jan. 4,'04	July 26,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	Dec. 1,'03	Jan. 4,'04	June 15,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Death .....	Judgt. roll	Jan. 5,'04	.....	.....	Argued and submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Dec. 15,'03	Jan. 13,'04	.....	.....	Argued and submitted on rehearing.
Life imprisonment ..	Sept. 22,'03	Jan. 13,'04	June 3,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	Jan. 4,'04	Jan. 21,'04	.....	.....	Argued and submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Judgt. roll	Jan. 23,'04	Aug. 1,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	Dec. 1,'03	Feb. 3,'04	Aug. 1,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
30 or 50 days in jail ...	Jan. 14,'04	Feb. 2,'04	June 20,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Life imprisonment ..	Feb. 5,'04	Feb. 26,'04	.....	.....	Argued and submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Nov. 9,'03	Feb. 27,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Jan. 15,'04	Feb. 29,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Death .....	Judgt. roll	Mar. 1,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Feb. 25,'04	Mar. 12,'04	July 2,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Years' imprisonment.	.....	Mar. 29,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Jan. 9,'04	April 6,'04	.....	.....	Continued to Nov. term.
Years' imprisonment	Aug. 10,'03	April 9,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	Feb. 5,'04	April 7,'04	Aug. 18,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
Sustaining demurrer to ac- [cusation.]	Judgt. roll	April 21,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Year in county jail ...	Nov. 3,'03	May 6,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Life imprisonment ..	April 20,'04	May 7,'04	.....	.....	Continued to Nov. term.
Sustaining demurrer to in- [dictment.]	April 29,'04	May 18,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Years' imprisonment.	May 3,'04	May 19,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.
Death .....	April 23,'04	May 17,'04	.....	.....	Submitted.

## CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT

Appellate Court No.	Defendant.	County.	Charged With—	Verdict.	Judge
					Date.
1170	Johnny Strombeck .....	Madera .....	Marking animal to pre- vent identification.	Guilty .....	Feb. 20, '9
1172	Laurence D. Nihell .....	Nevada .....	Assault to murder .....	Assault with deadly weapon.	May 2, '9
1173	Albert Modina .....	Los Angeles .....	Robbery .....	Guilty .....	June 5, '9
1174	Laura Hill, <i>Respt.</i> .....	Los Angeles .....	Subornat'n of perjury	People appeal from	order d
1177	Angele Delbos .....	San Francisco .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	Feb. 2, '9
1178	Sing Lee, <i>Respt.</i> .....	Merced .....	Receiving stolen goods	Guilty .....	People ap
1179	Griffith J. Griffith .....	Los Angeles .....	Assault to murder .....	Assault with deadly weapon.	Mar. 10, '9
1181	James Coleman .....	Los Angeles .....	Robbery .....	Guilty .....	May 28, '9
1182	Francisco Jailles .....	San Diego .....	Rape .....	Guilty .....	June 26, '9
1183	Wong Fook Sam .....	San Francisco .....	Perjury .....	Guilty .....	June 3, '9
1184	Charles Clark .....	Los Angeles .....	Grand larceny .....	Guilty .....	June 3, '9
1185	Frank H. Matthews .....	Los Angeles .....	Embezzlement .....	Guilty .....	July 31, '9
1186	William Kelly .....	Los Angeles .....	Robbery .....	Guilty .....	Apr. 5, '9
1187	Miguel Antony .....	San Bernardino .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Apr. 21, '9
1191	Frank Green .....	San Francisco .....	Embezzlement .....	Guilty .....	Apr. 11, '9
1192	Joseph Murphy .....	Sacramento .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Feb. 27, '9
1195	Robert Black .....	Napa .....	Child stealing .....	Guilty .....	Jan. 2, '9
1196	Frank Woods .....	San Francisco .....	Murder .....	Murder 1st degree .....	Aug. 22, '9
1197	William Noon .....	San Francisco .....	Burglary .....	Burglary 1st degree .....	Apr. 30, '9

## THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

of Trial Court.  Nature.	Bill of Exceptions Settled.	Transcript on Appeal Filed.	Judgment of Supreme Court.		Status of Appeal.
			Date.	Nature.	
ars' imprisonment..	May 4,'04	May 24,'04	-----	-----	Submitted.
months in county jail.	May 23,'04	June 1,'04	July 23,'04	Affirmed ..	Closed.
ars' imprisonment..	April 19,'04	June 7,'04	-----	-----	Continued to Oct. term.
ing verdict for def't	April 12,'04	June 7,'04	-----	-----	Continued to Oct. term.
ars' imprisonment..	May 28,'04	June 6,'04	-----	-----	Submitted.
led from order grant-	May 31,'04	June 16,'04	-----	-----	Submitted.
[ing new trial.	June 25,'04	June 17,'04	-----	-----	Continued to Oct. term.
ears' imprisonment	and \$5,000 fine.	Judgt. roll	June 25,'04	-----	Respondent's Brief filed.
ears' imprisonment.	Dec. 16,'03	June 28,'04	-----	-----	Respondent's Brief filed.
ars' imprisonment..	Judgt. roll	July 27,'04	-----	-----	Continued to Nov. term.
ars' imprisonment..	June 27,'04	July 27,'04	-----	-----	Respondent's Brief filed.
ears' imprisonment.	Mar. 2,'03	July 28,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.
e imprisonment.....	Feb. 20,'03	July 28,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.
th.....	July 14,'04	Aug. 2,'04	-----	-----	Respondent's Brief filed.
ars' imprisonment..	June 11,'04	Aug. 24,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.
th.....	Aug. 2,'04	Aug. 22,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.
ears' imprisonment.	Aug. 4,'04	Aug. 29,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.
th.....	May 20,'03	Sept. 7,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.
ears' imprisonment.	June 29,'04	Sept. 12,'04	-----	-----	Transcript on Appeal filed.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

	Appropriation.	Amount Expended.	Balance.
<b>Contingent Fund.</b>			
Balance from fifty-third fiscal year .....	\$0 47		
Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	1,000 00		
Special appropriation .....	600 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$1,600 06	
Balance from fifty-fourth fiscal year .....			\$0 41
<b>Traveling Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$500 00		
Special appropriation .....	500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$964 78	
Balance from fifty-fourth fiscal year .....			\$35 22
<b>Costs of Suit Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$2,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$1,999 76	
Balance from fifty-fourth fiscal year .....			\$0 24
<b>Library Fund.</b>			
Balance from fifty-third fiscal year .....	\$0 13		
Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	250 00		
Special appropriation .....	250 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$500 10	
Balance from fifty-fourth fiscal year .....			\$0 03
<b>Rent Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$1,200 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$1,200 00	
<b>Printing Fund.</b>			
Balance from fifty-third fiscal year .....	\$1 26		
Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	2,600 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....		\$2,601 26	

## FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

<b>Contingent Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$1,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$1,000 00	
<b>Traveling Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$473 90	
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year .....			\$26 10
<b>Costs of Suit Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$2,000 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$1,522 93	
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year .....			\$477 07
<b>Library Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$500 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$478 95	
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year .....			\$21 05
<b>Rent Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$1,200 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$1,200 00	
<b>Printing Fund.</b>			
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$2,600 00		
Amount expended during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....		\$2,594 25	
Balance from fifty-fifth fiscal year .....			\$5 75

**STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY ALLOWED BY STATE BOARD  
OF EXAMINERS TO CONTINGENT FUND OF ATTORNEY-  
GENERAL.**

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Contingent Fund.		
Deficiency allowance by State Board of Examiners -----	\$150 00	
Expenses incurred against deficiency -----		\$111 23

# REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

## CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS (FELONIES) IN SUPERIOR COURTS.

County.	District Attorney.	Population of County in 1900.	Number of Persons Tried	Convictions	Acquittals	Dismissals, Discharged on Habeas Corpus, etc.	Pending Trial	Judgment.				
								Death	State Prison	Other Institutions	Fined, Probationed, etc.	Awaiting Sentence
Alameda	John J. Allen	130,197	158	134	24	33	15		95	5	34	
Alpine	W. M. Thornburg	509	None									
Amador	C. P. Vicini	11,116	14	11	3				6	5		
Butte	Warren Sexton	17,117	33	29	4				22	7		
Calaveras	J. P. Snyder	11,200	11	6	5		3	1	3	2		
Colusa	I. G. Zumwalt	7,364	8	8					5	3		
Contra Costa	H. V. Alvarado	18,046	59	36	23		4		21	9		6
Del Norte	F. W. Taft	2,408	7	2	5			1	1			
El Dorado	C. E. Peters	8,986	9	7	2		2	1	4	1	1	
Fresno	G. W. Jones	37,862	122	105	17	53	16		79	9	17	
Glenn	R. L. Clifton	5,150	11	6	5				4	2		
Humboldt	Otto C. Gregor	27,104	12	11	1		2		8	3		
Inyo	Wm. D. Dehy	4,377	2	1	1			1				
Kern	J. W. P. Laird	16,480	71	44	27		6		43			1
Kings	H. Scott Jacobs	9,871	26	24	2	6		1	22	1		
Lake	H. W. Brewer	6,017	9	5	4	1			4	1		
Lassen	H. D. Burroughs	4,511	6	3	3				1	2		
Los Angeles	J. D. Fredericks	170,298	412	375	37	100	22		276	99		
Madera	R. R. Fowler	6,364	20	11	9		3		8	3		
Marin	Thos. P. Boyd	15,702	20	14	6	1	4		10	4		
Mariposa	J. A. Adair	4,720	2	2			1		2			
Mendocino*	Robert Duncan	20,465	21	19	2		3		15	4		
Merced	E. H. Hoar	9,215	17	11	6		1		5	6		
Monoc.	E. C. Bonner	5,076	2	1	1				1			
Mono	P. R. Parker	2,167	1		1							
Monterey	F. A. Treat	19,380	24	14	10		5		12		2	
Napa	Raymond Benjamin	16,451	20	18	2		2		14	4		
Nevada	Geo. L. Jones	17,789	11	7	4				6	1		
Orange	H. C. Head	19,696	14	14		2	1		10	3	1	
Placer	A. K. Robinson	15,786	16	12	4	1			6	6		
Plumas	L. N. Peter	4,657	3	2	1	1			2			
Riverside	Lyman Evans	17,897	32	32		11	3	1	27	4		
Sacramento	Arthur M. Seymour	45,915	83	78	5	27	7	6	54	18		
San Benito	H. W. Scott	6,633	7	7			5	2	5			
San Bernardino	L. M. Sprecher	27,929	80	72	8	22	8	1	47	24		
San Diego	Cassius Carter	35,090	38	29	9	5	1		14	7	7	1
San Francisco	L. F. Byington	342,782	489	425	64	56	105	6	375	44		
San Joaquin	C. W. Norton	35,452	101	96	5				95	1		
San Luis Obispo	Chas. A. Palmer	16,637	32	27	5	13	2		27			
San Mateo	Jos. J. Bullock	12,094	34	24	10				24			
Santa Barbara	E. W. Squier	18,934	17	15	2	10	4		15			
Santa Clara	James H. Campbell	60,216	92	76	16	5	4	2	47	15	6	6
Santa Cruz	Benj. K. Knight	21,512	36	34	2		2	1	21	12		
Shasta†	Thos. B. Dozier	17,318										
Sierra	W. I. Redding	4,017	5	3	2				3			
Siskiyou	Chas. J. Luttrell	16,962	20	17	3	2	2	1	15	1		
Solano	T. T. C. Gregory	24,143	59	50	9	6	2		28	15	7	
Sonoma	Chas. H. Pond	38,480	51	38	13	4	2		20	18		
Stanislaus	J. M. Walthall	9,550	33	25	8	1	1		19	5	1	
Sutter*	Laurence Schilling	5,886	5	4	1				4			
Tehama	M. G. Gill	10,996	18	15	3				15			
Trinity	H. R. Given	4,383	1	1			1		1			
Tulare	Daniel McFadden	18,375	34	31	3	12	1		29	1	1	
Tuolumne*	Chas. E. Dedrick	11,166	10	8	2		1		3	5		
Ventura	E. M. Selby	14,367	45	41	4	7			31	10		
Yolo	W. A. Anderson	13,618	18	17	1				16	1		
Yuba	M. T. Brittan	8,620	26	23	3		1		23			
Totals			2,503	2,120	383	377	240	25	1,643	360	78	14

\* Report covers term of incumbent only, and does not include 6 months of predecessor's term.  
† No report received, because of illness of District Attorney.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
SURVEYOR-GENERAL

OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM AUGUST 1, 1902, TO AUGUST 1, 1904



SACRAMENTO:

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# REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1904.

*To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE,*  
*Governor of the State of California,*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the law relating to the duties of the Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this office from August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904.

The grant of 500,000 acres for internal improvements has been completely disposed of, and the only lands remaining to be sold are the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lands in lieu thereof, the swamp and overflowed and tide lands, and the lands uncovered by the recession of the waters of inland lakes.

The accompanying report of fees and deposits collected by this office and paid into the State Treasury indicates a considerable increase in the demand to obtain school lands. This increase is especially noticeable in the semi-arid regions of the State wherever either Government or private irrigation projects are contemplated. The withdrawal by the United States Government of several large tracts of land for the purpose of determining as to the advisability of including them in a permanent forest reservation has somewhat restricted the sale of school lands in certain districts, but as State Locating Agent I have as rapidly as possible made demand for indemnity for all vacant school lands included within the boundaries of such withdrawals.

## SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

The advancement of the idea of some general plan for the complete reclamation of the immense tracts of swamp lands which constitute a large portion of our most fertile valleys has created considerable inquiry as to the amount of this class of land which has been granted to the State, and to what extent the State has disposed of its title to the same. I have therefore embodied in my report a statement showing the amount of swamp and overflowed lands, apportioned as nearly as possible to the various counties, which the United States has segregated and listed to the State of California as such, and the amount which has been sold in each county as shown by the records of this office. The seeming discrepancy between the amount of swamp land which has been listed to the State and the amount which the State has



sold is due to the fact that the primal Acts of the State Legislature providing for the sale of this class of State lands allowed them to be sold prior to their segregation as such by the United States. A considerable quantity of land was sold by the State under the provisions of these Acts which the United States has since refused to segregate as such and which in reality should have been classified as tide lands instead of swamp lands.

### LAWS RELATING TO SALE OF STATE LANDS.

Since the commencement of my term of office there has been an increasing demand for copies of the laws relating to the sale of State lands. This demand is not confined to the residents of this State, but includes all sections of the United States, and as the State has never compiled its land laws in concise form I have supplemented this report with a digest of those sections of the statutes which provide for the sale of the different classes of State land and the method of procedure to obtain complete title to the same.

The greatest difficulty that I have experienced in administering the affairs of this office has been the retroactive effect of certain sections of the statutes, and I would respectfully recommend that some legislative action be taken in the following cases:

### LANDS SOLD TO THE STATE FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

Section 3788 of the Political Code provides that all parties desiring to purchase lands which have reverted to the State for non-payment of taxes must pay, in addition to the fixed price of lands of like character, a sum equal to the amount of the delinquent taxes, penalties, costs, and accruing costs by virtue whereof the State became a purchaser thereof.

In many instances these delinquent taxes extend back a great many years and very often the additional amount which the purchaser would be required to pay is greatly in excess of the actual price of the land as fixed by the statutes. It is neither equitable nor just that a citizen of this State who desires to purchase a home from the State should be required to shoulder an additional burden because some prior purchaser has failed to fulfill his agreement with the State. In these cases the School Fund has not been diminished, and as the paramount idea in disposing of school lands is to increase the fund for the support of our public schools I would respectfully recommend that Section 3788 of the Political Code be amended so that, after the expiration of the time allowed for redemption, all lands upon which the full purchase price has not been paid, and which have reverted to the State by virtue of tax sales, shall be open for purchase at the same price as other State lands of like character.

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DELINQUENT PURCHASERS.

Section 3555 of the Political Code provides that when the execution of the judgment for costs in the proceedings to foreclose the interest of a purchaser and annulling a certificate of purchase for delinquent interest is returned not satisfied the judgment and costs must be paid from the principal or interest paid by the purchaser at the time of the original location.

As it costs as much to proceed to annul a certificate of purchase for forty acres as it does one for six hundred and forty acres, I have found it extremely difficult to get the District Attorneys to commence proceedings. No blame should attach to them, as it is almost impossible in the majority of the counties to get the local papers to publish the list of delinquent purchasers when they have no assurance of being paid for the same. Their experience has been that in many cases there is not enough money paid at the time of the original location to satisfy their claims and their only redress is to wait until the next session of the Legislature and endeavor to have their claims satisfied by a special appropriation.

In order that we may be enabled to proceed systematically against delinquent purchasers, I would respectfully recommend that Section 3555 be amended so that a certificate of purchase could be annulled without securing judgment in the Superior Court, or that when the payments made upon the lands embraced in the certificate of purchase are not sufficient to satisfy the costs the State Board of Examiners shall be empowered to pay the deficiency out of the General Fund.

## CONTEST CASES.

Under the existing provisions of our statutes there is no method of procedure whereby the State can act to have any case of this character dismissed for failure to prosecute. A considerable area of State land is at present withdrawn from sale for the reason that many years ago contests were filed in the office of the State Surveyor-General and were by him referred to the various Superior Courts for adjudication. Complaints were filed as required by the statutes, but no effort was afterwards made to secure judgment. In a great many cases both parties to the action have disappeared, and although applications have been received to purchase these lands there does not appear to be any provision whereby the State could proceed to have the contests dismissed and cancel the old applications.

I would respectfully recommend that the necessary legislation be enacted whereby, after the lapse of a certain time, the State could intervene in cases of this character and force the parties at interest to prosecute or to have such contests dismissed.

## COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

My attention has been called on several occasions to the conflicting claims of many of the counties of this State in reference to their boundaries, which is causing considerable trouble in properly assessing the real property in the State. Many tracts of land are assessed in two counties, and unless the taxes are paid in both the owner's title becomes clouded by proceedings instituted to collect the delinquent taxes, or to sell the land to satisfy the same. In many cases the difficulty arises from the wording of the Act creating the boundary, but there does not appear to be any provision for an adjustment of the questions except by the Board of Supervisors of the interested counties. This practically precludes of the settlement of the questions involved, and I would respectfully recommend that some legislation be enacted empowering certain officers of the State to arbitrate these questions, and where it is found impossible to survey the lines in compliance with the creative Act of the Legislature, to recommend such amendments as they shall deem necessary to settle all disputes.

## RECORDS OF THE STATE TIDE LAND COMMISSION.

The records which were delivered to this office by the State Tide Land Commission are in a deplorable condition. Many were probably never delivered and many more have drifted away since being filed here. I have endeavored to classify the remainder and file them so that they would be easily accessible to all parties searching this class of titles. While arranging these records I discovered that several important records, especially in reference to the tide lands adjacent to San Francisco, were missing. Private parties in San Francisco have advised the Honorable Secretary of State that they were in possession of copies of certain records of the Tide Land Commission which they would be willing to dispose of for a fair consideration. I have made several trips to San Francisco specially to examine these records, but on each occasion the parties who are interested in disposing of the same have been unable to arrange matters so that I could make a careful examination. If these records will supply the data missing from this office they are of more value to the State than to any individual, and should be purchased, provided a fair price could be agreed upon.

## REFURNISHING OF OFFICE.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 20, 1903, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for the purpose of furnishing this office with modern metallic filing and book cases and to make such other repairs as were necessary. The filings and records had accumulated to such an extent that the amount appropriated was insufficient to furnish the



necessary files for all of the records of the office. I therefore deemed it advisable to purchase steel filing cases for all of the permanent records and those which were used most frequently and to utilize the remainder of the fund in rearranging the files then in use so as to facilitate the handling of the work of the office. After considering several plans and propositions I entered into a contract with the Yawman & Erb Manufacturing Company to furnish and install all of the necessary steel files and book cases for the sum of \$3,984.90. These were installed in the latter part of March, and at the present time all of the approved applications and all of the patent papers are filed in fireproof metallic cases, with enough vacant cases to file all the additional papers of this class for the next five years.

While preparing to install the steel cases I discovered that the office was in a very unsanitary condition, and I therefore had it thoroughly cleaned and removed the ancient steam heating register which monopolized considerable space and afforded very little warmth. In order to increase the sanitary condition I decided to do away with carpets, and have replaced the same with a pine floor, which is stained and waxed and covered with rugs which can easily be removed and cleaned.

One of the greatest hindrances to the work of this office has been the lack of light in certain portions, and I therefore had all the tall antique furniture removed and replaced by modern designs of lesser height, so that every portion is now thoroughly lighted.

Our correspondence had increased to such an extent that it was absolutely necessary to introduce some more modern method of handling the same. After a careful examination of the systems in use by the largest commercial houses in the State I have installed a rapid roller copier and a vertical filing cabinet, and am satisfied that we can handle our correspondence in one half the time and with a saving of at least eighty per cent of the required filing space.

There is a small balance still on hand, and I am at present investigating the various methods for filing maps, in the hope of discovering some compact system for filing the maps of this office, which are of many sizes and therefore difficult to classify and arrange.

The office at present is thoroughly up to date and modern in every respect, and with the present clerical force all inquiries should meet with prompt attention.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. WOODS,

*State Surveyor-General, and  
Ex officio Register State Land Office.*



## GENERAL OFFICE BUSINESS.

### AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED BY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, the Surveyor-General collected and paid into the State Treasury the following fees :

1902—August .....	\$856 50
September .....	1,202 00
October .....	1,277 00
November .....	801 50
December .....	660 00
1903—January .....	980 00
February .....	825 50
March .....	876 50
April .....	1,342 50
May .....	1,084 50
June .....	957 00
July .....	1,102 50
August .....	1,262 00
September .....	1,058 50
October .....	984 00
November .....	799 00
December .....	711 00
1904—January .....	501 00
February .....	566 00
March .....	768 50
April .....	492 50
May .....	870 50
June .....	569 50
July .....	472 50
Total .....	\$21,020 50

### AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Under the Act of March 20, 1889, the Surveyor-General received from August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, and paid into the State Treasury, deposits as follows :

1902—August .....	\$1,620 00
September .....	2,720 00
October .....	3,340 00
November .....	1,560 00
December .....	720 00
1903—January .....	1,660 00
February .....	1,600 00
March .....	940 00
April .....	2,880 00
May .....	2,060 00
June .....	1,060 00
July .....	680 00
August .....	1,200 00
September .....	1,240 00
October .....	1,540 00
November .....	820 00
December .....	680 00
1904—January .....	640 00
February .....	680 00
March .....	700 00
April .....	680 00
May .....	480 00
June .....	240 00
July .....	480 00
Total .....	\$30,220 00

## AMOUNT OF FEES COLLECTED BY THE REGISTER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, the Register of the State Land Office collected and paid to the proper officers the following fees:

	Paid to Secretary of State.	Paid into State Treasury.
1902—August .....	\$51 00	\$117 00
September .....	80 00	117 00
October .....	49 00	75 00
November .....	66 00	90 00
December .....	25 00	1,335 00
1903—January .....	50 00	99 00
February .....	34 00	84 00
March .....	37 00	63 00
April .....	70 00	130 00
May .....	25 00	1,026 00
June .....	37 00	99 00
July .....	34 00	54 00
August .....	1 00	27 00
September .....	110 00	162 00
October .....	88 00	108 00
November .....	72 00	114 00
December .....	152 00	2,085 00
1904—January .....	84 00	93 00
February .....	126 00	180 00
March .....	57 00	102 00
April .....	53 00	81 00
May .....	57 00	1,005 00
June .....	90 00	129 00
July .....	30 00	60 00
Totals .....	\$1,478 00	\$7,435 00

## FINANCIAL RECAPITULATION.

Amount of fees, Surveyor-General's office .....	\$21,020 50
Amount of deposits, Surveyor-General's office .....	30,220 00
Amount of fees, Register State Land Office .....	7,435 00
Amount of fees collected by Register of State Land Office for Secretary of State .....	1,478 00
Total .....	\$60,153 50

## APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE STATE LANDS.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, applications to purchase State lands have been received and filed as follows:

District.	Number of Applica- tions.	Acres.
San Francisco .....	658	217,822.96
Los Angeles .....	161	73,499.41
Sacramento .....	253	117,463.51
Stockton .....	65	21,906.58
Humboldt .....	636	350,937.37
Shasta .....	547	266,551.58
Visalia .....	89	23,075.20
Marysville .....	89	36,202.68
Susanville .....	801	431,950.46
Independence .....	167	81,423.40
Swamp and overflowed lands .....	63	20,525.76
Lake lands .....	523	257,490.51
Tide lands .....	13	1,241.92
Totals .....	4,065	1,900,091.34

## APPROVALS OF APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE STATE LANDS.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, applications to purchase State lands have been approved as follows:

District.	Number of Approvals.	Acres.
San Francisco .....	407	84,774.47
Los Angeles .....	142	65,985.64
Sacramento .....	229	93,840.52
Stockton .....	65	15,082.63
Humboldt .....	316	83,072.02
Shasta .....	505	176,023.18
Visalia .....	58	18,436.61
Marysville .....	81	28,060.10
Susanville .....	629	294,920.79
Independence .....	122	47,379.85
Swamp and overflowed lands .....	44	8,731.19
Lake lands .....	394	199,881.08
Tide lands .....	13	1,319.28
Totals .....	3,005	1,117,507.36

## CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE ISSUED.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904.

Grant.	Number of Certificates.	Acres.
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections .....	1,489	359,398.95
Five hundred thousand acres .....	3	400.00
Swamp and overflowed lands .....	41	8,678.64
Tide lands .....	14	1,345.10
Lake lands .....	111	45,978.69
Totals .....	1,658	415,801.38

## PATENTS ISSUED.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904.

Grant.	Number of Patents.	Acres.
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections .....	561	170,639.75
Five hundred thousand acres .....	2	640.04
Swamp and overflowed lands .....	44	5,005.874
Tide lands .....	15	757.86
Lake lands .....	54	17,525.00
Totals .....	676	194,568.524

## LANDS LISTED TO THE STATE.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, lands have been listed to the State of California by the United States, as follows:

Grant.	Acres.
Indemnity (lieu) lands .....	39,059.50
Swamp lands .....	32,357.02
Total .....	71,416.52

## SCHOOL LAND PAYMENTS.

Amount received by County Treasurers for the State, principal and interest, on account of sale of school lands from August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904:

County.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Alameda		\$156 80	\$156 80
Alpine	\$3,173 33	919 25	4,092 58
Amador	2,977 05	568 15	3,545 20
Butte	9,866 07	367 04	10,233 11
Calaveras	2,050 00	200 40	2,250 40
Colusa	50 00	360 80	410 80
Contra Costa	26 10		26 10
Del Norte	6,641 59	93 04	6,734 63
El Dorado	9,713 04	1,634 19	11,347 23
Fresno	12,046 60	2,214 25	14,260 85
Glenn	517 13	604 33	1,121 46
Humboldt	12,389 00	757 63	13,146 63
Inyo	1,449 86	1,645 78	3,095 64
Kern	4,965 35	4,995 21	9,960 56
Kings		112 00	112 00
Lake	1,327 58	687 36	2,014 94
Lassen	39,705 80	2,295 20	42,001 00
Los Angeles	1,499 49	1,518 80	3,018 29
Madera	800 00	385 29	1,185 29
Marin			
Mariposa	210 00	151 32	361 32
Mendocino	32,142 84	1,739 54	33,882 38
Merced	2,881 49	1,929 01	4,810 50
Modoc	37,060 71	1,871 36	38,932 07
Mono	2,020 07	6,769 27	8,789 34
Monterey	3,684 86	2,963 87	6,648 73
Napa	383 91	80 02	463 93
Nevada	3,070 00	669 79	3,739 79
Orange			
Placer	3,713 61	69 95	3,783 56
Plumas	42,113 06	988 45	43,101 51
Riverside	1,176 09	789 94	1,966 03
Sacramento	480 00	79 66	559 66
San Benito	4,909 37	4,988 04	9,897 41
San Bernardino	2,709 16	2,502 01	5,211 17
San Diego	12,035 66	4,428 19	16,463 85
San Francisco			
San Joaquin	1,759 17	982 08	2,741 25
San Luis Obispo	3,941 44	1,459 01	5,400 45
San Mateo	160 00	579 40	739 40
Santa Barbara	3,525 02	795 60	4,320 62
Santa Clara	2,874 37	860 73	3,735 10
Santa Cruz	80 00	181 50	261 50
Shasta	35,257 74	1,001 32	36,259 06
Sierra	940 00	34 93	974 93
Siskiyou	65,770 79	3,550 75	69,321 54
Solano	40 00	5 60	45 60
Sonoma	2,598 66	182 24	2,780 90
Stanislaus	1,361 85	1,003 44	2,365 29
Sutter	50 00		50 00
Tehama	11,184 67	953 96	12,138 63
Trinity	18,146 79	589 10	18,735 89
Tulare	2,350 00	1,375 38	3,725 38
Tuolumne	5,548 30	1,033 88	6,582 18
Ventura	584 98	375 26	960 24
Yolo	664 44	110 46	774 90
Yuba	40 00	54 13	94 13
Totals	\$414,667 04	\$64,664 71	\$479,331 75



## SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

The following statement shows the amount of swamp and overflowed land listed to the State of California by the United States, and the disposition of the same by the State:

County.	Acres Listed to the State by the United States.	Acres Sold for which Patents have been Issued.	Acres Sold for which Certificates of Purchase have been Issued.
Alameda	10,086.36	20,989.16	169.18
Alpine	7,321.09	8,409.41	641.05
Amador			
Butte	2,764.49	3,460.13	
Calaveras			
Colusa	93,999.40	94,782.83	391.67
Contra Costa	30,285.52	50,080.65	1,323.74
Del Norte	7,607.80	5,856.24	1,895.32
El Dorado		888.73	80.00
Fresno	133,275.05	130,910.42	7,331.40
Glenn	19,830.10	30,829.30	2,907.13
Humboldt	11,903.38	19,166.63	2,387.22
Inyo	840.00	720.00	280.00
Kern	183,745.42	186,707.66	2,660.97
Kings	226,349.92	230,256.74	6,056.54
Lake	1,072.22	2,575.26	945.25
Lassen	68,613.37	64,330.98	5,988.20
Los Angeles	55.29		
Madera	14,836.04	13,175.36	2,015.79
Marin	2,629.64	10,572.90	572.72
Mariposa			
Mendocino	867.47	2,662.92	213.95
Merced	42,061.90	38,021.16	498.87
Modoc	54,851.38	20,653.05	9,258.74
Mono	6,145.87	5,929.61	2,268.91
Monterey		2,403.80	250.82
Napa		16,168.73	981.41
Nevada			
Orange	1,034.84	1,034.84	
Placer		4,960.00	640.00
Plumas	35,878.36	51,377.65	1,960.00
Riverside	40,080.32	40,729.07	82.67
Sacramento	165,069.71	162,002.23	5,061.90
San Benito			
San Bernardino	1,022.79	1,439.85	1,774.57
San Diego	701.57	2,717.42	214.80
San Francisco		1,055.13	
San Joaquin	242,377.76	210,498.65	4,855.94
San Luis Obispo			
San Mateo		17,264.97	2,119.49
Santa Barbara			
Santa Clara	1,280.00	11,724.08	1,077.94
Santa Cruz			
Shasta	17,435.28	17,300.45	511.05
Sierra	720.00	726.72	
Siskiyou	13,693.37	29,930.77	8,696.34
Solano	118,739.22	95,147.46	3,778.49
Sonoma	7,748.31	19,831.44	196.08
Stanislaus	9,005.49	14,201.40	1,167.82
Sutter	112,821.09	112,984.56	3,323.66
Tehama	5,146.86	5,605.10	
Trinity	877.34	780.00	197.34
Tulare	157,674.87	166,599.15	3,139.96
Tuolumne	4,632.96	5,315.13	
Ventura		360.00	
Yolo	163,035.40	163,129.41	3,967.49
Yuba			
Totals	2,018,207.25	2,096,267.14	91,844.42

## SWAMP LAND DISTRICTS.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, swamp land districts were formed and reported to this office as follows:

No. of Dist.	County.	Date of Filing.	No. of Dist.	County.	Date of Filing.
729 A	Modoc	July 15, 1902	742	Yolo	Aug. 5, 1903
729 B	Yolo	Sept. 17, 1902	743	Kings	Aug. 6, 1903
730	Yolo	Dec. 16, 1902	744	Sacramento	Sept. 11, 1903
731	San Joaquin	Feb. 2, 1903	745	Sacramento	Sept. 25, 1903
732	Lassen	Mar. 17, 1903	746	Sacramento	Oct. 24, 1903
733	Stanislaus	Mar. 17, 1903	747	Yolo	Nov. 12, 1903
734	Modoc	Mar. 17, 1903	748	Kings	Dec. 10, 1903
735	Merced	May 14, 1903	749	Kings	Dec. 21, 1903
736	Merced	May 14, 1903	750	Kings	Dec. 28, 1903
737	Modoc	May 15, 1903	751	Kings	Jan. 23, 1904
738	Shasta	June 6, 1903	752	Yolo	Feb. 5, 1904
739	Kings	June 6, 1903	753	Kings	Feb. 9, 1904
740	Modoc	June 23, 1903	754	San Mateo	July 14, 1904
741	Yolo	Aug. 1, 1903	755	Sacramento	July 25, 1904

## SWAMP LAND RECLAMATION.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, evidence of complete reclamation, or the expenditure of two dollars per acre in gold coin in work of reclamation, was received from the County Boards of Supervisors for the following described swamp land districts, and the proper statements in relation thereto were sent to the County Treasurers:

No. of Dist.	County.	Area, in Acres.	Payments as Reported to Co. Treasurers.	Remarks.
733	Modoc	489.78	\$276 50	Completed
729 A	Modoc	42.07	22 75	Completed
735	Merced	37.45	103 35	\$2 per acre expended
736	Merced	204.00	204 00	\$2 per acre expended
737	Modoc	76.63	45 96	Completed
743	Kings	3,840.00	2,466 02	Completed
738	Shasta	160.00	50 39	Completed
739	Kings	6,638.79	6,040 42	Completed
740	Modoc	76.05	56 12	Completed
751	Kings	1,280.19	743 50	Completed
748	Kings	2,693.28	1,851 05	Completed
753	Kings	1,920.00	1,087 87	Completed
Totals		17,458.24	\$12,947 93	

## COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

On January 20, 1902, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County, to have the boundary line between Glenn and Lake counties and Glenn and Mendocino counties surveyed and located, Mr. J. F. Weston, County Surveyor of Glenn County, was appointed to survey and locate said boundary lines and the necessary instructions were issued to him for the making of said surveys, the State of California not to be responsible for any part of the expense of said surveys. On April 10, 1903, Mr. Weston filed his plat and field notes of the survey of said boundary, which were very complete and showed careful attention to all the details of the instructions issued to him. At the

same time the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County asked that the approval of the survey be withheld until they could produce evidence that the same was not in conformity with the Act of the Legislature creating Glenn County. At my request, Mr. Weston came to this office and explained that his survey did not follow the line as described in the statutes and that it was not possible to do so. On June 3, 1903, the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County passed a set of resolutions stating that as all the expenses of the survey had been paid by Glenn County and as said survey was not according to the statutes and not satisfactory to the citizens of Glenn County, the same should not be approved. Early in July of 1903, a conference was held with the members of the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County, when the matter of the survey by J. F. Weston was thoroughly discussed, together with Mr. Weston's reasons for locating the boundary line as shown on his plats. I explained to the members present that from the description of the topography, as given by Mr. Weston, I did not think it possible to locate a line to correspond with the theoretical line described in the creative Act of the Legislature, and that, as Mr. Weston's survey was not in conformity with the statutes, and as Glenn County seemed to be the only parties interested, the said survey would not be approved.

On August 8, 1903, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County to have the boundary line between Glenn and Lake counties surveyed and located, Mr. Thomas L. Knock, County Surveyor of Glenn County, was appointed to survey and locate said boundary line and the necessary instructions were issued to him for the making of said survey, the State of California not to be responsible for any part of the expense of said survey. Mr. Knock filed a very incomplete report of the survey of the portion of the boundary line in dispute. I notified the Board of Supervisors of Glenn County that this survey could not be approved, and requested that they should meet at this office to discuss the matter. Several members of the board, together with Mr. Knock, met in this office, and after considerable discussion it was decided that the theoretical line described in Section 3916, Political Code, could not be located and that all further action in this matter should be suspended until the next session of the State Legislature, when an effort should be made to have the said section so amended that the boundary line could be located practically and all further disputes settled.

#### DELINQUENT INTEREST ON STATE SCHOOL LAND.

In May, 1903, and May, 1904, complete delinquent lists were sent out to the District Attorney of each county in the State where there were delinquent purchasers of State school lands.

#### CONTESTED LAND CASES.

From August 1, 1902, to August 1, 1904, thirty-three orders of reference were issued from the office of the State Surveyor-General to the Superior Courts of the various counties in which the contested lands were situated.

## ASSESSOR'S LISTS.

On March 1, 1903, and March 1, 1904, certified lists of lands sold during the preceding years were forwarded to the County Assessors of the various counties of the State, as provided for in Section 3659, Political Code.

## AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The total area of land and water surface in the State of California, as shown by the latest annual report (1901) of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is 158,233 square miles, or 101,269,120 acres, as follows:

Subdivisions.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of land surface (156,203 square miles)—		
Appropriated .....	41,857,242	
Unappropriated .....	42,049,008	
Reserved .....	16,063,670	
Area of water surface (2,030 square miles) .....		99,969,920
		1,299,200
Total .....		101,269,120

## FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The United States Forest Reservations established in the State of California, embracing an estimated area of 8,943,518 acres, are as follows:

Name of Reservation.	Locality—County.	Date of Proclamation Creating Reservation.	Estimated Area—Acres.
San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve ..	Los Angeles and San Bernardino .....	Dec. 20, 1892	555,520
Sierra Forest Reserve .....	Mono, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, Inyo, and Kern .....	Feb. 14, 1893	4,096,000
San Bernardino Forest Reserve .....	San Bernardino and Riverside .....	Feb. 25, 1893	737,280
Trabuco Cañon Forest Reserve .....	Riverside .....	Feb. 25, 1893	109,920
San Jacinto Forest Reserve .....	Riverside and San Diego .....	Jan. 30, 1899	
Stanislaus Forest Reserve .....	Riverside and San Diego .....	Feb. 25, 1893	737,180
Stanislaus Forest Reserve .....	Alpine, Amador, Mono, Calaveras, and Tuolumne .....	Feb. 22, 1897	691,200
Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve .....	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles .....	June 29, 1898	1,735,083
Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve .....	El Dorado .....	Apr. 13, 1899	136,335
Santa Ynez Forest Reserve .....	Santa Barbara .....	Oct. 2, 1899	145,000
Total .....			8,943,518



## LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS.

The following is a complete list of all surveyors' licenses issued by this office since the approval of the Act of March 31, 1891, the same being an Act to define the duties of and to license land surveyors :

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
1	Charles Terraine Healey	101 S. Broadway, Los Angeles	July 20, 1891
2	James Malcomb Gleaves	Redding, Shasta County	July 20, 1891
3	Hubert Vischer	318 Pine St., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
4	Otto Von Gelden	819 Market St., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
5	Chas. Henry Holcomb	21st & Clement Sts., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
6	Thomas Lennington Knock	Orland, Glenn County	July 20, 1891
7	Benjamin L. McCoy	Oroville, Butte County	July 20, 1891
8	William F. Peck	Yuba City, Sutter County	July 20, 1891
9	Pallas N. Ashley	Woodland, Yolo County	July 20, 1891
11	S. Harrison Smith	819 Market St., San Francisco	July 20, 1891
12	Adolph Theodore Herrmann	San José	July 22, 1891
13	Edmund L. Van der Nailen	723 Market St., San Francisco	July 27, 1891
14	Arthur Walter Keddle	Quincy, Plumas County	Aug. 10, 1891
15	Burr Bassell	San Bernardino	Aug. 10, 1891
16	Edward T. Wright	Los Angeles	Aug. 10, 1891
17	C. E. Grunsky	San Francisco	Aug. 10, 1891
18	George Hansen	Los Angeles	Aug. 10, 1891
19	Alfred Solano	Los Angeles	Aug. 10, 1891
20	Jason Russell Meek	Marysville, Yuba County	Aug. 10, 1891
21	H. Dittich	San José	Aug. 18, 1891
22	Sam Houston Rice	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Aug. 12, 1891
23	David Edward Hughes	Irvington, Alameda County	Aug. 13, 1891
24	Albert Halen	San José	Aug. 13, 1891
25	Charles Henry Congden	Tulare, Tulare County	Aug. 13, 1891
26	Joseph Armitage Shaw	Ferndale, Humboldt County	Aug. 13, 1891
27	Walter James	Bakersfield, Kern County	Aug. 15, 1891
28	Arthur D. Gassaway	Forest City, Siskiyou County	Aug. 18, 1891
29	Allen Crosby Hardison	Santa Paula, Ventura County	Aug. 18, 1891
30	Albert J. Butler	Maxwell, Colusa County	Aug. 18, 1891
31	Frederick William Skinner	Los Angeles	Aug. 18, 1891
32	Russell Lambert Dunn	Auburn, Placer County	Aug. 24, 1891
33	Hiram Clay Kellogg	Anaheim, Orange County	Sept. 7, 1891
34	Paul M. Norboe	Visalia, Tulare County	Sept. 7, 1891
35	Joseph Russell Mauran	San Francisco	Sept. 10, 1891
36	William Schuld	La Porte, Plumas County	Sept. 10, 1891
37	John Frederick Herman Stahle	San Francisco	Sept. 10, 1891
38	Jonathan C. Shephard	Fresno	Sept. 10, 1891
39	George Henry Mitchell	Callahan, Siskiyou County	Sept. 10, 1891
40	Lemuel Franklin Bassett	Redding, Shasta County	Sept. 10, 1891
41	Valentine James Rowan	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1891
42	Alfred R. Street	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1891
43	James William Johnson	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 16, 1891
44	Samuel R. Langworthy	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 16, 1891
45	Samuel O. Wood	Los Angeles	Oct. 16, 1891
46	Frank H. Olmsted	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 16, 1891
47	Frank P. McCray	Oceanside, San Diego County	Oct. 16, 1891
48	David Floyd McIntire	Lakeport, Lake County	Nov. 10, 1891
49	Gustavus Olivio Newman	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 10, 1891
50	Thomas Martin Tapp	Colton, San Bernardino County	Nov. 10, 1891
51	William W. Allen	San Diego	Nov. 10, 1891
52	Charles John Lathrop	College City, Colusa County	Nov. 10, 1891
53	Ernest August Zoellin	Redding, Shasta County	Nov. 10, 1891
54	Caleb A. Ensign	Los Angeles	Nov. 10, 1891
55	William H. Tinker	Coronado, San Diego County	Nov. 16, 1891
56	William Anthony Burr	Los Angeles	Nov. 16, 1891
57	John Allibone Morton	Los Angeles	Nov. 17, 1891
58	Charles Dewey Martin	Merced, Merced County	Nov. 24, 1891
59	Ingvart Teilman	Fresno	Nov. 24, 1891
60	Curtis Mason Barker	Mayfield, Santa Clara County	Nov. 24, 1891
61	Davenport Bronfield	Redwood City, San Mateo County	Nov. 24, 1891
62	J. Clark Stanton	Rio Vista, Solano County	Nov. 24, 1891

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
63	Stonewall Jackson Harris	Jerseydale, Mariposa County	Nov. 24, 1891
65	Edwin P. Irwin	Hanford, Kings County	Nov. 23, 1891
66	Adolphus Henry Coulter	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Nov. 23, 1891
67	Wiley Edwards Brasfield	College City, Colusa County	Nov. 23, 1891
68	Charles Edwin Uren	Grass Valley, Nevada County	Nov. 23, 1891
69	Smith P. McKnight	Bishop, Inyo County	Nov. 23, 1891
70	Wirt Robinson Macmurdo	Bakersfield, Kern County	Nov. 23, 1891
71	Frederick Thomas Newbery	San Francisco	Nov. 23, 1891
72	Edward Clement Uren	Auburn, Placer County	Nov. 23, 1891
73	Lucien Bonaparte Healy	Red Bluff, Tehama County	Nov. 23, 1891
74	Carroll McTarnahan	Sonora, Tuolumne County	Nov. 21, 1891
75	Robert Allen Brown	Porterville, Tulare County	Nov. 24, 1891
76	William Penn Stonerod	Merced, Merced County	Nov. 24, 1891
77	Zebulon Brownlow Stuart	San Bernardino	Nov. 24, 1891
78	Randolph M. Vail	San Jacinto, San Diego County	Nov. 24, 1891
79	Jacob William Kaerth	Maxwell, Colusa County	Nov. 24, 1891
80	Edward Dexter	San Diego	Dec. 8, 1891
81	Samuel Elbert Brackins	Redding, Shasta County	Dec. 29, 1891
82	Edward Lownes	Los Angeles	Dec. 29, 1891
83	Charles W. Hendel	La Porte, Plumas County	Jan. 4, 1892
84	James H. Finley	Selma, Fresno County	Jan. 4, 1892
85	Charles Carroll Taylor	Garderville, Humboldt County	Jan. 4, 1892
86	Homer Hamlin	San Diego	Jan. 4, 1892
87	Ernst Nicholas Willberg	San Francisco	Jan. 4, 1892
88	Frank Ephraim Herrick	Eureka, Humboldt County	Jan. 4, 1892
89	Jesse T. Meddock	Comptche, Mendocino County	Jan. 4, 1892
90	Thomas Montague Shaw	San Diego	Jan. 4, 1892
91	Sampson L. Ward	Nuevo, San Diego County	Jan. 5, 1892
92	Everett G. Jones	Los Angeles	Jan. 5, 1892
93	John Simpson McNeish	Bakersfield, Kern County	Jan. 5, 1892
94	George Ellis Washburn	San Francisco	Jan. 13, 1892
95	George Frederick Allardt	San Francisco	Feb. 15, 1892
96	Newton Van Vliet Smyth	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Feb. 27, 1892
97	Frank Enos Smith	Madera, Madera County	Feb. 27, 1892
98	Thomas White Reece	Oroville, Butte County	Mar. 5, 1892
99	Thomas Jefferson Montgomery	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Mar. 12, 1892
100	Alfred Baltzell	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Mar. 12, 1892
101	Thomas Henry James	Los Angeles	Mar. 17, 1892
102	Charles Z. Soule	San Francisco	Mar. 29, 1892
103	Jesse Newton Lentell	Eureka, Humboldt County	Mar. 29, 1892
104	William F. H. Mueser	San Bernardino	April 21, 1892
105	Jefferson Davis Etter	Fresno	May 11, 1892
106	Cassius Morton Phinney	Sacramento	May 14, 1892
107	Waldo Wade Waggoner	Nevada City, Nevada County	June 20, 1892
108	Alonzo Tulley Fowler	Visalia, Tulare County	July 6, 1892
109	Harvey Hewitt	Redlands, San Bernardino County	July 13, 1892
110	George Warner Sherwood	Riverside, Riverside County	Aug. 4, 1892
111	Vandiver Reid Elliott	Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo Co.	Aug. 9, 1892
112	John C. Rice	San Francisco	Sept. 17, 1892
113	Fritz Youngren	Selma, Fresno County	Oct. 11, 1892
114	Lucius Franklin Cooper	Crescent City, Del Norte County	Oct. 11, 1892
115	Augustus T. Smith	Eureka, Humboldt County	Nov. 7, 1892
116	William Frank Luning	Red Bluff, Tehama County	Dec. 16, 1892
117	Edwin Morris Capps	San Diego	Dec. 20, 1892
118	James Branham	Susanville, Lassen County	Dec. 20, 1892
119	George Fiske Wakefield	San José	Dec. 20, 1892
120	Charles W. Sawyer	San Lucas, Monterey County	Dec. 20, 1892
121	George W. Pearson	Oakland	Dec. 28, 1892
122	Henry Edward Clermont Feustler	San Francisco	Jan. 5, 1893
123	Joseph Lees Maude	Riverside, Riverside County	Feb. 1, 1893
124	Francis L. Mennet	San Miguel, San Luis Obispo County	Feb. 2, 1893
125	Walter Ephraim Downs	Sutter Creek, Amador County	Feb. 16, 1893
126	Lewis Vanderbilt	Ferndale, Humboldt County	Mar. 14, 1893
127	George Lafayette Hoxie	Fresno	Mar. 14, 1893
128	Harvey Johnson Sarter	Little Shasta, Siskiyou County	Mar. 17, 1893
129	James Bond Pope	San Bernardino	April 3, 1893
130	George M. Pearson	Wildomar, San Diego County	May 1, 1893
131	S. Henderson Finley	Santa Ana, Orange County	May 1, 1893
132	Porter Perrin Wheaton	San Diego	June 1, 1893

## LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—Continued.

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
133	Julius H. Striedinger	San Francisco	June 26, 1893
134	Robert Edwin Bush	Berkeley, Alameda County	June 26, 1893
135	Robert Emmet Donohoe	Ukiah, Mendocino County	July 6, 1893
136	Richard Gernon	Red Bluff, Tehama County	July 18, 1893
137	James M. Doyle	Willows, Glenn County	Sept. 27, 1893
138	Henry Bloom Shackelford	San José	Oct. 7, 1893
139	Luke Evans	Lower Lake, Lake County	Oct. 24, 1893
140	Henry Orbison Evans	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 4, 1893
141	William Willis Fogg	Oakland	Nov. 14, 1893
142	Kingsbury Sanborn	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 28, 1893
143	Oscar Wood Jasper	Oakland	Dec. 12, 1893
144	John G. McMillan	San José	Dec. 14, 1893
145	John Henry Garber	Salinas, Monterey County	Dec. 30, 1893
146	George Frederic Spurrier	San Luis Obispo	Jan. 18, 1894
147	Charles C. Derby	Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo Co.	Feb. 13, 1894
148	Horace Wanzer	Los Banos, Merced County	Feb. 15, 1894
149	Frederick Edward Lewis	San Bernardino	Mar. 6, 1894
150	Samuel Davis Kendall	San Francisco	Mar. 14, 1894
151	John Randolph Price	Colusa, Colusa County	Mar. 15, 1894
152	Alfred Lewis McCandless	Salinas, Monterey County	April 14, 1894
153	Charles Freeman Nourse	Redding, Shasta County	April 21, 1894
154	Edward Nelson Eager	Fairfield, Solano County	May 28, 1894
155	H. S. Crowe	Modesto, Stanislaus County	June 7, 1894
156	Thomas David Allin	Pasadena, Los Angeles County	July 2, 1894
157	Joshua Francis Weston	St. John, Glenn County	July 2, 1894
158	Lawrence Hartshorne Shortt	San Francisco	July 30, 1894
159	Herbert M. Whitaker	San Bernardino	July 30, 1894
160	Roscoe Wheeler, Jr.	Fruitvale, Alameda County	Aug. 11, 1894
161	Henry A. Heeren	Willows, Glenn County	Sept. 13, 1894
162	Charles L. Pioda	Santa Cruz	Sept. 13, 1894
163	Green Spurrier	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Sept. 18, 1894
164	Charles Albert Spurrier	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Sept. 18, 1894
165	George N. Randle	Colusa, Colusa County	Sept. 24, 1894
166	George Allen Doyle	Perris, Riverside County	Sept. 24, 1894
167	Marion Lee Cook	San Bernardino	Sept. 29, 1894
168	Adolphus G. Winn	Sacramento	Oct. 11, 1894
169	William Howard Earl	Lake Greeno, Lassen County	Oct. 17, 1894
170	Elliott Davis Perry	Santa Cruz	Oct. 17, 1894
171	George Alfred Brown	Palermo, Butte County	Oct. 17, 1894
172	George Sandow	San Francisco	Oct. 17, 1894
173	Elwood Lilly	South Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 20, 1894
174	Charles E. Moore	Santa Clara	Oct. 24, 1894
175	Benjamin McLeran	San Diego	Nov. 1, 1894
176	Charles W. Henderson	San Luis Obispo	Nov. 1, 1894
177	Charles Wilbur Guptill	Yuba City, Sutter County	Nov. 1, 1894
178	David Lindsay Wishon	Tulare, Tulare County	Nov. 14, 1894
179	Henry Ide Willey	San Francisco	Nov. 15, 1894
180	Richard P. Hammond	San Francisco	Nov. 15, 1894
181	Victor H. Woods	San Luis Obispo	Nov. 27, 1894
182	George Lewis Nusbaumer	Oakland	Nov. 27, 1894
183	Fred. Manning Miller	Grass Valley, Nevada County	Nov. 28, 1894
184	Lou G. Hare	Monterey	Dec. 18, 1894
185	Arthur Stanley Hobby	Ontario, San Bernardino County	Dec. 26, 1894
185	Albert Clark Freeland	Anderson, Shasta County	Jan. 5, 1895
186	Joseph Charles Boyd	Sacramento	Jan. 7, 1895
187	James Walter Phillips	Lewiston, Trinity County	Jan. 7, 1895
188	Henry Beach Fisher	San José	Jan. 9, 1895
189	Frank Ferdinand Flourнай	Santa Barbara	Jan. 14, 1895
190	Hayden Lewis Demeritt	Benicia, Solano County	Jan. 17, 1895
191	Wright Mathews	Lakeport, Lake County	Jan. 18, 1895
192	Albert Van der Nailen, Jr.	San Francisco	Jan. 24, 1895
193	Elam Cameron Brown	Martinez, Contra Costa County	Jan. 29, 1895
194	Irving Allen Hubon	San Diego	Feb. 11, 1895
195	Francis Bridges	San Francisco	Feb. 12, 1895
196	Samuel Worsley Smith	Sonora, Tuolumne County	Feb. 12, 1895
197	Julius M. Button	Hollister, San Benito County	Feb. 13, 1895
198	Edmund Davis Grove	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Feb. 13, 1895
199	John Jackson Lewis	Watsonville, Santa Cruz County	Feb. 14, 1895
200	Charles Stephen Tilton	San Francisco	Feb. 18, 1895



LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
201	Jim H. Huncilman	San Diego	Mar. 2, 1895
202	William Penn Humphreys	San Francisco	Mar. 20, 1895
203	Lemuel D. Davis	Downieville, Sierra County	Mar. 29, 1895
204	William Truman Kirkwood	Ukiah, Mendocino County	Mar. 29, 1895
205	William K. Brown	Hollister, San Benito County	Mar. 29, 1895
206	George Coffin Power	Ventura, Ventura County	Mar. 29, 1895
207	George Bell Douglass	Modesto, Stanislaus County	April 1, 1895
208	Norman Benjamin Kellogg	San Francisco	April 12, 1895
209	George Lynde Richardson	San Rafael, Marin County	April 12, 1895
210	Lucius Edgar Ricksecker	Occidental, Sonoma County	April 16, 1895
211	Lewis Webb	Gazelle, Siskiyou County	April 18, 1895
212	George Herbert Herrold	San José	April 25, 1895
213	Frank Ellsworth Trask	Ontario, San Bernardino County	April 25, 1895
214	Charles C. Brown	Norwalk, Los Angeles County	April 30, 1895
215	Albert Park Campbell	Lakeview, Riverside County	May 7, 1895
216	Luther Wagoner	Georgetown, El Dorado County	May 29, 1895
217	George Allen Atherton	Stockton	June 24, 1895
218	Stephen E. Kieffer	Anaheim, Orange County	July 16, 1895
219	Charles Augustus Robinson	Merced, Merced County	Aug. 26, 1895
220	James E. Woods	Harrison, San Mateo County	Oct. 1, 1895
221	William Simkins	Los Angeles	Oct. 9, 1895
222	Albert Augustus Smith	Alturas, Modoc County	Oct. 22, 1895
223	Ernest G. Hamilton	Riverside, Riverside County	Nov. 7, 1895
224	William D. Minekler	Susanville, Lassen County	Jan. 2, 1896
225	John Holm	Weaverville, Trinity County	Jan. 8, 1896
226	Victor Talmage McCray	Hollister, San Benito County	Jan. 30, 1896
227	Joseph Henry Smith	Los Angeles	Feb. 10, 1896
228	Henry Christian Langrehr	San Francisco	Feb. 17, 1896
229	A. V. Capps	San Diego	Feb. 24, 1896
230	Francis B. Flood	Redding, Shasta County	April 17, 1896
231	Thomas W. Bulpin	South Pasadena, Los Angeles Co.	May 21, 1896
232	John P. Lesley	Santa Ana, Orange County	May 21, 1896
233	William Baruch Gilbert	Redwood City, San Mateo County	June 5, 1896
234	George H. Spencer	San Diego	June 13, 1896
235	Michael M. O'Shaughnessy	San Francisco	June 27, 1896
236	Robert H. Edmiston	Los Angeles	July 8, 1896
237	James B. Cowden	San Francisco	Aug. 8, 1896
238	Charles Albert de St. Maurice	Colusa, Colusa County	Oct. 1, 1896
239	James Malcolm Gleaves, Jr.	Redding, Shasta County	Oct. 2, 1896
240	Joseph Rogers Wilkinson	San Francisco	Oct. 10, 1896
241	George B. Applegate	San Francisco	Oct. 14, 1896
242	Charles S. Rogers	Anaheim, Orange County	Oct. 27, 1896
243	Oscar Constantin Hueber	Healdsburg, Sonoma County	Nov. 2, 1896
244	John Church Bunner	San Francisco	Nov. 4, 1896
245	Dreuzy Allwyn Jones	San Francisco	Nov. 12, 1896
246	Walter de Buxton	Santa Barbara	Dec. 16, 1896
247	Ralph Laban Harter	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Dec. 19, 1896
248	Walter Harold Kirkbride	Nevada City, Nevada County	Dec. 26, 1896
249	Harry Fritsch Stafford	Los Angeles	Jan. 8, 1897
250	Joseph Archibald Graham	St. Helena, Napa County	Jan. 11, 1897
251	William Cyrus Elsemore	Eureka, Humboldt County	Jan. 12, 1897
252	Harry Webb Harris Penniman	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Jan. 22, 1897
253	Ernest McCullough	Sausalito, Marin County	Feb. 1, 1897
254	Michael F. Reilly	San Francisco	Feb. 1, 1897
255	Fred Walter Stickney	Little River, Mendocino County	Feb. 3, 1897
256	Fred F. Ames	San Andreas, Calaveras County	Mar. 13, 1897
257	Andrew Swickard	Eureka, Humboldt County	Mar. 25, 1897
258	Samuel F. Pearson	Riverside, Riverside County	April 19, 1897
259	Horace D. Gates	San Francisco	May 15, 1897
260	Merriwether A. Macmurdo	Bakersfield, Kern County	May 15, 1897
261	John George Hopper	Sonora, Tuolumne County	May 26, 1897
262	Emmet Barber	Tulare, Tulare County	May 29, 1897
263	Edmund Matteson	San Francisco	July 1, 1897
264	Archibald Lynn Finney	San Francisco	July 1, 1897
265	Frank Albert McKee	Frank, Humboldt County	July 17, 1897
266	Henry Arthur Harvey	Crescent City, Del Norte County	Oct. 1, 1897
267	John Ellsworth Rockhold	Riverside, Riverside County	Oct. 6, 1897
268	Clarence H. Wallace	St. Helena, Napa County	Dec. 21, 1897
269	Alva Leslie Sloan	San Bernardino	Dec. 22, 1897



## LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—Continued.

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
270	Sam Leroy Waller	San Francisco	Jan. 5, 1898
271	James McDermitt Davidson	Montague, Siskiyou County	Jan. 19, 1898
272	Joseph Madison Graham	St. Helena, Napa County	Jan. 31, 1898
273	Guy McMurtry	Pennington, Sutter County	Feb. 15, 1898
274	George Putnam	San Diego	Feb. 21, 1898
275	Joseph Seeley	Independence, Inyo County	Feb. 24, 1898
276	William Warren Orcutt	Santa Paula, Ventura County	Mar. 15, 1898
277	Edward William Nolan	Callahan, Siskiyou County	April 2, 1898
278	John Stephens Bedford	Fresno	May 3, 1898
279	J. George Smith	San Francisco	May 24, 1898
280	Henry Clay Ingram	Weaverville, Trinity County	May 24, 1898
281	John Andrick Barry	Ventura, Ventura County	June 1, 1898
282	Louis Manuel	Fresno	June 6, 1898
283	Ernest Fredric Tabor	Escondido, San Diego County	June 9, 1898
284	Caleb D. Davis	Fresno	June 10, 1898
285	Alexander Culberson Swartz	Fresno	June 14, 1898
286	Charles Bennett Greenwell	Hueneme, Ventura County	June 23, 1898
287	Henri Herbert Henderson	Merced, Merced County	June 25, 1898
288	Plinny Corbin Huntington	Famosa, Kern County	July 7, 1898
289	William Watson	Quincy, Plumas County	July 11, 1898
290	Anthony White Dozier	Redding, Shasta County	July 16, 1898
291	Alfredo Ramon Talamantes	San Francisco	Aug. 12, 1898
292	Joseph Benjamin Wand	Ventura, Ventura County	Aug. 13, 1898
293	George Almas Knowlton	San Diego	Aug. 22, 1898
294	Jabez A. Jenkins	Grass Valley, Nevada County	Aug. 26, 1898
295	Frank Alexander Steiger	Vacaville, Solano County	Sept. 2, 1898
296	Harris DeHaven Cornick	Eureka, Humboldt County	Sept. 26, 1898
297	Nathaniel Ellery	Eureka, Humboldt County	Oct. 1, 1898
298	P. W. Minthorn	Elsinore, Riverside County	Oct. 5, 1898
299	Arthur Lewis Jones	Los Angeles	Oct. 14, 1898
300	George Brinton Kearney	Santa Barbara	Oct. 24, 1898
301	Claus Peter Christensen	San Francisco	Oct. 24, 1898
302	Martin C. Polk	Oroville, Butte County	Oct. 28, 1898
303	Frank Meriweather Smith	Lake Greeno, Lassen County	Oct. 28, 1898
304	Arthur Leon Church	Los Angeles	Oct. 29, 1898
305	Seth Smith	Visalia, Tulare County	Nov. 1, 1898
306	Charles Ward Talbot	Hanford, Kings County	Nov. 1, 1898
307	Alvin Mitchell Acton	Madera, Stanislaus County	Nov. 4, 1898
308	Edward Frederick Lippert	San Francisco	Dec. 9, 1898
309	Frank Eugene Quail	Homestead, San Diego County	Jan. 3, 1899
310	Phineas Denton Holcomb	Requa, Del Norte County	Jan. 26, 1899
311	Herman William Scheld	Yreka, Siskiyou County	Jan. 30, 1899
312	John B. Benedict	Hanford, Kings County	Feb. 10, 1899
313	Roy Lucius Cooper	Crecent City, Del Norte County	Feb. 11, 1899
314	George Randall Warren	Riverside, Riverside County	Feb. 13, 1899
315	William George Dixon	Big Pine, Inyo County	Mar. 3, 1899
316	Paul Emile Lepoids	Colegrove, Los Angeles County	Mar. 4, 1899
317	Ivory B. Noble	Los Angeles	Mar. 7, 1899
318	Hugh Edgar Weston	Willows, Glenn County	Mar. 28, 1899
319	Robert Lee Reading	Redding, Shasta County	April 11, 1899
320	George D. Smith	Visalia, Tulare County	April 15, 1899
321	William Symmonds	Sebastopol, Sonoma County	June 8, 1899
322	Reuben Anderson Sawyer	Los Angeles	June 27, 1899
323	William Sutphen Graham	Auburn, Placer County	June 29, 1899
324	William Lincoln Rockwell	Bakersfield, Kern County	July 7, 1899
325	Alfred Dubbers	Bakersfield, Kern County	Aug. 1, 1899
326	Henry Arthur Kims	Ingomar, Merced County	Aug. 3, 1899
327	James Mitchell Barney	Menlo Park, San Mateo County	Aug. 19, 1899
328	Charles Bertram Lewis	Watsonville, Santa Cruz County	Aug. 19, 1899
329	George Henry Perrin	San Francisco	Sept. 21, 1899
330	Charles David Smith	Visalia, Tulare County	Nov. 8, 1899
331	John W. Fitzpatrick	Redding, Shasta County	Nov. 11, 1899
332	Armand Maurice Vivier	San Francisco	Nov. 15, 1899
333	William Lear Brown	Corona, Riverside County	Nov. 17, 1899
334	John Archibald Adams	Petrolia, Humboldt County	Dec. 20, 1899
335	Henry Joshua Randall	Gualala, Mendocino County	Jan. 5, 1900
336	David Edw'd Waite Williamson	San Francisco	Jan. 5, 1900
337	William Grant	Biggs, Butte County	Jan. 29, 1900
338	George Henry Freiermuth	San Francisco	Feb. 1, 1900

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
339	Ernest Simon Wheeler	San Francisco	Feb. 10, 1900
340	William Bolivar Marye	San Francisco	Mar. 14, 1900
341	George Wilbert Connors	Santa Rosa, Sonoma County	Mar. 27, 1900
342	Frank Samuel Hyde	Riverside, Riverside County	May 12, 1900
343	Leo Valtus Youngworth	Los Angeles	May 18, 1900
344	Oliver Hazzard Buckman	Napa, Napa County	June 25, 1900
345	Otto Hjalmar Newman	Riverside, Riverside County	July 6, 1900
346	John Douglas Browne	Bakersfield, Kern County	July 20, 1900
347	Charles Beardsley Gleaves	San Francisco	Aug. 14, 1900
348	William Addison Foster	Los Angeles	Aug. 18, 1900
349	Alexander Chope Fulmor	Humboldt, Humboldt County	Aug. 27, 1900
350	Christian Peter Jensen	Fresno	Oct. 9, 1900
351	Abbott Miles Green	Haydenhill, Lassen County	Oct. 29, 1900
352	George B. Tolman	San Francisco	Nov. 13, 1900
353	John W. Bowden	Briceland, Humboldt County	Dec. 5, 1900
354	Edward J. Morser	San Francisco	Dec. 10, 1900
355	Alfred Bannister	Alameda	Dec. 13, 1900
356	Henry Lee Ward	Laton, Fresno County	Jan. 3, 1901
357	John W. Melville	Los Angeles	Jan. 12, 1901
358	Harry Kreider Wheeler	San Francisco	Feb. 5, 1901
359	Scott McKay	Fresno	Feb. 11, 1901
360	Michael Kelleher	Bakersfield, Kern County	Feb. 6, 1901
361	Alfred Leigh Glassell	San Francisco	Mar. 2, 1901
362	Edward Cocke Prather	Oakland	Mar. 13, 1901
363	Perry Andrew Haviland	Oakland	Mar. 13, 1901
364	Percy William Darre	Kingsburg, Fresno County	Mar. 19, 1901
365	Marvel L. Wheeler	Visalia, Tulare County	May 13, 1901
366	Augustus Denison Phares	Petrolia, Humboldt County	June 15, 1901
367	Charles Edmund Sloan	San Francisco	July 6, 1901
368	Henry Berkeley Budd	Moore's Flat, Nevada County	Sept. 6, 1901
369	Raymond Houx	Colusa, Colusa County	Sept. 30, 1901
370	Isaac Newton Chapman	Alameda	Oct. 22, 1901
371	Orville Hugh Packer	San Francisco	Oct. 28, 1901
372	John Baxter Rogers	Kennett, Shasta County	Oct. 31, 1901
373	Gilbert Ellis Bailey	San Francisco	Nov. 1, 1901
374	Frank Whitney Boardman	Eureka, Humboldt County	Nov. 26, 1901
375	Frank Hopkins Green	Eureka, Humboldt County	Nov. 30, 1901
376	Arthur E. Cowell	Vernalis, San Joaquin County	Dec. 21, 1901
377	Lyman Fenn Warner, Jr.	Auburn, Placer County	Dec. 30, 1901
378	James B. Meredith	Auburn, Placer County	Jan. 7, 1902
379	Lynn Spry Carruth	Fresno	Feb. 6, 1902
380	Arthur Maurice Allen	San Francisco	Mar. 22, 1902
381	Oliver Sanford	Fresno	Mar. 31, 1902
382	Frederick J. P. Kuhlmann	San Francisco	April 11, 1902
383	Herbert Seldon Richardson	Eureka, Humboldt County	April 26, 1902
384	Frank Augustus Geisze	Yreka, Siskiyou County	May 3, 1902
385	Lawrence Esmond McCabe	Visalia, Tulare County	May 14, 1902
386	Charles Ernest Dana	San Luis Obispo	June 10, 1902
387	George Story	San Luis Obispo	June 10, 1902
388	Byron Napoleon Springer	Ukiah, Mendocino County	June 11, 1902
389	Clifford Holton Towle	Alturas, Modoc County	June 11, 1902
390	John Lenindton Moyer	Santa Barbara	June 11, 1902
391	John Lewis Wittenmeyer	Martinez, Contra Costa County	June 11, 1902
392	Andrew W. Tryce	Santa Barbara	June 11, 1902
393	Layafette L. Mann	San Francisco	July 10, 1902
394	Sebley Elmer	Dinuba, Tulare County	July 26, 1902
395	William Shinn Coulter	San Andreas, Calaveras County	July 30, 1902
396	John F. Abbott	Riverside, Riverside County	July 30, 1902
397	Austin F. Parsons	Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo Co.	Aug. 18, 1902
398	David M. Burson	Redding, Shasta County	Aug. 23, 1902
399	Charles Thomasson Dozier	Redding, Shasta County	Sept. 3, 1902
400	William Milo Rumsey	San Diego	Sept. 10, 1902
401	Richard Charles Tumelty	Stockton, San Joaquin County	Sept. 13, 1902
402	John Patrick Black	Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County	Oct. 28, 1902
403	George Francis Taylor	Downieville, Sierra County	Oct. 30, 1902
404	William Mayo Meek	Marysville, Yuba County	Nov. 10, 1902
405	Archibald McClure Strong	Independence, Inyo County	Nov. 11, 1902
406	Archie F. Crowell	San Diego	Nov. 18, 1902
407	Fred A. Smith	Alturas, Modoc County	Nov. 19, 1902

LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of License.
408	Mason Wright Buffington	Bakersfield, Kern County	Nov. 20, 1902
409	Felix Viole	Los Angeles	Nov. 25, 1902
410	Fred Charles Kaulback	Quincy, Plumas County	Jan. 19, 1903
411	Charles L. Reynolds	Redding, Shasta County	Jan. 22, 1903
412	Charles C. McCarty	Los Angeles	Jan. 29, 1903
413	Walter Dean O'Brien	San Francisco	Feb. 5, 1903
414	Lewis George Williams	Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County	Feb. 5, 1903
415	Edward Harding Bailey	Whittier, Los Angeles County	Feb. 14, 1903
416	William Herbert Shafer	Selma, Fresno County	Feb. 20, 1903
417	Julius H. Smith	San Francisco	Feb. 27, 1903
418	Frank H. Hyatt	Pomona, Los Angeles County	Mar. 9, 1903
419	L. F. Hastings	Modesto, Stanislaus County	April 13, 1903
420	Addison Austin Patterson	Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County	June 10, 1903
421	John Pierce Ryan	St. John, Glenn County	June 15, 1903
422	Henry Sidney Smith	Rural Delivery No. 6, San José	June 24, 1903
423	Robert George Evenden	Auburn, Placer County	July 7, 1903
424	George S. Manuel	San Francisco	Aug. 19, 1903
425	Richard A. Davies	San Francisco	Aug. 24, 1903
426	William Fletcher Hunter	Arcata, Humboldt County	Sept. 8, 1903
427	Benjamin Wainwright Child	Turlock, Stanislaus County	Oct. 1, 1903
428	Parker L. Hall	Willits, Mendocino County	Oct. 3, 1903
429	Albert Woodbridge Pioda	Salinas, Monterey County	Oct. 3, 1903
430	William H. Phillips	Berkeley, Alameda County	Oct. 10, 1903
431	Warren Edwards Murray	San Francisco	Nov. 2, 1903
432	Fremont Ackerman	Los Angeles	Dec. 5, 1903
433	Henry C. Schmidt	San Francisco	Dec. 17, 1903
434	Arthur Burr White	Riverside, Riverside County	Dec. 22, 1903
435	Joseph David Cox	San Francisco	Jan. 2, 1904
436	George Royal Wade	Los Banos, Merced County	Jan. 2, 1904
437	Leonard O. Hall	Los Angeles	Jan. 13, 1904
438	Clinton Gurnee	San Francisco	Jan. 15, 1904
439	Charles Ward Garside	Alameda, Alameda County	Jan. 20, 1904
440	Victor Sylvester Barber	Susanville, Lassen County	Jan. 20, 1904
441	George H. Freitas	Modesto, Stanislaus County	Feb. 20, 1904
442	John Tares	Oroville, Butte County	Mar. 24, 1904
443	James Ernest Gardner	Napa, Napa County	April 5, 1904
444	Harry F. Schlieman	Woodland, Yolo County	May 13, 1904
445	John Owen Hansen	Eureka, Humboldt County	May 20, 1904
446	Linden Allen Hooper	Laton, Fresno County	May 31, 1904
447	Valmore Laverne Steward	Santa Ana, Orange County	June 1, 1904
448	John Czerny	Merced, Merced County	June 20, 1904
449	Lee Swaney Griswold	San Francisco	July 14, 1904
450	Charles Kirby Fox	Pomona, Los Angeles County	July 23, 1904

## FUND FOR FURNISHING AND REPAIRING OFFICE.

Following is a statement of the disbursement of the special fund appropriation by the thirty-fifth session of the Legislature for furnishing and repairing the office of the State Surveyor-General:

## RECEIPTS.

Appropriated by Act of Legislature.....	\$5,000 00
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## DISBURSEMENTS.

Steel filing cases and furniture .....	\$3,984 90
Labor (cleaning office, etc.).....	90 00
Repairing furniture .....	57 00
Flooring and shelving.....	171 36
Electrical supplies .....	44 20
Furniture and rugs.....	254 50
Staining and finishing floors.....	45 00
Tinting walls.....	30 00
Letter file and copier.....	159 50
Cash on hand .....	163 54
	----- \$5,000 00

There are no deficiencies in any of the appropriations for this office. The accounts appear of record in the office of the State Controller, and vouchers for all expenditures are on file in his office.

Respectfully submitted.

VICTOR H. WOODS,

*Surveyor-General, and  
Ex-officio Register State Land Office.*



## SUPPLEMENT TO THE BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

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Containing a Digest of the Existing Laws Relating to the Sale of the  
Lands Granted to the State of California by the Several Acts  
of Congress as Enacted by the Legislature of  
the State of California.

COMPILED BY VICTOR H. WOODS.

*State Surveyor-General and Ex-officio Register State Land Office.*

SEPTEMBER 13, 1904.

### RELATING TO FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE SCHOOL LANDS.

SEC. 3494. The unsold portion of the five hundred thousand acres granted to the State for school purposes, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and lands selected in lieu thereof, must be sold at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in gold coin, payable, twenty per cent of the principal within fifty days from the date of the certificate of location issued to the purchaser; the balance, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in advance, is due and payable within one year after the passage of any Act by the Legislature requiring such payment, or before, if desired by the purchaser.

SEC. 3495. Any person desiring to purchase any portion, not less than the smallest legal subdivision of any of the lands mentioned in Section 3494, situated in any township which has been surveyed by the United States, must make an affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his intention to become such, a resident of this State, of lawful age, that he desires to purchase such lands (describing the same by legal subdivisions) under the provisions of this title; that there is no occupation of such lands adverse to any that he has, or if there is an adverse occupation the affidavit must show that the township has been sectionized three months, and that the adverse occupant (giving his name) has been in such occupation more than sixty days since the plat was filed in the United States Land Office; that he desires to purchase the same for his own use and benefit, and for the use

or benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has made no contract or agreement to sell the same. The affidavit must also state whether the land is or is not suitable for cultivation, and if it is, that the applicant is an actual settler thereon, and that he has not entered any portion of any lands mentioned in Section 3494 which, together with that now sought to be purchased, exceeds three hundred and twenty acres; but if the land is not suitable for cultivation the affidavit must further state that the applicant has not entered any portion of such lands, which, together with that now sought to be entered, exceeds six hundred and forty acres. Lands unsuitable for cultivation may be sold in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to any one person, under the restriction other than as to actual settlement prescribed for the sale of cultivable lands. The Surveyor-General and Register of the Land Office must make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations to prevent the sale of school lands suitable for cultivation to any person not an actual settler thereon; *provided*, that any smallest legal subdivision of school lands shall be deemed suitable for cultivation if any part not less than one half of its area will, without artificial irrigation, but with or without the clearing of timber or other growth therefrom, by the ordinary processes of tillage, produce ordinary agricultural crops in average quantity; *and provided*, that any contest of the applicant's right to purchase, arising from the character of the land as cultivable or otherwise, may be referred to the Superior Court of the proper county, as in other cases, for determination; *and provided further*, that no contest of the applicant's right to purchase, arising from adverse occupation, shall be maintained, except by a prior adverse occupant, who shall have filed an application to purchase the land under the provisions of this section, and no occupation of land by a person other than the applicant shall be an adverse occupation within the meaning of this section unless such occupation is by a person who is entitled to purchase the same under the provisions hereof, and who files his application therefor within the time prescribed by Section 3497 of this Code.

SEC. 3496. If the applicant is a female, the affidavit must show that she is entitled to purchase and hold real estate in her own name.

SEC. 3497. Every occupant of a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section is protected in his occupancy for three months after the township has been sectionized; and any person settling upon a sixteenth or thirty-sixth section after a township has been sectionized has sixty days after such settlement in which to file the application required in the preceding section.

SEC. 3498. All applications, under whatsoever Act, filed in the office of the Surveyor-General, must be retained ninety days before approval, and must be approved (when there is no conflict) by the Surveyor-General, at the expiration of six months, subject, however, to the provisions of Sections 3406 and 3407 of this code, and all unapproved applications, which have been on file over six months, wherein the approval has not been demanded, and wherein the contest has not been referred to court, or a demand made for an order of reference, as provided in Section 3414 of the Political Code, shall be null and void.

SEC. 3500. Any false statement contained in the affidavit provided for in Section 3495 defeats the right of the applicant to purchase the land, or to receive any evidence of title thereto, and, if willfully false, subjects him also to punishment for perjury. Timber lands belonging to the State shall be sold for cash only, and the Surveyor-General and Register of the State Land Office must make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations to prevent the sale of or issuance of any evidence of title to any timber lands of this State, except on payment in cash of the full price fixed therefor by law.

#### RELATING TO FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

SEC. 3440. The swamp and overflowed, salt marsh, and tide lands belonging to the State must be sold at the rate of one dollar per acre, in gold coin, payable twenty per cent of the principal within fifty days from the date of the approval of the survey by the Surveyor-General, and the balance, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in advance, is due and payable one year after the passage of any Act of the Legislature requiring such payment, or before, if desired by the purchasers. Bonds or warrants of districts having an outstanding indebtedness are receivable in payment for lands in such districts at par.

SEC. 3441. The Surveyor-General of the State must not approve any application, nor must the Register issue evidence of title for swamp and overflowed land, until six months after the same had been segregated by authority of the United States.

SEC. 3442. Settlers upon swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State, who occupy the same for farming or grazing purposes, and whose occupation is evidenced by actual inclosure, or by ditches or monuments showing the actual extent thereof, are preferred purchasers for such lands for six months after segregation.

SEC. 3443. Any person desiring to purchase swamp and overflowed or tide lands, above low tide, must make an affidavit and file the same



in the office of the Surveyor-General of the State, that he is a citizen of the United States, or has filed his intention to become so; a resident of the State, of lawful age; that he desires to purchase lands (describing them) under the law providing for the sale of swamp and overflowed and tide lands; that he does not know of any valid claim to the same, other than his own; and, if the land is swamp and overflowed, that he knows the land applied for and the exterior bounds thereof, and knows, of his own knowledge, that there are no settlers thereon; or, if there are, that the land has been segregated more than six months by authority of the United States, and that the land which he now owns (swamp and overflowed), together with that sought to be purchased, does not exceed six hundred and forty acres. Any false statement contained in the affidavit defeats the right of the applicant to purchase the land, or to receive any evidence of title thereto, and if willfully false, subjects him also to punishment for perjury. If at any time after such affidavit shall have been filed in the office of the Surveyor-General, and prior to the issuance of patent for the lands described therein, whether such affidavit shall have been filed before the passage of this Act or thereafter, it shall be made to appear to the Surveyor-General that the affidavit of any settler or person occupying such land for farming purposes, that he, or those under him who claim, have been in possession and occupancy of such lands, or any part thereof, for farming purposes, for over ten years next prior to the date of the filing of the affidavit of the person desiring to purchase, and that his or their occupancy was open and notorious and was evidenced by actual inclosure, or by ditches, or monuments, or embankments, or levees, showing the actual extent thereof, and that he, or they under whom he claims, had, at the time of the filing of said affidavit by the person desiring to purchase, actually reclaimed such land and reduced the same to a state of cultivation, and had been farming and cultivating the same; or if it shall appear in such affidavit filed by such person that the affidavit filed by the person desiring to purchase the land is false in any of the statements made therein, the Surveyor-General shall make an order referring the question raised by such affidavit to the Superior Court of the county in which the land, or some part thereof, is situated. Within thirty days from the date of such order of reference the party filing the affidavit raising such question shall commence an action to determine the same. In his complaint in said action he shall set forth copies of the affidavit filed by the person desiring to purchase said land, and of the affidavit filed by himself with the Surveyor-General. The production of a certified copy of such order of reference shall give such court full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the action. Pending the final judgment in



such action, all proceedings in the Surveyor-General's office respecting such lands shall be stayed. If upon the trial of such action it shall appear that the statements made in the affidavit filed by the person desiring to purchase the land were, in any of the statements made therein, false, or if it shall appear that the statements made in the affidavit filed by the settler or occupant of such land are true, the approval of location or certificate of purchase, if any shall have been made or issued, shall be canceled by judgment of said court. But if it shall appear upon the trial of said action that the statements contained in the affidavit of the person desiring to purchase the land are true, and that the statements made in the affidavit of the settler or occupant are untrue, the said court shall enter its judgment accordingly. Upon the filing with the Surveyor-General of a copy of the final judgment of the court in said action, that officer must, if the judgment of said court shall cancel said location or certificate of purchase, enter an order of cancellation accordingly. But if by said judgment it shall be decreed that the person desiring to purchase said land is entitled to purchase the same, the Surveyor-General shall approve the location, or issue the certificate of purchase or other evidence of title in accordance with such judgment.

SEC. 3444. [*Same as Section 3496.*]

SEC. 3445. Any person desiring to purchase lands, as provided in Section 3443 of this code, which have been segregated by authority of the United States, but which have not been sectionized by the same authority, must apply to the Surveyor of the county in which the land is situated to have the land which he desires to purchase surveyed, and a certificate of such survey must be attached to the affidavit required for the purchase of lands, as provided in said section. All surveys, required of County Surveyors by the provisions of this section, must conform as nearly as practicable to the system adopted by the United States for the survey of the public lands.

#### RELATING TO FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE LAKE AND UNSEGREGATED SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

ACT APPROVED MARCH 24, 1893.

SECTION 1. Any person desiring to purchase any of the lands uncovered by the recession or drainage of the waters of inland lakes, and inuring to the State by virtue of her sovereignty, or the swamp and overflowed lands not segregated by the United States, shall make an application therefor to the Surveyor-General of the State, which application shall be accompanied by applicant's affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become

such, a resident of this State, of lawful age, that he desires to purchase such lands (describing the same by legal subdivisions, or by metes and bounds, if the legal subdivisions are unknown), under the provisions of this Act; that he desires to purchase the same for his own use and benefit, and for the use and benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has made no contract or agreement to sell the same, and that he does not own any State lands which, together with that now sought to be purchased, exceeds six hundred and forty acres.

SEC. 2. Upon the filing of said application, when the land has not been sectionized, the Surveyor-General shall authorize the County Surveyor of the county where the whole or the greater portion of the land lies, to survey the same, who shall make an actual survey thereof, at the expense of the applicant, establishing four corners to each quarter section, and connecting the same with a United States survey; and he must, within thirty days, file with the Surveyor-General a copy, under oath, of his field notes and plat, and a statement, under oath, showing whether or not the land is occupied by any actual settler.

SEC. 3. If the surveyor thus authorized shall fail to make his return to the Surveyor-General within the time specified in the preceding section, the Surveyor-General may designate another person to make the said survey.

SEC. 4. No application to purchase land under this Act shall be approved by the Surveyor-General until the expiration of ninety days from the filing thereof in his office, and meanwhile the land shall be subject to the adverse claim of any actual settler who has resided thereon when the said application was filed.

SEC. 5. The swamp and overflowed lands designated in this Act shall be sold and patented at the same price, and on the same terms and manner of payment as at present provided for swamp and overflowed lands. All moneys received for said swamp and overflowed lands shall be paid into the Swamp Land Fund of the county in which the lands are situated, and shall be treated and disposed of in the manner as moneys arising from the sale of segregated swamp and overflowed lands. If any of the lands are suitable for cultivation without reclamation, such lands shall be sold only to actual settlers in tracts not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres. Lands uncovered by the recession or drainage of the waters of inland lakes, shall be sold at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, upon the same terms of payment as for swamp and overflowed land. All moneys derived from the sale of such uncovered lands shall be paid into the School Fund of the county where the land lies.

SEC. 6. Any of the lands designated in this Act which, by reason of periodical overflow, need and are susceptible of reclamation, may be reclaimed by the formation of districts, in the same manner and subject to all of the provisions of law regulating the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands; *provided*, that the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the lands, or the greater part thereof, are situated, must first determine, upon proper petition presented therefor, by the holders of the title, or evidence of title, representing one half or more of any body of such land, that such reclamation is necessary and feasible.

SEC. 7. When land has been sold under this Act no contest shall be maintained against the purchaser on the ground that the land is not of the character stated in the application, unless it is shown that it is not of the character recited in section one of this Act.

SEC. 8. All uncanceled certificates of purchase and patents heretofore issued, and payments heretofore made for any lands as swamp and overflowed lands, which lands belong to any of the classes described in section one of this Act, whether or not such lands were segregated or sectionized, shall, for all purposes, be valid, and shall have the same force and effect as if such lands had been at all times subject to sale as swamp and overflowed lands; *provided, however*, that any and all contests now existing between settlers and holders of certificates of purchase shall not be affected by the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. All plats of any of the lands described in section one of this Act, which have been heretofore made under authority of the United States Surveyor-General, and which plats designate the same as swamp and overflowed lands, shall be deemed valid and effectual as surveys of such lands from and after the date thereof.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

#### RELATING TO FEES FOR FILING APPLICATIONS TO PURCHASE STATE LANDS.

SEC. 3574. Each application for lands must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars, and no application shall be received, filed, or noted in any way until such fee is paid. The Surveyor-General shall charge the same fees as are allowed the Register for like services; and all fees collected by either the Surveyor-General or Register shall be paid into the State Treasury on the first Monday of each and every month, and placed to the credit of the General Fund; and said officers shall, on the first Monday of each month, make a written report to the State Controller, stating the amount of fees so paid, together with the sources from



which they were derived, and the several amounts, by items. The Surveyor-General and Register, whenever it may be necessary, may purchase such maps and records as the needs of their office may demand, but all claims against the State, authorized by this section, shall be certified to the State Board of Examiners, and if the same be allowed, the board shall direct the Controller of State to draw his warrant in payment of the same, payable out of the General Fund.

ACT APPROVED MARCH 20, 1889.

SECTION 1. Every application to purchase any portion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be accompanied by a deposit of twenty dollars, in addition to the fee for filing now required by law, for which the Surveyor-General shall give the applicant a receipt, which receipt shall be accepted by the County Treasurer in part payment of the purchase price of said land. If the applicant shall abandon or forfeit his said application, or shall fail to make proper proof as to the character of the said land, or as to his residence thereon, within the time allowed by law, or if his application shall be rejected by reason of any false statement in the affidavit herein contained, the twenty dollars thus paid shall go to the State School Fund. If it is found that the Surveyor-General erred in receiving the application, or that the State can not make a good title to the land, then the applicant or his assigns may surrender to the Surveyor-General the said receipt, and receive in exchange therefor a certificate showing the amount so paid, and the reason why the application should not be approved or perfected, and the Controller, upon the surrender to him of the said Surveyor-General's certificate, shall issue to the applicant, or his assigns, a warrant for the said amount.

SEC. 2. Any number of filings of any section of land is hereby permitted and allowed under the provisions of this Act. Should the first filing be abandoned by the applicant, the next filing on such section, in order, shall have the same right as if it had been the first filing.

RELATING TO ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE  
AND PATENTS.

SEC. 3512. Whenever any survey or location has been made or approved the purchaser must, within fifty days from the date of approval or location, present his copy of the same to the County Treasurer of the county in which the land, or some part thereof, is situated, who must receive the amount to be paid, and the fee for the certificate of purchase, indorsing his receipt therefor upon the certificate of location or survey, and returning it to the purchaser.



SEC. 3513. In case payment is not made within fifty days, the lands described in the survey or location revert to the State without suit, and the survey or location is void. All subsequent payments must be made to the County Treasurer, in like manner, who must indorse the same upon the certificate. The Treasurer must direct the purchaser to take the certificate so indorsed to the Auditor, who must charge the Treasurer with the amount received, and make his check upon the indorsed receipt.

SEC. 3514. Whenever the Register receives from a County Treasurer a statement showing that an applicant for State lands has made the first payment, he must issue to the person entitled thereto a certificate of purchase, showing the class of land purchased, the number of acres, the price per acre, the date of payment, the date from which interest is to be computed, the amount paid, and the amount remaining unpaid, which certificate is *prima facie* evidence of title.

SEC. 3515. Certificates of purchase, and all rights acquired thereunder, are subject to sale, by deed or assignment, executed and acknowledged before any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments or conveyances of real property, or before the Register.

SEC. 3516. All such sales must, when the deed or assignment is recorded by the County Recorder, be reported by him to the Register, to be entered in the books of his office.

SEC. 3518. If the owner of a certificate of purchase claims that it has been lost, destroyed, or is beyond his control, the Register must take testimony concerning the loss, destruction, or reason why the same is beyond his control. But the party must, before the hearing, make affidavit that he has not sold the said certificate of purchase, or the land described therein, and must publish a notice in some newspaper in the county where the land is situated, or if there is no newspaper published in the county, then in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, for at least four weeks, describing the certificate and the lands for which the same was issued, stating the name of the person to whom the same was issued and the person then claiming to own it, together with the time and place of the hearing. If the Register is satisfied of the loss or destruction of the certificate, or that it is beyond the control of the person owning the same, he must issue to the owner thereof a duplicate, with the word "duplicate" written across the face thereof in red ink. Such duplicate shall have the same force and effect as the original. If there is a contest as to the issuing of a duplicate certificate, the Register may hear and determine the same, or may refer it to the proper court as provided in Section 3414.

SEC. 3519. Whenever final payment has been made for any tract of land, the selection of which has been accepted and approved by the United States authorities, or when the tract finally paid for or reclaimed is swamp and overflowed, salt marsh, or tide lands, the Register upon the surrender of the certificate of purchase by the person entitled to the same, must prepare a patent for the land, and send it to the Governor, together with a certificate that the laws in relation thereto have been complied with, that payment in full has been made, and that the party named in the prepared patent is entitled to it.

SEC. 3520. The patent must then be signed by the Governor, attested by the Secretary of State, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Register.

SEC. 3521. No patent must issue until after the expiration of one year from the date of approval of the survey or location by the Surveyor-General, nor until the lands are relinquished to the State by authority of the General Land Office at Washington. Such relinquishment is not required for locations of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in place, or for swamp and overflowed lands, shown to be such by the official surveys made by authority of the United States Surveyor-General.

SEC. 3522. The Register must record all patents in books to be kept in his office for that purpose, and then deliver them to persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 3523. Where a patent for lands is issued in the name of a deceased person, the title is vested in the heirs, devisees, or assignees of such person, in the same manner as if the patent had issued to such person during life.

SEC. 3570. Whenever a purchaser of land upon credit desires to abandon the location or entry made by him, he may do so by conveyance of his title to the State and surrender of the certificate of purchase, or, if it has been lost, by filing an affidavit of that fact with the Register.

### CONTESTS.

SEC. 3414. When a contest arises concerning the approval of a survey or location before the Surveyor-General, or concerning a certificate of purchase or other evidence of title before the Register, the officer before whom the contest is made may, when the question involved is as to the survey, or one purely of fact, or whether the land applied for is a part of the swamp or overflowed lands of the State, or whether it is included within a confirmed grant, the lines of which have been

run by authority of law, proceed to hear and determine the same; but when, in the judgment of the officer, a question of law is involved, or when either party demands a trial in the courts of the State, he must make an order referring the contest to the District Court of the county in which the land is situated, and must enter such order in a record book in his office.

SEC. 3415. After such order is made either party may bring an action in the Superior Court of the county in which the land in question is situated, to determine the conflict, and the production of a certified copy of the entry, made by either the Surveyor-General or the Register, gives the court full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the action.

SEC. 3416. Upon filing with the Surveyor-General or Register, as the case may be, a copy of the final judgment of the court, that officer must approve the survey or location, or issue the certificate of purchase or other evidence of title in accordance with such judgment.

SEC. 3417. Unless the party contestant commences his action within sixty days after the order of reference is made, his rights in the premises and under his application cease.

### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DELINQUENT PURCHASERS.

SEC. 3546. The Register must, on the first day of May of each year, forward to the District Attorney of each county a statement embracing all the lands in the county upon which payments have not been made, which statement must show the name of the purchaser, the number and date of the survey or location, and of the certificate of purchase, the amount paid, the amount unpaid, and the amount then due. No lands within any reclamation district must be embraced in such statement after the receipt by the Register of the certificate of the Board of Supervisors that works of reclamation have been commenced.

SEC. 3547. Upon receipt of the delinquent list the District Attorney must add thereto a notice that if the amount due is not paid in fifty days after the date thereof he will commence suit to foreclose the interest of purchasers in the lands, and must publish the list and notice for four weeks immediately following the date of the notice, in a newspaper published in the county, or if there is no newspaper published therein, then he must post copies of the same in at least five public places in the county.

SEC. 3548. After the expiration of the fifty days he must, in the name of the People of the State of California, commence actions in the



Superior Court against all purchasers, or holders of certificates of purchase, who have not either paid the amount due, together with the cost of publication, or surrendered the title to the State, as provided in Section 3570, to obtain a judgment of foreclosure of the interest of the purchaser, or assignee of the purchaser in the land, and to annul the certificate of purchase.

SEC. 3549. Service of summons in such action may be made by publication in some newspaper published in the county four weeks, or if no newspaper is published in the county, then by posting one copy of the summons for four weeks at the court-house door of the county, and two copies in public places in the township where the land is situated.

SEC. 3550. Twenty days after the entry of judgment the District Attorney must file in the office of the Register, and in the Recorder's office of the county in which the land is situated, certified copies thereof.

SEC. 3551. The holder of the certificate of purchase may, at any time before such filing, pay to the Sheriff the amount due the State, and the costs of suit that have accrued up to the time of payment; whereupon the District Attorney must dismiss the suit or vacate the judgment, and the purchaser or holder of the certificate of purchase is restored to his rights in the premises.

SEC. 3552. A judgment against the purchaser binds the assignee, unless the notice of the assignment was filed with the Register before the commencement of the action.

SEC. 3554. After judgment foreclosing the interest of the purchaser or the holder of the certificate has been entered, and the certified copies filed, the land is again subject to entry and sale.

SEC. 3555. Upon the rendition of a judgment foreclosing the interest of the purchaser or of his assigns in the land, and annulling the certificate of purchase, judgment for costs must be entered against the defendant; but if execution issued thereon is returned not satisfied, the judgment and costs must be paid from the principal or interest paid by the purchaser at the time of the original location.

SEC. 3556. Any person having a conveyance of the whole or any portion of the lands described in any certificate of purchase, to annul which suit has been commenced, but to whom the certificate has never been surrendered, may defend such action; and if it appears to the court that he is entitled to any portion of the lands described and the holder of such certificate does not pay the amount due, the court must order the certificate annulled and a new one to issue to such person upon payment into court by him of the amount due the State upon the



whole tract: and such person is thereupon entitled to two certified copies of the decree, one of which he must file in the County Recorder's office, and the other with the Register.

ACT APPROVED MARCH 7, 1881.

SECTION 1. In all cases where the title of purchasers of land from the State has been foreclosed, or attempted to be foreclosed, or that may hereafter be foreclosed, for non-payment of interest, said purchasers, their executors, administrators, or successors in interest, shall have twelve months after said foreclosures are or have been completed, within which to redeem such land by paying to the County Treasurer, for the benefit of the fund, or parties entitled thereto, all delinquent interest, and interest that would have accrued in case there had been no foreclosure; also, all costs of foreclosure to be paid to the fund, or the parties who paid said costs. When said payments are made, and indorsed on the certificate of purchase, specifying the amount paid as interest and for costs, and duly reported to the Register of the Land Office, the annulments shall be canceled by said officer, and the rights of the purchasers shall thereby be fully restored.

#### REFUNDING OF MONEY PAID FOR SCHOOL LANDS.

SEC. 3571. If any land sold is not the property of the State the holder of the certificate of purchase or patent may receive in exchange therefor from the Register a certificate showing the amount paid and the class of land upon which the payment was made.

SEC. 3572. If the land sold was swamp and overflowed the County Auditor of the county in which the land is situated must, upon the surrender to him of the certificate mentioned in Section 3571, draw his warrant, in favor of the person surrendering such certificate, for the amount therein specified, upon the Treasurer of the county, who must pay the same out of the swamp and overflowed land fund of the district in which the land is situated. If the land sold was not swamp and overflowed, the Controller of State, upon the surrender to him of such certificate, must draw his warrant in favor of the person surrendering the same, for the amount therein specified, upon the Treasurer of State, who must pay the same out of the fund into which the purchase money was paid.

## PURCHASE OF LANDS WHICH HAVE REVERTED TO THE STATE THROUGH NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 3788. When State lands, upon which the full purchase price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre has not been paid, and the deed therefor to the State provided for in Section 3785 has been forwarded to and filed with the Surveyor-General, the said lands shall again become subject to entry and sale, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, as apply to other State lands of like character, except that the former possessors of the lands thus deeded to the State, their heirs or assigns, shall be preferred purchasers thereof for the period of six months after the deeds are filed with the Surveyor-General; but the Surveyor-General shall not permit an entry, or make a sale of any lands thus deeded to the State, except upon the previous payment into the State Treasury, as other moneys are required to be paid therein, in addition to the price of said lands as compared with the price fixed for other State lands of like character, by the person or persons proposing to make the entry or purchase, of a sum equal to the delinquent taxes, penalties, costs and accruing costs, by virtue whereof the State became a purchaser of the lands thus sought to be entered or purchased, and also all delinquent taxes, penalties and costs which may have accrued upon such lands prior to and subsequent to the date of the sale to the State in pursuance of which the State received a deed therefor. The money thus paid into the Treasury shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in Section 3816; *provided*, that the moneys received for twenty per cent of the purchase money and accruing interest, together with the principal, in case of full payment on the lands, shall be distributed by the Surveyor-General, in the manner now provided by law for such distribution.

SEC. 3897. Whenever the State shall become the owner of any property sold for taxes, and the deed to the State has been filed with the Controller, as provided in Section 3785, the Controller may thereupon, by a written authorization, direct the Tax Collector of the county, or city and county, to sell the property, or any part thereof as in his judgment he shall deem advisable, in the manner following: He must give notice of such sale by first publishing a notice for at least three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting a notice in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county, for the same period. Such notices must state specifically the place of, and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of the authorization received from the Controller. At the time set for

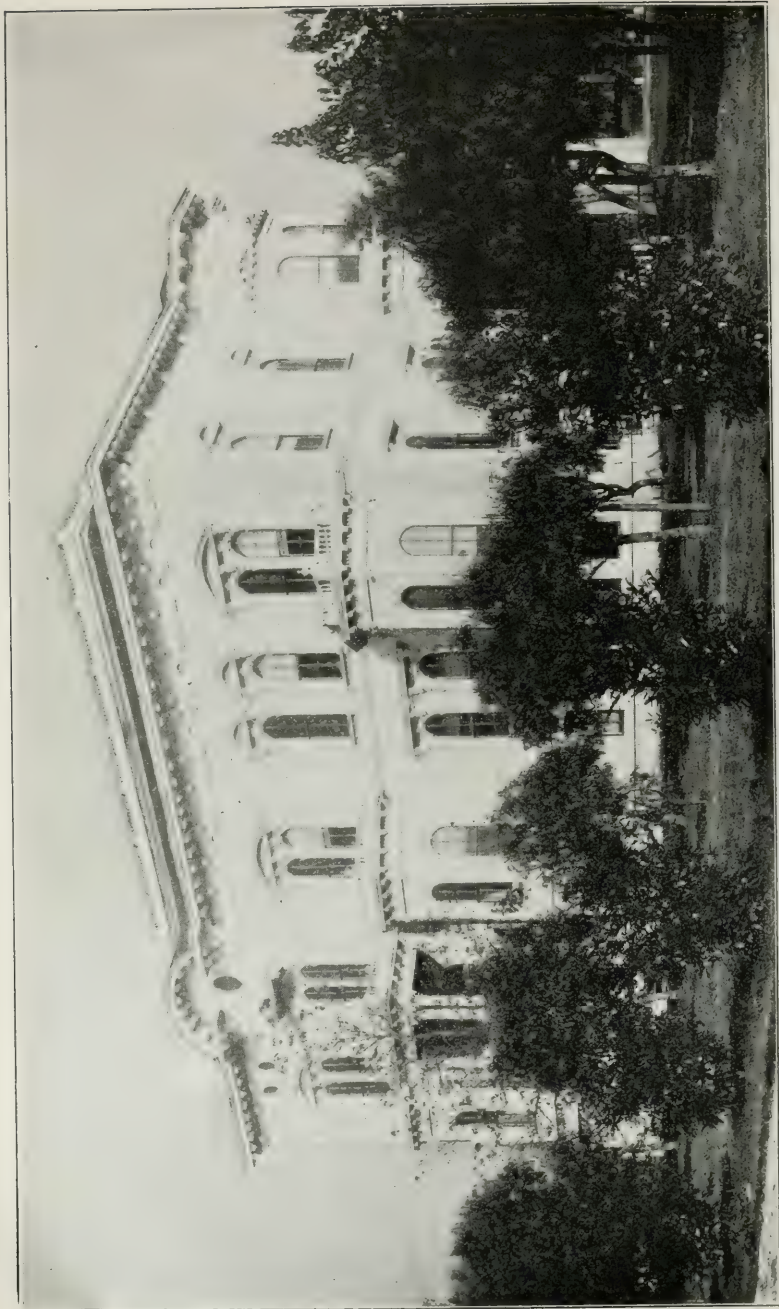
such sale, the Tax Collector must sell the property described in the Controller's authorization, and said notices, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in lawful money of the United States; but no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all interests, costs, penalties and expenses up to the date of such sale. The expense of the publication of the notice herein required shall be a charge against the county.











STATE PRINTING OFFICE, SACRAMENTO.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Superintendent of State Printing

FOR THE

FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS

FROM

JULY 1, 1902, TO JUNE 30, 1904



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING.  
1905.





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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

FOR THE

FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR,

JULY 1, 1902, TO JUNE 30, 1903.

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# REPORT OF STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 15, 1903.

To HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of the State of California:*

SIR: Pursuant to law, I herewith present a record of the complete transactions of the State Printing Office for the fifty-fourth fiscal year, which report shows in detail all the items of expense attending the State printing, and all the expenses of the office, including repairs and the purchase of materials of all kinds. During the first half of the fiscal year the office was under the administration of my predecessor, Hon. A. J. Johnston, and so far as possible this report is made up to show the business of the office during his incumbency, as well as that transacted under my management.

## LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

The Legislature, thirty-fourth session, appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for preliminary work of the thirty-fifth session, and at the beginning of the fifty-fourth year, July 1, 1902, there was a balance of that appropriation amounting to \$4,836.50. Of this sum, \$4,765.65 was used during the year 1902 for preliminary work. The Legislature, thirty-fifth session, appropriated \$85,000 for its printing, and \$77,563.36 was expended for materials and labor during the session and for printing the Statutes and other work required after the close of the session. In addition, two items were paid for from the contingent fund, aggregating \$168.50, as shown in the table following. The gross cost of all legislative printing and binding was therefore \$82,497.51, being \$2,360.49 less than the cost for legislative printing for the thirty-fourth session.

Following is a detailed statement of all legislative printing, and the cost thereof:



## LEGISLATIVE PRINTING—THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION.

	Senate.	Assembly.
Bills .....	\$7,173 10	\$7,093 40
Amended Bills .....	3,599 05	4,173 80
Substitute Bills .....	277 00	
Reprinted Bills .....	2,578 35	7,177 90
Reprinted Constitutional Amendments .....	158 15	143 60
Reprinted Journals .....	802 15	693 60
Reprinted Concurrent Resolutions .....	258 70	537 90
Reprinted Joint Resolutions .....	28 55	25 10
Reprinted History .....		374 40
Reprinted File .....		23 75
Engrossed Bills .....	965 15	1,082 25
Enrolled Bills .....	842 00	1,195 50
Concurrent Resolutions .....	974 40	651 50
Joint Resolutions .....	72 90	88 10
Constitutional Amendments .....	157 60	216 15
Daily Journals .....	3,739 30	4,641 30
Corrected Journals .....	685 30	926 10
Daily File .....	1,276 10	1,771 20
Daily History .....	1,672 30	3,759 15
Miscellaneous Chapters .....	68 40	50 85
Bill Chapters .....	279 30	346 05
Binding 6 vols. San Francisco Register .....	12 00	
Binding 10 vols. Senate and Assembly Bills .....	19 25	
Binding 5 vols. Approved Journals .....	15 00	15 00
Binding 4 vols. Enrolled Bills .....	12 00	
Binding 4 vols. Reports .....		9 75
1,250 copies Handbook .....	734 00	734 00
1,000 copies Governor Pardee's Inaugural .....	91 00	
1,000 copies Governor Gage's Message .....		423 00
Miscellaneous printing .....	782 10	2,585 50
Totals .....	\$27,273 15	\$38,738 85
		Legislature.
480 Appendix to Journals of 1903, 3 vols. each .....		\$1,908 00
2,250 Statutes of 1903 .....		4,520 00
500 Final History .....		998 00
480 Assembly Journals .....		2,102 50
480 Senate Journals .....		1,575 00
Miscellaneous printing .....		447 86
Total .....		\$11,551 36
		Assembly Contingent.
1,100 Committee Reports on Prisons .....		\$150 00
Programs, Washington's Birthday .....		18 50
Total .....		\$168 50

## Summary.

Senate .....	\$27,273 15
Assembly .....	38,738 85
Legislature .....	11,551 36
Assembly Contingent .....	168 50
Total .....	\$77,731 86

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE PRINTING.

The following table shows the amount of printing executed for the several departments of State, the first column of figures showing the work done during A. J. Johnston's administration, and the second column indicating the amount of work done during the incumbency of W. W. Shannon:

Department.	July 1, 1902, to Jan. 4, 1903.	Jan. 5, 1903, to June 30, 1903.	Total.
Adjutant-General	\$520 85	\$3,479 15	\$4,000 00
Attorney-General	1,317 75	1,408 25	2,726 00
Board of Examiners	75 00	175 00	250 00
Board of Horticulture	2,500 00	1,500 00	4,000 00
Board of Health	132 00	832 50	964 50
Board of Equalization	220 75	1,051 00	1,271 75
Board of Dental Examiners	71 25	117 75	189 00
Board of Pharmacy	70 00		70 00
Bank Commissioners		18 00	18 00
Building and Loan Commissioners	121 75		121 75
California Polytechnic School		249 25	249 25
Capitol Commissioners	26 50		26 50
Code Commission	1,660 00	1,440 00	3,100 00
Controller	2,168 50	963 25	3,131 75
Commissioner of Public Works	517 50	8 00	525 50
Dairy Bureau	442 75		442 75
Department of Highways	288 50	81 50	370 00
Débris Commission		132 00	132 00
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum	209 00	100 00	309 00
Executive Department	383 50	334 00	717 50
Fish Commissioners	570 25	118 50	688 75
Home for Adult Blind	150 00	100 00	250 00
Home for Feeble-Minded Children	485 50	281 00	766 50
Harbor Commissioners—San Diego	29 00	89 00	118 00
Harbor Commissioners—San Francisco		850 00	850 00
Insurance Commissioner	260 25	504 50	764 75
Labor Commissioner	790 00	460 00	1,250 00
Lick Observatory		5,000 00	5,000 00
Lunacy Commission	1,534 75	1,162 15	2,696 90
Legislative, preliminary	4,119 46	646 19	4,765 65
Mining Bureau	1,770 65	3,229 35	5,000 00
Normal School—Los Angeles	122 50	583 25	705 75
Normal School—Chico	120 75	409 25	530 00
Normal School—San José	715 50	250 00	965 50
Normal School—San Diego	88 75	304 50	393 25
Normal School—San Francisco	7 75	510 25	518 00
Preston School of Industry	23 50	266 25	289 75
Pilot Commissioners		17 50	17 50
Prison Directors		725 00	725 00
Railroad Commissioners		1,100 00	1,100 00
State Agricultural Society	3,000 00	2,500 00	5,500 00
State Prison—Folsom	700 00	250 00	950 00
State Prison—San Quentin	851 75	589 75	1,441 50
State Board of Education		5 25	5 25
State University	5,250 00	5,000 00	10,250 00
State Treasurer	394 00	294 00	688 00
Secretary of State	2,134 25	3,872 00	6,006 25
Secretary of State—Constitutional Amendments	1,200 00		1,200 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,154 00	4,846 00	8,000 00
Superintendent of State Printing	461 00	350 00	811 00
Superintendent of State Printing—Lithographing	2,247 16	511 15	2,758 31
Supreme Court	811 50	1,433 50	2,245 00
Surveyor-General	263 75	542 75	806 50
Trustees of State Library	1,193 50	1,493 00	2,686 50
Whittier State School	62 00	114 00	176 00
Yosemite Commissioners	105 00	26 00	131 00
Veterinary Medical Board	90 50	7 50	98 00
Totals	\$43,432 62	\$50,331 24	\$93,763 86

## DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.

The entire expense of the office for the year was \$157,811.56, distributed as follows:

	1902.	1903.
Employés' wages and salaries, State printing .....	\$28,396 90	\$85,132 80
Paper .....	8,192 60	11,834 37
Cardboard .....	134 45	339 05
Envelopes .....	242 40	327 22
Engraving and printing .....	1,902 66	1,138 17
Lithographing .....	349 50	622 89
Press-room supplies .....	605 42	2,328 85
Bindery supplies .....	1,628 36	2,064 44
Permanent material .....	639 30	1,922 95
Expressage, postage, drayage, telephone, telegraphing and contingent expenses .....	417 29	1,373 81
Repairs, plumbing and improvements .....	309 45	226 90
Machinist supplies and motive power .....	791 80	784 86
Stable and messenger expense .....	325 70	260 00
Electro-room supplies .....	468 29	-----
Gas .....	272 34	730 21
Ice .....	80 50	15 15
Insurance .....	2,600 00	-----
Coal .....	194 22	428 84
Water .....	90 00	90 00
Lumber .....	37 69	12 18
Indexing (Statutes, Journals, etc.) .....	-----	500 00
Totals .....	\$47,678 87	\$110,132 69

Of wages and salaries during 1903, \$20,982.25 was charged to State printing and \$64,150.55 was charged to legislative printing.

In addition, the sum of \$147.00 was paid for advertising, from the Official Advertising Fund.

## PURCHASES OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND ENVELOPES.

The following shows in detail the purchases of paper, cardboard, and envelopes:

*Paper—1902.*

50 reams 36-lb. Double Folio .....	\$153 00
15 reams Map Bond .....	150 00
2 reams 20-lb. Bond .....	7 60
2 reams Antique Princess .....	26 00
2 reams Cover Paper .....	12 80
2 reams 16-lb. Bond .....	6 08
2 reams 24-lb. Colored Folio .....	5 76
10 reams 24-lb. Demy .....	} 73 53
15 reams 22-lb. Folio .....	
2 reams Glazed Paper .....	10 00
5 reams G. B. Tissue .....	8 75
6 reams 50-lb. Cover Paper .....	19 20
52½ reams 65-lb. H. T. Paper .....	275 12
10 reams 40x48, 150-lb. Manila .....	63 75
10 reams 36x48, 60-lb. News .....	23 10
5 reams 16-lb. Bond .....	18 40

Amount carried forward ..... \$853 09

Amount brought forward .....	\$853 09
2 reams 23x29 Olivette Special Cover .....	24 00
11 reams 28-lb. Special Bond .....	63 30
13 reams 25-lb. Special Bond .....	
21 reams 14-lb. Linen .....	104 50
36 reams 16-lb. Linen .....	
4 reams 20-lb. Linen .....	2 25
¼ ream Large Comb. Marble .....	
1 ream Matrix Paper .....	10 00
1 ream Matrix Paper .....	20 00
1 ream Embossed Onion Skin .....	2 25
2 reams Glazed Paper .....	12 00
20 reams 24-lb. Demy .....	70 80
1 ream Extra Tissue .....	1 50
3 reams 44-lb. Ledger .....	145 83
3 reams 54-lb. Ledger .....	
5 reams 36-lb. Ledger .....	65 00
10 reams 50-lb. Cover Paper, gray .....	
5 reams 50-lb. Cover Paper, blue .....	175 44
5 reams 50-lb. Cover Paper, green .....	
43 reams 24-lb. Linen Paper .....	22 10
1,000 sheets No. 21 special Bond Folio .....	
Total .....	<u>\$1,572 06</u>

*Book Paper—1902.*

750 reams 44-lb. Book .....	\$1,963 50
230 $\frac{12}{20}$ reams 44-lb. Book .....	603 69
24 $\frac{3}{20}$ reams 40-lb. Book .....	12,391 lbs.
38 $\frac{1}{20}$ reams 50-lb. Book .....	
64 $\frac{19}{20}$ reams 60-lb. Book .....	
33 $\frac{15}{20}$ reams 60-lb. Book .....	
24 $\frac{2}{20}$ reams 80-lb. Book .....	
16 $\frac{8}{20}$ reams 100-lb. Book .....	620 46
237 reams 44-lb. Book .....	
26 $\frac{15}{20}$ reams 44-lb. Book .....	70 03
21 $\frac{11}{20}$ reams 120-lb. Book .....	2,603 lbs
2 $\frac{1}{20}$ reams 42-lb. Book .....	
13 $\frac{9}{20}$ reams 50-lb. Book .....	6,810 lbs.
8 reams 60-lb. Book .....	
18 reams 48-lb. Book .....	405 20
37 $\frac{2}{20}$ reams 65-lb. Book .....	
47 $\frac{12}{20}$ reams 50-lb. Book .....	9 60
4 reams 24-lb. Book .....	
16 $\frac{13}{20}$ reams 56-lb. Book .....	6,336 lbs.
101 $\frac{1}{20}$ reams 56-lb. Book .....	
15 reams 80-lb. Book, special enameled .....	108 00
22 reams Book, extra enameled .....	176 00
17 $\frac{24}{20}$ reams 65-lb , 25x38 half-tone .....	88 64
103 $\frac{1}{4}$ reams 44-lb. Book .....	270 31
75 reams 48-lb. Book, half-tone .....	288 00
15 reams 50-lb. Book .....	4,396 lbs.
70 reams 28-lb. Book .....	
19 reams 30-lb. Book .....	
31 reams 36-lb. Book .....	
100 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 48-lb. Book, half-tone .....	337 68
22 reams 100-lb. Book, 24x38 .....	130 90
Total .....	<u>\$6,620 54</u>



*Paper—1903.*

2 reams 18-lb. Reliance Bond .....	\$5 58
50 reams 16-lb. Bond .....	124 00
4 reams Bond Folio, blue.....	14 60
28 reams 12-lb. Flat Letter .....	}
44 reams 22-lb. Folio .....	
48 reams 24-lb. Folio .....	
26 reams 24-lb. Demy .....	
10 reams 28-lb. Demy .....	
7½ reams 75 lb. Ledger.....	}
8 reams 28-lb. Ledger.....	
8 reams 40-lb. Ledger.....	
4,000 sheets 21-lb. Bond Cap .....	265 56
7,500 sheets 21-lb. Bond Folio.....	42 00
4,000 sheets 21-lb. Bond Royal .....	136 00
6,500 sheets 25-lb. Bond Double Royal.....	81 20
34 reams 24-lb. Double Cap.....	318 50
20 reams 28-lb. Eureka Folio .....	110 16
104 sheets, 14x17 genuine Parchment .....	72 24
126 reams 18-lb. Folio, standard .....	57 20
11 reams 32-lb. Double Cap.....	306 14
18 reams 22-lb. Folio.....	43 82
3½ reams Grass Bleached Tissue .....	49 30
20 reams 40x48, 150-lb. Jute Wrapping .....	8 58
55 reams 16-lb. Bond .....	172 50
54½ reams 32-lb. Paragon Double Cap .....	136 40
1 piece 1-lb. Huethe patent Parchment .....	224 28
1 piece 3-lb Huethe patent Parchment .....	1 50
84½ reams 36-lb. Double Cap.....	1 20
25 reams 28-lb. Double Cap .....	}
14 reams 32-lb. Flat Cap .....	
10 reams 22-lb., 34-lb., 40-lb. Bond Folio, best.....	437 70
11 reams 32-lb. Double Cap.....	57 79
5 reams 16 lb. best Bond Folio.....	83 30
6 reams 12-lb. Royal Flat Cap.....	45 40
43 reams 12-lb. Royal Flat Cap.....	18 25
7 reams 24-lb. Royal Double Cap.....	}
2 reams 16-lb. Bond Folio, best.....	
7 reams 22-lb. Folio .....	
3½ reams Grass Bleached Tissue .....	7 30
1½ reams 88-lb. 24x38 Ledger .....	19 86
1½ reams 54-lb. 20x28 Ledger .....	8 58
3½ reams 54-lb. 20x28 Ledger .....	33 00
5 reams 16-lb. Bond Folio, best .....	20 25
4 reams Glazed Medium, assorted .....	47 25
5 reams 72-lb. 23x36 Ledger .....	18 25
5 reams 150-lb. 40x48 Jute Wrapping.....	24 00
351½ reams 28-lb. Double Cap .....	90 00
5 reams 150-lb. 40x48 Rope Manila .....	43 13
10¼ reams 24-lb. Folio .....	836 81
55 sheets Whatman's Drawing, H. P. extra .....	75 13
54½ reams 28-lb. Double Cap.....	34 44
20 sheets Waterman's Double Elephant .....	13 75
60 sheets Ruskin Vellum .....	130 66
	4 00
	7 80
Total .....	\$4,784 33

*Book Paper—1903.*

1,362 $\frac{9}{20}$ reams 44-lb. Book .....	\$3,566 91
67 $\frac{1}{4}$ reams 80-lb. Extra Enameled (for Blue Book) .....	538 00
200 reams 65-lb. Book .....	773 50
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 65-lb Book .....	41 00
672 reams 44-lb. Book .....	1,759 30
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 24x38 Book .....	101 43
69 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 56-lb. 24x38 Book .....	269 90
Total .....	<u>\$7,050 04</u>

*Cardboard—1902.*

300 sheets Parchment Bristol .....	\$18 00
1 bundle 60-lb. Strawboard .....	1 10
20 bundles Pulpboard .....	35 00
50 sheets Blue Railroad .....	1 75
120 sheets Parchment Bristol .....	6 60
875 sheets Tough Check .....	43 75
300 sheets Railroad .....	10 50
500 sheets 3-ply White Bristol .....	16 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets Cardboard, special cut .....	1 75
Total .....	<u>\$134 45</u>

*Cardboard—1903.*

40 bundles No. 25 Strawboard .....	\$90 00
50 bundles No. 30 Strawboard .....	
2 bundles No. 60 Strawboard (\$2.00) .....	
40 bundles Tarboard .....	47 25
500 sheets 3-ply White Bristol .....	16 00
500 sheets 8-ply Blanks .....	25 00
500 sheets 4-ply Bristol .....	20 00
5,000 No. 6 Tags, \$2.50; 1 sheet genuine Parchment, \$0.75 .....	3 25
300 sheets Parchment Bristol .....	16 50
300 sheets 120-lb. Bristol .....	13 50
1,000 sheets 120-lb. Bristol .....	50 00
400 sheets 140-lb. Bristol .....	24 00
300 sheets Parchment Bristol .....	16 50
300 sheets Tagboard .....	4 50
125 sheets Princess .....	6 25
500 sheets Crane's Bond .....	6 30
Total .....	<u>\$339 05</u>

*Envelopes—1902.*

1,000 No. 6, Scarf Manila .....	\$2 60
10,000 603-10 .....	19 40
25,000 603-6 .....	28 50
10,000 603-9 .....	18 70
10,000 603-10 .....	19 40
100,000 603-6 .....	114 00
10,000 603-12 .....	28 30
5,000 No. 6, P. L. S. Med. ....	11 50
Total .....	<u>\$242 40</u>

*Envelopes—1903.*

5,000 Sterling Briser .....	\$17 50
5,000 Blue Bond, 6¼ .....	12 50
1,000 603-10 .....	19 40
100,000 603-6 .....	114 00
10,000 Coin .....	10 00
1,500 No. 6, Blue Reliance Bond .....	4 05
500 No. 10, Linen .....	3 00
5,000 No. 6, Imperial Parchment .....	18 75
15,000 603-10 .....	29 10
200 No. 45, Class .....	2 70
250 No. 75 .....	4 00
10,000 No. 11, Manila .....	26 00
1,000 No. 6¼, Blue Bond .....	2 00
10,000 No. 6¾ .....	14 50
1,000 Clasp, 6-9 .....	8 00
5,000 Clasp, 6½-10 .....	8 00
2,000 No. 70, Merchandise .....	13 88
2,250 No. 6¼, M. C. Gluick .....	8 44
10,000 603-6 .....	11 40
Total .....	\$327 22

## INVENTORY OF STOCK.

Following is a complete inventory of paper, cardboard, envelopes, and merchandise stock on hand June 30, 1903:

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
<i>Book Paper.</i>				
24 x 38	44 lbs.	Book .....	111	
25 x 38	44 "	Book .....	363	
24 x 38	48 "	Patent Enamel Book .....	7	
25 x 38	65 "	Book .....	21	
24 x 38	80 "	Enamel Book .....	61	400
25 x 38	80 "	Enamel Book .....	9	250
24 x 38	100 "	Book (3 cases cut in half) .....	14	125
28 x 42	100 "	Book .....		150
28 x 42	100 "	Antique Laid .....	8	
25 x 38	60 "	Book (Regal tint) .....	292	
<i>Bond Paper.</i>				
14 x 17	21 lbs.	Crane's, white .....		60
14 x 17	21 "	Crane's, colored .....		1,600
14 x 17	21 "	Imperial, colored .....	1	100
14 x 17	21 "	Reliance, colored .....		90
14 x 17	21 "	Agawam, colored .....		300
17 x 22	16 "	English, colored .....		400
17 x 22	16 "	Reliance, colored .....	3	475
17 x 22	21 "	Crane's, white .....		260
17 x 22	21 "	Strathmore, white .....	8	
19 x 24	21 "	Strathmore, white .....	8	
19 x 24	24 "	O. P. S., colored .....	3	125
17 x 28	20 "	Standard, colored .....		150
17 x 28	20 "	O. P. S., colored .....		200
17 x 28	20 "	Reliance, colored .....		350
17 x 28	20 "	Standard, white .....	1	
17 x 28	20 "	Ardmore, white .....	1	235
17 x 28	21 "	Strathmore, white .....	3	
22 x 34	40 "	Royal, white .....	8	125
24 x 38	28 "	Strathmore, white .....	11	200

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
<i>Brief Paper.</i>				
21 x 29	60 lbs.	Brief Paper	17	200
<i>Cardboard.</i>				
22½ x 28½	120 lbs.	Bristol, assorted colors		175
22½ x 28½	120 "	Bristol, white		570
22½ x 28½	100 "	Bristol, white parchment		75
22½ x 28½	120 "	Bristol, white parchment		80
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol, white		35
21 x 33	3½-ply	Wedding Bristol		20
22 x 28		China, assorted colors		1,185
22 x 28	6-ply	Railroad, assorted colors		655
22 x 28	6-ply	Tough Check, white		210
22 x 28	3½-ply	Tough Check, assorted colors		685
22 x 28	8-ply	Blanks, white		500
<i>Cover Paper.</i>				
20 x 25	35 lbs.	Cover	43	215
20 x 25	50 "	Cover	17	100
20 x 25	60 "	Cover		150
23 x 39	60 "	Cover		30
21 x 29	80 "	Brief Cover	11	400
17 x 31	36 "	Legal Cover		145
<i>Envelopes.</i>				
No. 2	XXX	Coin		9,000
No. 5	XX	Linen Baronial		200
No. 6	XXX	Imperial Parchment		3,250
No. 6		Bank Parchment		7,750
No. 6	XX	P. L. S. Linen		2,125
No. 6		Standard Bond, No. 30		5,000
No. 6		Blue Reliance Bond, No. 16		750
No. 6	XX	Blue Laid		4,500
No. 6	XXX	White		6,500
No. 6½	XXX	White		5,500
No. 7	XXX	White		69,000
No. 8	XXX	White		9,500
No. 9	XXX	White		2,750
No. 10	XXX	White		3,000
No. 11	XXX	White		2,250
No. 12	XXX	White		3,000
No. 14	XXX	White		500
No. 3		Manila Pamphlet, open end		23,000
No. 50	XXXX	Columbian Merchandise, Manila		200
No. 55	XXXX	Columbian Merchandise, Manila		250
No. 70	XXXX	Columbian Merchandise, Manila		750
<i>Flat Paper.</i>				
10 x 16	10 lbs.	Letter, Palo Alto		150
10 x 16	12 "	Letter, Palo Alto	25	300
14 x 17	12 "	Cap Royal	7	350
17 x 28	24 "	Double Cap, Palo Alto	6	
17 x 28	28 "	Double Cap, No. 1 Writing	7	
17 x 28	28 "	Double Cap, Railroad Manila	2	75
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Union Lithograph Mills	33	
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Paragon	21	475
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Parsons		300
17 x 28	36 "	Double Cap, Eureka	18	
17 x 28	36 "	Double Cap, Bay City	6	350
17 x 28	36 "	Double Cap, Parsons	5	
17 x 28	36 "	Double Cap, Oakland	3	150
17 x 28	40 "	Double Cap, Eureka	12	425
16 x 21	20 "	Demy, Brown	2	200
16 x 21	24 "	Demy, Eureka	18	100
16 x 21	24 "	Demy, Palo Alto	2	
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Palo Alto	9	200
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Islington		225
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Oakland	24	



## INVENTORY OF STOCK—Continued.

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
<i>Flat Paper—Continued.</i>				
17 x 22	22 lbs.	Folio, Reliance .....	4	75
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Eureka .....	3	325
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Palo Alto .....	6	25
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Royal .....	4	275
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, colored, Standard .....	4	250
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Bay City .....	2	
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Champion .....	4	400
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Florence .....	41	225
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Eureka .....	19	450
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Old Berkshire .....		65
18 x 23	36 "	Medium .....	6	200
19 x 24	28 "	Royal, Champion .....	1	240
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Columbia .....		125
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Royal .....	17	125
<i>Glazed Paper.</i>				
20 x 25		Glazed Paper, assorted colors .....	4	200
<i>Gummed Paper.</i>				
17 x 22		Gummed Folio, white .....		100
20 x 25		Gummed, assorted colors .....	5	260
<i>Manila Paper.</i>				
8 x 17½	9 lbs.	Manila .....	108	
36 x 48	200 "	Manila .....	3	100
40 x 48	150 "	Manila .....	7	250
48-inch		Detail, Manila .....	40 lbs.	
48-inch		Roll Manila .....	185 "	
<i>News Paper.</i>				
36 x 48	60 lbs.	News .....	1	250
46 x 46	70 "	News .....		250
<i>Ledger Paper.</i>				
16 x 21	28 lbs.	Demy, Sterling .....		450
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Royal .....	4	85
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Weston's .....		275
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Weston's .....	2	50
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Title .....	1	395
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Royal .....	1	350
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Brown's .....	1	
20 x 28	54 "	Super Royal, Brown's .....	1	
20 x 28	54 "	Super Royal, Royal .....		70
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Brown's .....	1	350
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Archive .....		300
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Sterling .....	1	25
23 x 31	75 "	Imperial, Government .....	5	440
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Whiting .....		280
24 x 38	88 "	Double Royal, Brown's .....		410
27 x 40	125 "	Double Elephant, Brown's .....		55
<i>Linen Paper.</i>				
17 x 22	14 lbs.	Cream Laid .....	19	425
17 x 22	20 "	Cream Laid .....	5	
17 x 22	16 "	Ben Franklin Bond .....	30	425
17 x 22	20 "	Imperial Parchment .....		265
17 x 22	20 "	Perfect Bond .....	3	200
17 x 22	20 "	Ardmore .....	29	
17 x 22	20 "	American Flax .....	30	
17 x 22	24 "	Old Homestead Bond .....	9	
19 x 24	24 "	Savoy .....	4	
17 x 28	24 "	American Flax .....	2	250
24 x 38	25 "	Sterling .....	2	150

## INVENTORY OF STOCK—Continued.

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
17 x 22		French Folio	5	
28 x 42	40 lbs.	Map Bond	1	215
32 x 40	36 "	Map Bond	9	100
22½ x 32		Silver Paper		370
No. 4		Shipping Tags		9,000
No. 5		Shipping Tags		7,000
20 x 30		Tissue Paper	4	
40 x 48	150 lbs.	Wrapping Paper	18	125
<i>Ruled Shelf Stock.</i>				
16 x 21	24 lbs.	Demy, Eureka	Cost of ruling, \$0.75	
17 x 22	18 "	Folio, Florence	" "	250
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Eureka	" "	125
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Palo Alto	" "	375
17 x 28	28 "	Double Cap, Oakland	" "	
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Standard	" "	170
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Eureka	" "	250
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Oakland	" "	315
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Paragon	" "	250
17 x 28	32 "	Double Cap, Paragon	" "	350
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, American Flax	" "	100
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, O. H. Bond	" "	
17 x 22	16 "	Bond, English	" "	8
17 x 28	21 "	Bond, Strathmore	" "	1
24 x 38	44 "	Book (obsolete)	" "	200
			4	250
<i>Printed Stock.</i>				
32 x 46	120 lbs.	Book (12,000 Political Maps in colors)	12	
36 x 48		Manila (stock for 1700 document envelopes, cut and scored but not printed), \$3.00.		
		600 Payrolls, Hospitals, cost \$9.00.		

*Stock on Hand in Commissary Department—June 30, 1903, 5 p. m.*

6 Lamp Chimneys.	9 assorted Form Keys.
6 Feather Dusters.	1 14-inch Spatula.
40 sheets Blotter.	3 Hand Bellows.
4 Dust Brooms and Handles.	1 Hand Duster.
4 Letter Clips.	4 cans special Marking Ink (4 gallons).
1 Whetstone.	9 Leather Planers.
2 Drinking Cups.	7 Mallets.
30 Lye Brushes, assorted sizes, hard.	6 Hand Brushes.
24 Lye Brushes, assorted sizes, soft.	4 Dustpans.
27 balls White Cotton Twine.	6 Globes (electric), 16 c. p.
19 balls Grass Twine.	7 Sponges, small.
2 balls heavy Hemp Twine.	3 Sponges, large.
6 miscellaneous assortment of Shooting Sticks.	24 cakes Soap.
	83 rolls Toilet Paper.

*Stock on Hand in Electro Department—July 1, 1903.*

1,700 pounds Electro Metal.	½ pound Sulphur.
2,000 pounds Type Metal.	½ pound Sal Ammonia.
800 pounds Stereo Metal.	2 pounds Dextrine.
700 pounds Pig Lead.	1 pound Chalk.
380 Copper Anodes.	1 pound Alum.
35 pounds Graphite (Dixon's No. 643).	2 pounds ⅝ Wire Nails.
40 pounds Graphite.	8 gross ½ No. 3 Wood Screws.
100 pounds Tin Foil.	25 pounds White Wax.
650 feet Cherry Blocking.	25 pounds Yellow Wax.
60 feet Laminated Blocking.	25 pounds Spermaceti.
30 yards Stereo Drying Blanket.	25 pounds Zinc White.
3 yards Nickel Salts.	5 pounds Resin.
2 gallons Alcohol.	5 pounds Burgundy Pitch.
1 ream Stereo Backing Paper, 80-lb.	50 pounds Molding Composition.
1 ream Stereo Backing Paper, 40-lb.	40 pounds Pumice Stone.
1 ream Stereo Tissue Paper.	1 bbl. Bluestone (full).
½ pound Borax.	

## SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

## FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

The following tabulated statement indicates the transactions of the Text-Book Department for the fifty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903. The business for 1902 was under the administration of A. J. Johnston:

## EXPENDITURES.

	1902.	1903.
Wages and salaries .....	\$33,748 00	\$15,833 95
Paper and tarboard .....	11,305 94	3,323 73
Bindery supplies .....	13,099 20	130 73
Press-room supplies .....	3,016 80	118 50
Repairs, plumbing, and improvements .....	149 30	2 25
Machinist supplies and motive power .....	130 00	34 36
Horse and wagon expense .....	149 52	160 00
Gas .....	48 59	54 60
Water .....	180 00	
Ice .....		11 70
Advertising .....	31 69	
Lumber .....	2,276 98	
Coal .....	97 45	
Drayage and Capital telephone .....	85 00	20 00
Laundry .....	39 50	11 85
Buggy (one half to State Printing Department) .....		70 00
Totals .....	\$64,357 97	\$19,771 67

Total expenditures for the fifty-fourth fiscal year ..... \$84,129 64

## PURCHASES OF PAPER AND BINDER'S BOARD.

	1902.
314 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 80-lb. Book .....	\$1,749 73
504 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams 80-lb. Book .....	2,806 41
518 reams 80-lb. Book .....	2,880 08
504 reams 80-lb. Book .....	2,802 24
5 reams Jute Manila .....	55 00
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons Tarboard .....	100 70
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons Tarboard .....	911 78
Total .....	\$11,305 94
162 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 80-lb. Book .....	1903.
421 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 80-lb. Book .....	\$950 42
1 ton Tarboard .....	2,328 06
Total .....	45 25
	\$3,323 73

Total purchases of paper and binder's board—fifty-fourth fiscal year ..... \$14,629 67

## INVENTORY OF STOCK.

The total value of stock on hand in the Text-Book Department on January 5, 1903, is as follows, and was determined by inventory taken on that date:

Size.	Weight, lbs.		Reams.	Value.
26 x 41	80	School Book Paper.....	525	\$2,919 00
31 x 38	80	School Book Paper.....	510	2,835 60
31 x 41	80	School Book Paper.....	651	3,619 56
31 x 46	80	School Book Paper.....	990	5,504 40
21 x 29	60	Brief Paper.....	66	316 80
		Total value.....		\$15,195 36

The value of paper stock on hand in the Text-Book Department on June 30, 1903, is as follows:

Size.	Weight, lbs.		Reams.	Value.
32 x 42	80	Book (for New History).....	18	\$100 08
26 x 41	80	School Book Paper.....	437	2,329 72
31 x 38	80	School Book Paper.....	510	2,835 60
31 x 41	80	School Book Paper.....	651	3,619 56
31 x 46	80	School Book Paper.....	890	4,948 40
21 x 29	60	Brief Paper.....	6	28 80
		Total value.....		\$13,862 16

The total value of stock on hand is as follows:

	Jan. 5, 1903.	June 30, 1903.
Paper.....	\$15,195 36	\$13,862 16
Bindery stock.....	15,401 55	12,370 20
Gold leaf.....	400 00	262 50
Lumber.....	881 25	640 00
Totals.....	\$31,878 16	\$27,134 86



## FINISHED BOOKS IN WAREHOUSE.

Name of Book.	July 1, 1902.		Jan. 5, 1903.		June 30, 1903.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Revised First Reader.....	32,541	\$5,206 56	8,908	\$1,425 28	21,323	\$3,411 68
Revised Second Reader.....	24,123	6,754 44	3,808	1,064 84	7,771	2,175 88
Revised Third Reader.....	5,867	2,581 48	3,883	1,708 52	5,421	2,385 24
Revised Fourth Reader.....	4,134	2,191 02	1,321	700 13	7,664	4,061 92
Speller.....	11,866	2,966 50	12,076	3,019 00	8,760	2,190 00
Primary Number Lessons.....	10,845	2,169 00	291	58 20	17,670	3,534 00
Advanced Arithmetic.....	215	90 30	221	92 82	2,741	1,151 22
Lessons in Language.....	9,257	2,314 25	5,478	1,369 50	12,574	3,143 50
Revised English Grammar.....	6,941	3,262 27	9,234	4,339 98	6,158	2,894 26
United States History.....	706	494 20	3,337	2,335 90	1,977	1,383 90
Elementary Geography.....	13,098	6,549 00	43	21 50	9,217	4,608 50
Advanced Geography.....	16,875	17,212 50	6,292	6,417 84	3,567	3,638 34
Physiology.....	17,233	8,616 50	13,026	6,513 00	12,308	6,154 00
Civil Government.....	4,010	1,844 60	1,509	694 14	1,145	526 70
Old First Reader.....	401	60 15	391	58 65	381	57 15
Old Second Reader.....	7,814	2,578 62	7,811	2,577 63	7,807	2,576 31
Old Third Reader.....	1,900	1,026 00	1,627	878 58	1,593	860 22
Old Grammar.....	7,464	3,134 88	7,441	3,125 22	7,458	3,132 36
Totals.....	175,290	\$69,052 27	86,697	\$36,400 73	135,535	\$47,885 18

## BOOKS RECEIVED IN WAREHOUSE.

Commencing July 1, 1902, to and including January 4, 1903.

Name of Book.	No.	Value.
Third Reader.....	15,000	\$6,600 00
Fourth Reader.....	10,000	5,300 00
Speller.....	15,000	3,750 00
Primary Number Lessons.....	719	143 80
Arithmetic.....	16,274	6,835 08
Lessons in Language.....	9,953	2,488 25
Grammar.....	15,000	7,050 00
United States History.....	10,000	7,000 00
Elementary Geography.....	2,042	1,021 00
Totals.....	93,988	\$40,188 13

From January 5, 1903, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

Revised First Reader.....	20,062	\$3,209 92
Revised Second Reader.....	10,244	2,868 32
Revised Third Reader.....	5,758	2,533 52
Revised Fourth Reader.....	10,835	5,742 55
Primary Number Lessons.....	19,281	3,856 20
Advanced Arithmetic.....	7,079	2,973 18
Lessons in Language.....	10,047	2,511 75
Elementary Geography.....	12,730	6,365 00
Totals.....	96,036	\$30,060 44

## SALES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

The total sales of school text-books for the fifty-fourth fiscal year aggregate 229,779 copies, the revenue therefrom being \$91,415.66, as shown in detail below :

Name of Book.	No. Sold.	Amount.
Revised First Reader.....	31,280	\$5,004 80
Revised Second Reader.....	26,596	7,446 88
Revised Third Reader.....	21,204	9,329 76
Revised Fourth Reader.....	17,305	9,171 65
Speller.....	18,106	4,526 50
Primary Number Lessons.....	13,175	2,635 00
Advanced Arithmetic.....	20,827	8,747 34
Lessons in Language.....	16,683	4,170 75
Revised English Grammar.....	15,783	7,418 01
United States History.....	8,729	6,110 30
Elementary Geography.....	18,653	9,326 50
Advanced Geography.....	13,308	13,574 16
Physiology.....	4,925	2,462 50
Civil Government.....	2,865	1,317 90
Old First Reader.....	20	3 00
Old Second Reader.....	7	2 31
Old Third Reader.....	307	165 78
Old English Grammar.....	6	2 52
Totals.....	229,779	\$91,415 66

## UNFINISHED BOOKS.

The following table shows the number of unfinished books in the bindery on January 5, 1903, and on June 30, 1903:

Name of Book.	No. Copies Jan. 5, 1903.	No. Copies June 30, 1903.
Revised First Reader.....	50,000	29,938
Revised Second Reader.....	49,206	39,756
Revised Third Reader.....	25,000	19,242
Revised Fourth Reader.....	25,000	13,165
Primary Number Lessons.....	20,000	-----
Advanced Arithmetic.....	24,159	16,647
Lessons in Language.....	8,200	-----
Elementary Geography.....	13,056	-----
Civil Government.....	5,000	5,000
Revised English Grammar.....	-----	10,000
New United States History.....	-----	8,000
Advanced Geography.....	-----	10,000
Totals.....	219,621	151,748

## SUMMARY OF SCHOOL BOOK BUSINESS.

Number of books on hand July 1, 1902 .....	175,290
Number of books delivered to warehouse to June 30, 1903.....	190,024
	<u>365,314</u>
Number of books sold July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.....	229,779
Number of books on hand June 30, 1903.....	135,535
	<u>365,314</u>
Value of books on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$69,052 27
Value of books received to June 30, 1903 .....	70,248 57
	<u>\$139,300 84</u>
Value of books sold year ending June 30, 1903 .....	\$91,415 66
Value of books on hand June 30, 1903 .....	47,885 18
	<u>\$139,300 84</u>
Value of books on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$69,052 27
Cash in treasury to credit of fund July 1, 1902.....	3,514 97
	<u>\$72,567 24</u>
Value of books on hand January 5, 1903.....	\$36,400 73
Cash in treasury to credit of fund January 5, 1903.....	14,487 21
	<u>\$50,887 94</u>
Value of books on hand June 30, 1903 .....	\$47,885 18
Cash in treasury to credit of fund June 30, 1903 .....	16,733 31
	<u>\$64,618 49</u>
Unfinished books in Bindery July 1, 1902 .....	80,000
Unfinished books in Bindery June 30, 1903.....	151,748

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. SHANNON,  
Superintendent of State Printing.

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REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING

FOR THE

FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR,

JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

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# REPORT OF STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL., September 15, 1904.

To HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of the State of California:*

SIR: In obedience to law, I herewith present my annual report of the complete transactions of the State Printing Office for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904, showing in detail all the items of expense for State printing, and all the expenses of the office other than those relating to school text-books.

The appropriations for the several departments of State for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years are shown below, as are also the charges against the several appropriations during the fifty-fifth fiscal year, the balances credited to the fifty-sixth fiscal year, and the collections from officers and commissions having no appropriation for printing, the total amount for printing being \$55,143.55.

## PRINTING FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

Departments.	Appropriation 55th and 56th Fiscal Years.	Printing 55th Year.	Balance 56th Year.
Adjutant-General .....	\$3,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Attorney-General .....	5,200 00	2,594 25	2,605 75
Board of Examiners .....	500 00	190 75	309 25
Board of Horticulture .....	5,000 00	1,082 50	3,917 50
Board of Health .....	1,500 00	412 75	1,087 25
Board of Equalization .....	1,250 00	422 25	827 75
Board of Pharmacy .....	150 00	75 00	75 00
California Polytechnic School .....	500 00	248 75	251 25
Capitol Commissioners .....	50 00	24 50	25 50
Code Commission .....	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00
Commissioner of Public Works .....	500 00	87 50	412 50
Controller .....	5,000 00	1,128 25	3,871 75
Débris Commission .....	50 00	5 50	44 50
Department of Highways .....	500 00	32 25	467 75
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum .....	500 00	197 50	302 50
Executive Department .....	1,250 00	312 50	937 50
Fish Commissioners .....	1,000 00	361 25	638 75
Home for Adult Blind .....	500 00	250 00	250 00
Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	700 00	328 00	372 00
Harbor Commissioners—San Diego .....	100 00	16 25	83 75
Insurance Commissioner .....	1,500 00	750 00	750 00
Labor Commissioner .....	1,250 00	-----	1,250 00
Legislature, 36th session .....	5,000 00	207 50	4,792 50
Lunacy Commission .....	5,000 00	2,234 00	2,766 00
Mining Bureau .....	10,000 00	2,154 70	7,845 30
Normal School—Chico .....	800 00	360 00	440 00
Normal School—Los Angeles .....	900 00	92 75	807 25
Normal School—San Diego .....	800 00	285 00	515 00
Normal School—San Francisco .....	600 00	244 75	355 25
Normal School—San José .....	1,000 00	395 75	604 25
Preston School of Industry .....	250 00	37 50	212 50
Railroad Commissioners .....	2,200 00	1,094 45	1,105 55
State Agricultural Society .....	6,000 00	2,750 25	3,249 75
State Prison—Folsom .....	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
State Prison—San Quentin .....	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
State Board of Education .....	100 00	50 00	50 00
State University .....	12,000 00	3,576 50	8,423 50
State Treasurer .....	800 00	299 25	500 75
Secretary of State .....	10,000 00	4,464 25	5,535 75
Secretary of State—Constitutional Amendments .....	1,200 00	-----	1,200 00
Secretary of State—Blue Book .....	9,500 00	9,100 00	400 00
Superintendent of Public Instruction .....	12,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Superintendent of State Printing .....	700 00	266 25	433 75
Supreme Court Clerk .....	3,200 00	1,600 00	1,600 00
Supreme Court Commissioners .....	300 00	36 75	263 25
Surveyor-General .....	1,000 00	476 50	523 50
Veterinary Medical Board .....	100 00	-----	100 00
Whittier State School .....	250 00	47 75	202 25
Yosemite Valley Commissioners .....	500 00	120 50	379 50
Totals .....	\$119,200 00	\$47,914 15	\$71,285 85

## CASH BUSINESS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

Bank Commissioners .....	\$109 50
Building and Loan Commissioners .....	85 25
California Redwood Park Commission .....	9 50
Dairy Bureau .....	105 00
Home for Adult Blind .....	11 50
Home for Feeble-Minded Children .....	142 50
Normal School—San Francisco .....	9 00
State Board of Charities and Corrections .....	103 75
State Board of Dental Examiners .....	55 25
State Prison—Folsom .....	7 00
State Prison—San Quentin .....	585 00
Sutter's Fort Trustees .....	19 50
Text-Book Committee .....	128 00
Trustees of State Library .....	5,834 15
Veterinarian .....	10 25
Voting-Machine Commission .....	14 25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$7,229 40</b>

## EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditures of the office, including State printing, lithographing, legislative printing, and contingent funds, for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, were \$78,794.65, distributed as follows:

Employés' wages and salaries .....	\$47,863 00
Advertising .....	24 96
Bindery supplies .....	1,910 70
Cardboard .....	566 63
Coal .....	73 71
Electric lights .....	91 18
Electro supplies .....	3 76
Envelopes .....	825 88
Gas .....	410 97
Horse and wagon expense .....	379 77
Ice .....	50 17
Inks .....	376 50
Laundry .....	19 23
Lithographing and engraving .....	2,507 70
Lumber .....	10 54
Machinery supplies .....	299 06
Miscellaneous goods .....	210 46
Motive power .....	335 00
Oils, rollers, and rags .....	77 00
Plumbing and repairs .....	900 62
Paper .....	19,157 63
Press-room supplies .....	145 44
Postage, expressage, telephone, telegraphing, and contingent expenses .....	775 22
Printing and embossing .....	732 02
Type .....	986 96
Water .....	45 00
Warehouse supplies .....	15 54
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$78,794 65</b>



## PURCHASES OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, AND ENVELOPES.

Following is the detail of purchases of paper, cardboard and envelopes :

<i>Paper.</i>		
3 reams 20-lb. Coupon Bond Folio .....		\$16 20
1 ream Green Glazed Paper .....		5 35
292 $\frac{50}{100}$ reams 25 x 38 60-lb. H. T. Paper (for Blue Book) .....		1,314 52
33 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 50-lb. Book Paper .....		113 40
22 $\frac{4}{10}$ reams 50-lb. Book Paper .....		74 93
30 reams 16-lb. Blue Coupon Bond Folio .....		129 60
16 reams 28-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		49 28
16 reams 28-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		49 28
14 reams 28-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		43 12
14 reams 32-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		49 28
14 reams 32-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		49 28
14 reams 32-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		49 28
13 reams 32-lb. Standard Double Cap .....		45 76
22 reams 24-lb. Demy .....		58 08
10 reams 44-lb. Double Folio .....		48 40
10 reams 44-lb. Double Folio .....		48 40
10 reams 44 lb. Double Folio .....		48 40
5 reams 24-lb. Heliotrope Folio .....		16 20
4 reams White Gummed Folio .....		19 00
16 reams 28-lb. Standard Royal .....		49 28
16 reams 28-lb. Standard Royal .....		49 28
16 reams White Coupon Bond Folio .....		34 56
10 reams 44-lb. Brown's Royal .....		114 40
5 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams 72-lb. Brown's Imperial .....		104 68
5 reams 72-lb. Brown's Imperial .....		93 60
7 reams 80-lb. Brown's Double Medium .....		145 60
30 reams 16-lb. Royal Bond Folio .....		96 00
600 $\frac{5}{100}$ reams 25 x 38 56-lb. J Book .....		2,268 94
30 reams 54-lb. Super Royal, 20 x 28 .....		405 00
10 reams 20 x 30 Grass Bleached Tissue .....		24 50
10 reams French Folio .....		10 00
40 $\frac{3}{8}$ reams 22-lb. Royal Folio .....		179 30
16 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 28-lb., Demy .....		179 20
19 $\frac{3}{8}$ reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 28-lb., Demy .....		218 59
28 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 36-lb., Medium .....		403 20
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 36-lb., Medium .....		82 44
6 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 40-lb., Medium .....		96 00
12 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 40-lb., Medium .....		192 00
8 $\frac{3}{8}$ reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 40-lb., Medium .....		135 83
10 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 44-lb., Royal .....		176 00
10 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 44-lb., Royal .....		176 00
8 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 54-lb., Super Royal .....		172 80
8 reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 54-lb., Super Royal .....		172 80
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 72-lb., Imperial .....		191 64
6 $\frac{1}{8}$ reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 28 x 36, 80-lb. ....		212 86
7 $\frac{1}{8}$ reams Brown's Ledger Paper, 44-lb., Royal .....		138 45
1 ream 18-lb. Pink Folio .....		3 60
1 ream (for Chico Normal Program) .....		3 50
Amount carried forward .....		\$8,357 81

Amount brought forward.....		\$8,357 81
30 reams 16-lb. Bond Folio .....	480 lbs.	
29 $\frac{5}{8}$ reams 16-lb. Bond Folio .....	479 lbs.	
29 reams 16-lb. Bond Folio .....	464 lbs.	
28 reams 18-lb. Bond Folio .....	504 lbs.	
28 reams 18-lb. Bond Folio .....	504 lbs.	
28 reams 18-lb. Bond Folio .....	504 lbs.	
29 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams Bond Folio .....	535 lbs.	
29 reams Bond Folio .....	525 lbs.	
	3,992 lbs.	798 40
3 reams 30-lb. Blue Box Cover Paper .....		18 00
3 reams 20 x 25, 60-lb. Extra Cover Paper .....		27 00
2 reams 20 x 25, 50-lb. Cover Paper .....		5 75
1 ream No. 21 Crane's Bond, 17 x 22 .....		9 10
125 sheets Canary Cover Paper .....	}	2 78
60 sheets Emerald Cover Paper .....		
9 reams 25 x 38, 65-lb. White Half-tone .....		43 88
57 $\frac{1}{8}$ reams 28 x 42, 70-lb. White Half-tone .....		301 14
64 $\frac{9}{10}$ reams 28 x 42, 70-lb. White Half-tone .....		338 36
32 reams 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 60-lb. Brief Paper .....		144 00
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 28 x 42, 60-lb. Special Paper .....		117 50
31 reams 25 x 38, 40-lb. Special Paper .....		84 32
9 reams 25 x 38, 60-lb. Half-tone .....		40 50
74 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 25 x 38, 65-lb. Half-tone .....		361 73
28 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 32 x 46, 80-lb. Half-tone .....		171 00
5 reams 36 x 48, 200-lb. Manila .....		57 50
1 ream 20-lb. Royal Bond Folio .....		4 00
1 ream 24-lb. Hickory Bond .....		4 80
105 $\frac{3}{8}$ reams 25 x 38 Extra Enameled Book .....		845 80
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 28 x 44 Map Bond .....		138 00
1 ream Olivette Special Cover .....		20 00
1 ream Mist Grey .....		20 00
30 reams 16-lb. Royal Bond Folio .....		96 00
32 reams 18-lb. Imperial Parchment Folio .....		132 48
26 reams 18-lb. Imperial Parchment Folio .....		107 64
26 reams 18-lb. Imperial Parchment Folio .....		107 64
96 reams 24 x 38, 60-lb. Eggshell .....		432 00
22 reams 24-lb. Standard Folio .....		58 05
24 reams 24-lb. Standard Folio .....		63 36
18 reams 24-lb. Standard Folio .....		47 52
115 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 28 x 44, 120-lb. Brief Tone .....		1,039 50
12 reams 36-lb. Standard Double Folio .....		47 52
12 reams 36-lb. Standard Double Folio .....		47 52
1 ream 24-lb. Fawn Folio .....		3 24
4 reams Gummed Folio .....		19 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams Super Royal, 20 x 28 .....		49 14
10 reams 36 x 48, 60-lb. News .....		39 00
4 reams 36-lb. Medium Ledger Paper .....		57 60
4 reams Green Glazed Extra .....		24 00
4 reams Red Glazed Extra .....		24 00
2 reams Light Blue Glazed Extra .....		12 00
2 reams Yellow Glazed Extra .....		12 00
43 $\frac{8}{10}$ reams 25 x 38, 56-lb. J Book .....		164 06
20 reams 24-lb. Sunset Bond .....		43 20
302 $\frac{3}{8}$ reams 25 x 38, 56-lb. J Book .....		1,143 83
725 $\frac{1}{8}$ reams 24 x 38, 44-lb. G Book .....		1,900 15
22 reams 17 x 22, 16-lb. Coupon Bond .....		95 04
Amount carried forward .....		\$17,676 86

Amount brought forward .....		\$17,676 86
3 reams 56-lb. Sunset Yellow .....		11 76
5 reams 40 x 48, 150-lb. Manila No. 1 H .....		45 00
3 reams No. 1, 20-lb. Laid Folio .....		8 10
3 reams No. 1, 20-lb. Laid Folio .....		8 10
3 reams No. 1, 20-lb. Laid Folio .....		8 10
1 ream No. 1, 20-lb. Laid Folio .....		2 70
1,000 sheets No. 25, Crane's Bond D. C. ....		25 20
10 reams 28-lb. Linen D. C. ....		28 00
12 reams 19 x 24, 20-lb. Crocker's Opaline Bond .....		48 00
26 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Flat Paper .....	468 lbs.	
26 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Flat Paper .....	468 lbs.	
26 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Flat Paper .....	468 lbs.	
12 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Flat Paper .....	384 lbs.	
12 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Flat Paper .....	384 lbs.	
12 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Flat Paper .....	384 lbs.	
9 reams 17 x 28, 32-lb. Flat Paper .....	288 lbs.	
20 reams 17 x 22, 22-lb. Flat Paper .....	440 lbs.	
20 reams 17 x 22, 22-lb. Flat Paper .....	440 lbs.	
20 reams 17 x 22, 22-lb. Flat Paper .....	440 lbs.	
20 reams 17 x 22, 22-lb. Flat Paper .....	440 lbs.	
13 <sup>38</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 17 x 22, 22-lb. Flat Paper .....	303 lbs.	
46 <sup>38</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 10 x 16, 10-lb. Letter, plain .....	465 lbs.	
33 <sup>56</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 10 x 16, 12-lb. Letter Paper .....	397 lbs.	
18 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	432 lbs.	
18 reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	432 lbs.	
8 <sup>75</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 17 x 22, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	196 lbs.	
18 reams 16 x 21, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	432 lbs.	
18 reams 16 x 21, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	432 lbs.	
18 reams 16 x 21, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	432 lbs.	
18 reams 16 x 21, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	432 lbs.	
12 <sup>38</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 16 x 21, 24-lb. Flat Paper .....	299 lbs.	
14 reams 19 x 24, 28-lb. Flat Paper .....	392 lbs.	
12 <sup>38</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 19 x 24, 28-lb. Flat Paper .....	356 lbs.	
16 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Flat Paper .....	448 lbs.	
14 reams 17 x 28, 28-lb. Flat Paper .....	392 lbs.	
20 reams 17 x 22, 18-lb. Flat Paper .....	360 lbs.	
81 <sup>97</sup> / <sub>500</sub> reams 18 x 22, 18-lb. Flat Paper .....	151 lbs.	
	10,955 lbs.	1,205 05
5,000 sheets No. 21 Crane's Bond Folio .....		91 00
2 reams 16-lb. Blue Hickory Folio .....		5 76
2,000 pieces 8½ x 11 Blue Neostyle .....		4 00
Total .....		<u>\$19,157 63</u>

*Cardboard.*

1,000 sheets 120-lb. Bristol, white .....	\$21 50
500 sheets 140-lb. Bristol, white .....	13 75
100 sheets 120-lb. Crane's Bristol, pink .....	2 15
100 sheets 120-lb. Crane's Bristol, blue .....	2 15
100 sheets 120-lb. Crane's Bristol, green .....	2 15
100 sheets 120-lb. Crane's Bristol, yellow .....	2 15
100 sheets 120-lb. Crane's Bristol, cherry .....	2 15
500 sheets White Parchment .....	25 00
250 Linen Shipping Tags .....	2 50
1,000 sheets Tagboard .....	12 50
200 sheets Tagboard .....	3 50
Amount carried forward .....	<u>\$89 50</u>

Amount brought forward.....	\$89 50
500 Index Cards, 4 x 6.....	2 50
500 sheets 120-lb. Crane's Bristol, white.....	10 75
1,250 sheets Tagboard.....	15 63
5,000 Card Index, 3 x 5, extra stock.....	15 00
500 sheets 120-lb. Tagboard.....	7 50
150 sheets 4-ply Tough Check.....	11 25
1 ton No. 20 Boards.....	45 00
5 tons No. 30 S. S. B., plain, 26 x 38.....	225 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ tons No. 60 S. S. B., plain, 26 x 38.....	27 00
1 ton No. 10 22 x 27 State Boards.....	45 00
1 ton No. 35 22 x 27 State Boards.....	45 00
1,000 sheets 110-lb. Tagboard.....	11 00
100 sheets 140-lb. Crane's P. White Bristol.....	6 00
300 sheets Blue Tough Check.....	10 50
Total.....	<u>\$566 63</u>

*Envelopes.*

5,000 Clasp Envelopes, No. 65.....	\$40 00
5,000 Clasp Envelopes, No. 65.....	40 00
10,000 7 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Clasp Envelopes.....	69 40
1,000 471 Imperial Envelopes.....	1 25
10,000 No. 6 XXX White Envelopes.....	12 10
10,000 No. 10 XXX White Envelopes.....	23 20
8,000 M. C. Envelopes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ , thick.....	30 00
2,000 No. 10 Government Bond, blue, handmade.....	12 50
7,000 362- 6 Envelopes.....	7 42
44,000 362- 6 Envelopes.....	46 64
5,000 362-10 Envelopes.....	11 60
5,000 462-14 Envelopes.....	18 00
21,750 362-10 Envelopes.....	50 46
1,000 C. C. 14 Envelopes.....	6 75
500 544-10 Buff Envelopes.....	1 50
10,000 722-12 XXX Envelopes.....	31 20
39,000 7162- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Envelopes.....	47 19
24,000 7162- 9 Envelopes.....	50 40
22,000 7162-10 Envelopes.....	51 04
18,500 7162-11 Envelopes.....	52 73
16,000 7162-12 Envelopes.....	49 92
10,000 7162-14 Envelopes.....	36 00
9,000 7162- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Envelopes.....	10 89
2,500 7162-10 Envelopes.....	5 80
4,000 7162-12 Envelopes.....	12 48
1,500 7162-11 Envelopes.....	4 28
500 7162-10 Envelopes.....	1 16
2,000 7162- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Envelopes.....	2 42
1,000 7162- 9 Envelopes.....	2 10
3,000 1262 White Cab. Envelopes.....	4 50
10,000 522-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Envelopes.....	14 00
2,000 No. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Blue Reliance Bond Envelopes.....	4 00
2,000 130-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Linen Envelopes.....	4 00
2,000 No. 5 XX Perfection Linen Baronial Envelopes.....	5 00
1,000 No. 10 Sterling Linen Laid Envelopes.....	5 25
4,000 No. 75 Clasp Envelopes.....	31 20
5,000 Clasp Envelopes.....	25 50
2,000 No. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Blue Hickory Envelopes.....	4 00
Total.....	<u>\$825 88</u>



## INVENTORY OF STOCK.

Following is a complete inventory of paper, cardboard, envelopes, and merchandise stock on hand June 30, 1904:

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.
<i>Book Paper.</i>					
24 x 38	44 lbs.	Book .....	750		\$1,980 00
24 x 38	60 "	Book, Eggshell .....	63		283 50
25 x 38	40 "	Book .....	31		74 40
25 x 38	56 "	Book, Albion .....	430		1,625 40
25 x 38	60 "	Book, Regal Tint .....	292		1,314 52
25 x 38	60 "	Book .....	7		25 20
25 x 38	65 "	Book, Velvet Finish .....	12		58 50
25 x 38	65 "	Book .....	66	250	259 35
25 x 38	80 "	Book, Enamel .....	134	250	968 40
28 x 42	60 "	Book .....	28	250	102 60
28 x 42	70 "	Book .....	111		466 20
28 x 42	100 "	Book .....	6	250	52 00
32 x 46	80 "	Book, Antique Laid .....	28		145 60
<i>Bond.</i>					
14 x 17	No. 21	Crane's, white .....		60	60
14 x 17	No. 21	Crane's, colored .....		1,400	14 00
14 x 17	No. 21	Imperial, colored .....	1	100	6 00
14 x 17	No. 21	Reliance, colored .....		90	50
14 x 17	No. 21	Agawam, colored .....		300	1 50
17 x 22	16 lbs.	English, colored .....		100	75
17 x 22	16 "	Reliance, colored .....	1	400	4 64
17 x 22	16 "	Hickory, colored .....		185	1 07
17 x 22	16 "	Royal, white .....	107	250	344 00
17 x 22	18 "	Royal, white .....	89		320 40
17 x 22	20 "	Royal, white .....	1		4 00
17 x 22	20 "	Hickory, white .....	1		2 88
17 x 22	24 "	Old Hempstead, white .....	6	250	26 00
17 x 22	No. 21	Crane's, white .....	1	250	27 30
17 x 22	No. 21	Strathmore, white .....	5		24 00
17 x 22	16 lbs.	Coupon, white .....	30	250	131 76
17 x 22	16 "	Coupon, colored .....	19		82 08
19 x 24	No. 21	Strathmore, white .....	6	250	33 48
19 x 24	20 lbs.	H. S. C., colored .....	5		20 00
19 x 24	24 "	O. P. S., colored .....	3		4 56
17 x 28	20 "	Standard, colored .....		100	64
17 x 28	20 "	O. P. S., colored .....		200	54
17 x 28	20 "	Reliance, colored .....		250	1 60
17 x 28	20 "	Standard, white .....	1		3 20
17 x 28	20 "	Ardmore, white .....	1	250	4 80
17 x 28	No. 21	Strathmore, white .....	1		5 15
17 x 28	No. 25	Crane's, white .....		250	18 20
22 x 34	40 lbs.	Royal, white .....	1	250	12 00
24 x 38	No. 25	Strathmore, white .....	8	250	52 10
28 x 42	40 lbs.	Map, white .....	1	250	18 00
32 x 40	36 "	Map, white .....	6		60 00
28 x 44	40 "	Map, white .....	11	250	138 00
<i>Brief.</i>					
21½ x 28½	60 lbs.	Brief Paper .....	40		192 00
<i>Cardboard.</i>					
22½ x 28½	120 lbs.	Bristol, colored .....		665	13 96
22½ x 28½	100 "	Bristol Parchment, white .....		50	3 00
22½ x 28½	120 "	Bristol, white .....		675	33 75
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol, white .....		315	15 75
22½ x 28½	140 "	Bristol, Crane's, white .....		65	3 90
22 x 28		China, colored .....		1,125	\$11 37
22 x 28	6-ply	Railroad, colored .....		600	19 50
22 x 28	110 lbs.	Tag .....		500	7 50
Amount carried forward .....					\$9,020 15

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.
Amount brought forward -----					\$9,020 15
<i>Cardboard—Continued.</i>					
22 x 28	120 lbs.	Tag -----		55	9 35
22 x 28	3½-ply	Tough Check, colored -----		565	19 77
22 x 28	8-ply	Tough Check, white -----		25	1 00
22 x 28	8-ply	Blanks, white -----		450	15 75
<i>Cover Paper.</i>					
20 x 25	35 lbs.	Cover Paper -----	42		84 00
20 x 25	50 "	Cover Paper -----	9	250	27 25
20 x 25	60 "	Cover Paper, Antique Wove -----	1	350	15 30
20 x 26	30 "	Cover Paper, Box -----	3		18 00
23 x 29	100 "	Cover Paper, Antique Wove -----	1		20 00
<i>Envelopes.</i>				Number.	
No. 2	XXX	Coin -----		6,500	6 50
No. 5	XX	Linen Baronial -----		250	63
No. 6	XXX	Imperial Parchment Linen -----		3,125	12 20
No. 6		Magna Charta -----		5,250	20 63
No. 6		Bank Parchment -----		7,750	46 50
No. 6	XX	P. L. S. Linen -----		2,000	4 60
No. 6½	No. 30	Sterling Bond -----		5,000	10 00
No. 6½	16 lbs.	Blue Reliance -----		500	1 00
No. 6½	XX	Blue Laid -----		4,500	9 00
No. 6½	XXX	White -----		3,000	3 63
No. 6	XXX	White -----		9,000	10 89
No. 7	XXX	White -----		23,500	35 95
No. 8	XXX	White -----		9,500	16 62
No. 9	XXX	White -----		20,250	42 53
No. 10	XXX	White -----		1,000	1 50
No. 10	XXX	Cream Linen -----		500	3 00
No. 11	XXX	White -----		22,250	63 41
No. 12	XXX	White -----		24,250	75 66
No. 14	XXX	White -----		10,250	36 90
4½ x 7½	732 lbs.	White, Cabinet -----		1,000	1 50
5 x 7½	471 "	Imperial Photo, Manila -----		1,000	1 25
No. 3		Pamphlet, O. E., Manila -----		23,000	34 50
No. 55	XXXX	Columbian Mdse., Manila -----		3,250	16 57
No. 70	XXXX	Columbian Mdse., Manila -----		8,750	59 50
No 75	XXXXX	Columbian Mdse., Manila -----		2,000	15 60
<i>Flat Paper.</i>			Reams.	Sheets.	
10 x 16	10 lbs.	Flat Letter, Standard -----	23	250	25 85
10 x 16	12 "	Flat Letter, Standard -----			
14 x 17	12 "	Flat Cap, Royal -----	7	250	15 30
17 x 28	24 "	Double Flat Cap, Palo Alto -----	5		15 60
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard -----	11		33 88
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard -----	81		285 12
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Union Litho. -----	6	250	27 04
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Parson's -----		200	25
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Parson's -----	5		36 00
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Bay City -----	6	250	30 55
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka -----	18		84 60
17 x 28	36 "	Double Flat Cap, Oakland -----	2		9 40
17 x 28	40 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka -----	12		62 40
16 x 21	24 "	Demy, Royal -----	14		62 16
16 x 21	24 "	Demy, Standard -----	74		195 36
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Palo Alto -----	9		32 76
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Islington -----		250	1 82
17 x 22	18 "	Folio, Standard -----	65	250	129 69
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Standard -----	78	250	189 97
17 x 22	22 "	Folio, Reliance -----	3		8 58
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Standard -----	54		142 56
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Royal -----		250	2 22
17 x 22	20 "	Folio, Essex, colored -----	9		24 30
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Extra Wove, colored -----	6	250	19 72
Amount carried forward -----					\$11,195 77

## INVENTORY OF STOCK—Continued.

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.
		Amount brought forward.....			\$11,195 77
		<i>Flat Paper—Continued.</i>			
17 x 22	28 lbs.	Folio, Bay City .....	2		7 28
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Champion .....	4	250	16 38
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Eureka .....	20		72 80
17 x 22	28 "	Folio, Florence .....	39		141 96
18 x 23	36 "	Medium Flat, Eureka .....	6	250	30 55
19 x 24	28 "	Royal Flat, Standard .....	12		36 96
22 x 34	36 "	Double Folio, Standard .....	15	250	61 38
22 x 34	44 "	Double Folio, Standard .....	6		29 04
22 x 34	44 "	Double Folio, Royal .....	20		162 80
22 x 34	48 "	Double Folio, Royal .....	12		106 56
28 x 34	56 "	Railroad, Manila Flat .....	1	250	5 88
		<i>Glazed Paper.</i>			
20 x 25		Glazed Paper, colored .....	8	250	51 00
		<i>Gummed Paper.</i>			
17 x 22		Gummed Paper, white .....	7	250	32 62
20 x 25		Gummed Paper, colored .....	5	250	32 17
		<i>Ledger Paper.</i>			
16 x 21	20 lbs.	Demy, Brown's .....	2	200	19 20
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Royal .....	2	100	14 70
16 x 21	28 "	Demy, Brown's .....	34	320	388 48
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Brown's .....	31	350	456 00
18 x 23	36 "	Medium, Weston's .....		150	2 55
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Weston's .....	1	325	15 25
18 x 23	40 "	Medium, Brown's .....	24		384 00
19 x 34	34 "	Royal, Brown's .....	35	150	621 55
20 x 28	54 "	Super Royal, Brown's .....	39	160	849 60
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Brown's .....	18	100	546 30
23 x 31	72 "	Imperial, Archive .....		200	7 00
23 x 31	75 "	Imperial, Government .....	4	240	80 64
23 x 36	80 "	Double Medium, Brown's .....	11	240	368 08
24 x 38	88 "	Double Royal, Brown's .....		340	24 82
27 x 40	125 "	Double Elephant, Brown's .....		55	5 72
		<i>Linen Paper.</i>			
17 x 22	14 lbs.	Linen, Cream Laid .....	19		18 62
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, Cream Laid .....	5		7 00
17 x 22	18 "	Linen, Imperial Parchment .....	67		277 38
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, Ardmore .....	27	250	107 25
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, American Flax .....	23	250	84 60
19 x 24	24 "	Linen, Savoy .....	4		19 20
17 x 28	24 "	Linen, American Flax .....	1		4 32
24 x 38	25 "	Linen, Sterling .....	2		10 50
		<i>Manila Paper.</i>			
6 x 17½	9 lbs.	Manila .....	108		35 00
36 x 48	200 "	Manila .....	4	250	51 75
40 x 48	150 "	Manila .....	4		34 60
48-inch	XX	Manila, Detail .....	95 lbs.		4 08
48-inch	XXX	Manila, Roll .....	185 lbs.		7 95
		<i>News Paper.</i>			
36 x 48	60 lbs.	News .....	4	250	10 40
46 x 46	70 "	News .....		150	80
		<i>Miscellaneous Papers.</i>			
17 x 22	10 lbs.	French Folio .....	10		10 00
20 x 30		Tissue Paper .....	5		12 50
22½ x 32		Silver Paper .....		370	11 10
No. 4		Shipping Tags .....		9,000	9 00
No. 5		Shipping Tags .....		1,500	1 50
40 x 48	150 lbs.	Wrapping Paper .....	13		112 06
		Amount carried forward.....			\$16,596 65

INVENTORY OF STOCK—*Continued.*

Size.	Weight.	Name of Stock.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.
		Amount brought forward.....	-----	-----	\$16,596 65
		<i>Ruled Shelf Stock.</i>			
16 x 21	24 lbs.	Demy, Eureka.....	-----	250	2 31
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Standard.....	5	-----	18 20
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Palo Alto.....	3	250	12 86
17 x 22	24 "	Folio, Eureka.....	1	-----	4 12
17 x 22	20 "	Bond, Old Hempstead.....	2	250	14 00
17 x 22	18 "	Bond, Royal.....	8	-----	36 80
17 x 22	16 "	Bond, English.....	1	-----	4 75
17 x 22	18 "	Linen, Imperial Parchment.....	8	-----	41 12
17 x 22	20 "	Linen, American Flax.....	6	250	29 90
17 x 28	28 "	Double Flat Cap, Florence.....	3	-----	18 42
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Oakland.....	1	250	8 50
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Eureka.....	1	250	9 04
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Standard.....	2	250	13 55
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Union Litho.....	2	-----	12 72
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, Paragon.....	2	250	16 45
17 x 28	32 "	Double Flat Cap, no mill.....	1	250	8 14
17 x 28	No 21	Bond, Strathmore.....	1	-----	7 15
36 x 48	200 lbs.	Manila (Stock for 1700 Document Envelopes, cut and scored but not printed).....	-----	-----	26 50
		Total.....	-----	-----	\$16,882 00

*Stock in Bindery.*

20 lbs. Albumen.....	\$25 00
1 gal. Vinegar.....	40
50 yds. White Canvas.....	10 00
134 pkgs. Thread.....	160 80
81 balls Thread.....	48 00
514 rolls Cloth.....	3,263 90
14 doz. Assorted Morocco.....	364 00
3,385 ft. Assorted Calf.....	1,049 35
25 skins Undressed Roan, Red.....	32 75
41 skins Dressed Roan, Red.....	44 00
32 skins Wood Roan, Red.....	33 50
35 doz. Dressed Roan, Blue.....	446 25
2½ doz. Dressed Skiver, Blue.....	31 00
7 doz. XXX Skiver, Bark.....	112 00
3½ doz. Fleshers.....	25 00
8½ doz. Batwing Title Leather.....	102 00
1,179 ft. American Russia Cowhide.....	173 00
739 yds. Brown Duck.....	203 92
7½ reams Marble Paper (good).....	52 25
16¼ reams Marble Paper (common).....	88 25
3,500 sheets Chocolate Paper.....	84 00
30 lbs. Padding Composition.....	15 00
24 bolts Headband Silk.....	36 00
70 sheets Leatherette.....	3 50
10 yds. Canton Flannel.....	1 00
10 yds. Ruler's Flannel.....	2 00
73 packs Deep Gold.....	620 50
2 gals. Varnish.....	10 00
2½ gals. Wood Alcohol.....	3 75
½ gal. Olive Oil.....	75
100 sheets Stencilboard.....	5 00
32 boxes Patent Headband.....	22 40
10½ tons No. 30 Strawboard.....	478 10
Total.....	\$7,913 37



*Stock in Press-Room.*

375 lbs. Black Book Ink .....	\$562 50
300 lbs. Black Half-Tone Ink .....	500 00
12 lbs. Black Job Ink .....	30 00
10 lbs. Black Bond Ink .....	25 00
7 lbs. Blue-Black Ink .....	17 50
5 lbs. Red Rose Lake Ink .....	15 00
6 lbs. \$5.00 Red Ink .....	30 00
1 lb. Cherry Ink .....	3 00
8 lbs. Carmine Ink .....	96 00
20 lbs. Blue Lake Ink .....	40 00
2 lbs. Blue Bronze Ink .....	5 00
4 lbs. Blue Steel Ink .....	8 00
1 lb. Green Dark Ink .....	2 00
3 lbs. Blue Oriental Ink .....	6 00
1 lb. Copy Red Ink .....	3 00
1 lb. Purple Ink .....	3 00
Total .....	<u>\$1,346 00</u>

*Stock in Electro-Room.*

400 lbs. Electro Metal .....	\$32 00
2,000 lbs. Type Metal .....	160 00
650 lbs. Stereo Metal .....	52 00
4 Copper Anodes .....	75 00
60 lbs. Graphite .....	24 00
50 lbs. Tin Foil .....	15 00
3 lbs. Nickel Salts .....	3 00
350 ft. Cherry Blocking .....	87 50
20 ft. Laminated Blocking .....	6 00
20 yds. Stereo Blanket .....	120 00
175 lbs. Bluestone .....	21 00
1 gal. Alcohol .....	2 50
25 lbs. White Wax .....	18 00
25 lbs. Spermaceti .....	10 00
25 lbs. Yellow Wax .....	11 25
25 lbs. Zinc White .....	3 75
5 lbs. Resin .....	45
5 lbs. Burgundy Pitch .....	75
40 lbs. Pumice Stone .....	2 40
25 lbs. Molding Composition .....	10 00
Total .....	<u>\$645 60</u>

*Stock in Commissary Department.*

560 pkgs. Toilet Paper .....	\$25 00
88 bars Soap .....	3 00
4 cans Special Marking Ink .....	4 00
27 Sponges .....	3 00
9 32-candlepower Globes .....	2 70
1 16-candlepower Globe .....	20
3 8-candlepower Globes .....	45
1 Feather Duster .....	75
3 Bellows .....	6 00
3 Floor Brushes and Handles .....	3 00
6 Lamp Chimneys .....	1 50
15 sheets Blotting Paper .....	25
6 Shooting-sticks .....	3 00
Amount carried forward .....	<u>\$52 85</u>

Amount brought forward .....	\$52 85
1 Quoin Key .....	50
9 pkgs Pins .....	90
5 Mallets .....	5 00
1 Palette Knife .....	1 00
9 Planers .....	9 00
2 Drinking Cups .....	25
3 Dustpans .....	75
27 Lye Brushes, large .....	27 00
7 Lye Brushes, medium .....	7 00
5 Lye Brushes, small .....	5 00
1 Hand Brush .....	25
15 balls Cotton Twine .....	4 25
28 balls Grass Twine .....	11 20
3 skeins Sack Twine .....	1 20
Total .....	<u>\$126 15</u>

## SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

Paper, cardboard, envelopes, and ruled stock .....	\$16,882 00
Bindery stock .....	7,913 37
Press-room stock .....	1,346 00
Electro-room stock .....	645 60
Commissary stock .....	126 15
Total .....	<u>\$26,913 12</u>

## SALES OF CONDEMNED MACHINERY AND WASTE PAPER.

Following is a statement of receipts from sales of condemned and useless machinery and waste paper, the sales having been authorized by the State Board of Examiners, and the money deposited in the State Treasury for the benefit of the General Fund:

One Cottrell chain-delivery press .....	\$361 00
One Colt's Armory press .....	50 00
Old iron (part of calendering machine) .....	112 50
Waste paper .....	9 85
Total .....	<u>\$533 35</u>

Waste paper sales aggregating \$267.35 were credited to School Text-Book Fund, per report, *post*.

## APPROPRIATION FOR NEW MATERIAL.

The Legislature at its thirty-fifth session appropriated the sum of \$40,000 "for the purchase of improved printing and binding material and machinery, and improvements for the State Printing Office and Bindery, and for installing the same," and pursuant thereto the following expenditures were made. About half the machinery installed was for the benefit of the School Text-Book Department, and the largely increased output of the office during the half year since the installation of the machinery has fully justified the wisdom of the Legislature in making the appropriation. This is treated at some length in my report of the School Text-Book Department:

*American Type Founders Company—*

7,500 lbs. 10-point roman, No. 14, special cast to correspond with type heretofore in use, at 46c. ....	\$3,450 00	
100 lbs. 10-point roman, No. 14, figures, at 46c. ....	46 00	
150 lbs. 10-point roman, No. 14, hyphen leaders, at 46c. ....	69 00	
150 lbs. 10 point italic, No. 14, at 46c. ....	69 00	\$3,634 00
500 lbs. 6-point roman, No. 14, at 64c. ....	\$320 00	
50 lbs. 6-point roman, No. 14, hyphen leaders, at 64c. ....	32 00	
100 lbs. 6-point roman, No. 14, figures, at 64c. ....	64 00	
50 lbs. 6-point italic, No. 14, at 64c. ....	32 00	448 00
9,000 lbs. 7-point roman, No. 14, at 56c. ....	\$5,040 00	
1,000 lbs. 7-point roman, No. 14, figures, at 56c. ....	560 00	
200 lbs. 7-point roman, No. 14, hyphen leaders, at 56c. ....	112 00	
400 lbs. 7-point italic, No. 14, at 56c. ....	224 00	5,936 00

*Cahill & Hall Elevator Company—*

Belt-power electric elevator .....		1,475 00
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*Mergenthaler Linotype Company—*

1 Linotype, model No. 3, f. o. b. Brooklyn .....	3,150 00	
1 Linotype, model No. 2, f. o. b. Brooklyn .....	3,600 00	
Freight and drayage on machines .....	248 50	
5 duplex attachments, at \$225.00 .....	1,125 00	
76 mold liners, at \$1.50 .....	114 00	
42 ejectors, at \$1.25 .....	52 50	
2 general electric special Linotype motors, with endless belting, at \$87.25 .....	174 50	
Metal-cleaning furnace, with connections, 2 skimmers, and 1 ladle .....	115 00	
Recasting machine .....	31 00	
4 lbs. mercury .....	5 00	
Pot-scraper .....	1 00	
Oil .....	1 00	
Extra supply parts .....	36 06	
Kit of Linotype tools .....	30 50	
Extra Linotype tools, including full set of Champion screw-drivers, jeweler's pliers, oilstones, hammer, adjustable wrench, etc. ....	28 75	
Swivel unions .....	5 50	
Nipples .....	40	
Metal flux .....	1 00	
Graphite .....	75	
A. J. 500 v. switch .....	5 00	
500 v. spring .....	1 50	
75 ft. No. 14 R. C. wire .....	1 50	
8 ft. wire looms .....	65	
5½ knobe .....	15	
6 brushes .....	10	
5 sort trays .....	15 00	
Improved assembler, slide top .....	2 00	
Back knife .....	4 00	
16 ft. belting .....	2 80	
Temporary pulley for motor .....	5 00	
Speed regulator, 500 v. ....	13 00	
Expert and helper—salary, transportation, hotel, including five trips to Sacramento and return .....	140 00	
Electrical work .....	100 00	9,011 16
Amount carried forward .....		\$20,504 16

Amount brought forward .....		\$20,504 16
<i>American Type Founders Company—</i>		
1 New Model Smythe sewing machine .....	\$1,540 00	
6 tubes 4-20 Bedford, 7,200 yards .....	10 80	
6 tubes 4-24 Bedford, 7,200 yards .....	10 25	
24 tubes 4-36 Bedford, 9,600 yards .....	49 00	
24 tubes 4-40 Bedford, 9,600 yards .....	47 50	
24 tubes 4-36 Bedford, 500-yard spools .....	2 55	
Setting up machine .....	7 50	
		1,667 60
<i>Adolph Teichert—</i>		
Cement walks, per bid .....	\$230 00	
One hot-water tank .....	10 00	
Brickwork at cesspool .....	3 00	
One load of rock .....	3 00	
		246 00
<i>H. S. Crocker Company—</i>		
1 New Model Smythe sewing machine, 1970 .....	\$1,540 00	
6 tubes 4-20 Bedford, 7,200 yards .....	10 70	
6 tubes 4-24 Bedford, 7,200 yards .....	10 25	
24 tubes 4-36 Bedford, 9,600 yards .....	49 00	
24 tubes 4-40 Bedford, 9,600 yards .....	47 50	
24 tubes 4-36 Bedford, 500-yard spools .....	2 55	
		1,660 00
One double-16 and 32 Dexter folding machine, manufactured to order .....		2,450 00
Two 2-revolution, 4-roller, 37 x 50, Miehle cylinder press .....		7,100 00
<i>American Type Founders Company—</i>		
One 10 x 15 Chandler & Price Gordon press .....	\$250 00	
Set of side power fixtures .....	15 00	
One long fountain .....	20 00	
One set cast rollers .....	3 00	
One cast brayer .....	1 25	
		289 25
One 10 x 15 Universal embossing and printing press, with complete attachments .....		450 00
<i>State Prison at Folsom—</i>		
Two cars 2½-inch macadam—86,200 lbs. }	72 $\frac{300}{2000}$ tons, at 30c. ....	\$21 69
One car 1½-inch macadam—58,400 lbs. }		
<i>Southern Pacific Company—</i>		
Freight on rock from Folsom .....		25 55
<i>Meiss Brothers—</i>		
Two loads sand .....		1 50
Hauling three cars of crushed rock .....		30 00
<i>State Prison at Folsom—</i>		
One car 1½-inch macadam—271 $\frac{300}{2000}$ tons, at 35c. ....		9 68
<i>Southern Pacific Company—</i>		
Freight on car of rock .....		8 00
<i>Meiss Brothers—</i>		
Hauling one car of crushed rock .....		10 00
		106 42
Amount carried forward .....		\$34,473 43



Amount brought forward .....		\$34,473 43
<i>Schau-Batcher Company—</i>		
Six feet of shafting, $1\frac{1}{8}$ , 16-lb. ....	\$3 00	
Two collars, $1\frac{1}{8}$ , at 75c. ....	1 50	
Two drop hangers, 16" x $1\frac{1}{8}$ , at \$4.25 .....	8 50	
One wood split pulley, 18 x 6, Crown X, $1\frac{1}{8}$ .....	3 50	
One wood split pulley, 18 x 6, Crown X .....	3 50	
One wood split pulley, 15 x 3, Crown X .....	2 25	
One wood split pulley, 12 x 8, flat X .....	2 75	
Machine time, cutting shaft .....	50	
		25 50
<i>H. S. Crocker Company—</i>		
One roller-washing machine .....	\$590 00	
One Monitor wire stitcher .....	200 00	
One Standard backer .....	625 00	
One signature press .....	200 00	
		1,615 00
Total expenditures .....		\$36,113 93
Balance in fund .....		3,886 07
		\$40,000 00

## SCHOOL TEXT-BOOK DEPARTMENT.

## FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

The following statement shows in detail the transactions of the Text-Book Department for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904:

## EXPENDITURES.

Advertising .....	\$46 80
Bindery supplies .....	8,878 71
Coal .....	117 65
Electric lights .....	50 81
Electro supplies .....	783 55
Gas .....	234 90
Horse and wagon .....	283 92
Ice .....	19 47
Inks .....	5,143 80
Laundry .....	18 92
Lumber .....	721 11
Machinery supplies .....	346 96
Motive power .....	280 00
Oils, rollers, rags .....	480 05
Plumbing and repairs .....	119 35
Press-room supplies .....	63 72
Incidentals .....	145 72
Paper .....	23,868 78
Wages and salaries .....	67,102 10
Water .....	180 00
Warehouse .....	13 40
Total .....	\$108,899 72

## PURCHASES OF PAPER.

20 reams 24 x 36, 50-lb. Manila .....	\$57 50
275 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 31 x 42 Albion .....	1,499 26
481 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Albion .....	2,620 45
289 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 22 x 40, 60-lb. Eggshell No. 1 Book .....	1,302 75
529 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	2,880 75
418 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	2,278 81
305 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	1,663 28
480 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	2,613 65
792 reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	4,308 48
720 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams 26 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	3,920 88
491 $\frac{4}{5}$ reams 20 x 41, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	2,672 12
399 reams 31 x 42, 80-lb. Text-Book .....	2,170 56
Two lots of Albion, not paid for during fifty-fifth fiscal year .....	\$27,988 49
	4,119 71
Total .....	\$23,868 78

## PURCHASES OF BINDER'S BOARDS.

341 bundles No. 30 State Boards.....	\$383 63
260 bundles No. 30 State Boards, plain .....	292 50
¾ tons No. 30 Binder's Board .....	33 75
7½ tons No. 40, 23 x 33 State Boards.....	317 25
1¼ tons No. 20, 27 x 32 State Boards.....	72 00
600 bundles, 23 x 33 State Boards .....	712 50
Total .....	<u>\$1,811 63</u>

## INVENTORY OF STOCK.

The value of paper stock on hand in the Text-Book Department on June 30, 1904, is as follows:

Name of Stock.	Weight.	Reams.	Sheets.	Value.
31 x 42 Albion (History).....	80 lbs.	264		\$1,436 16
22 x 40 Eggshell (fly leaves).....	60 lbs.	183	250	826 25
26 x 41 Book (Advanced Geography) .....	80 lbs.	492		2,676 48
31 x 38 Book (Elementary Geography).....	80 lbs.	421		2,290 24
31 x 41 Book .....	80 lbs.	378		2,056 32
31 x 42 Book.....	80 lbs.	958		5,211 52
31 x 46 Book (Revised) .....	80 lbs.	528		2,872 32
28 x 44 Tone (fly leaves).....	120 lbs.	81		578 34
Total .....				<u>\$17,947 63</u>

*Stock in Bindery.*

1,282 rolls Cloth.....	\$8,140 70
64 boxes Patent Headband.....	44 80
62 bolts Gray Super .....	93 00
8 bdls. White Crinoline .....	120 00
31 spools Sewing-machine Thread .....	3 70
8 pkgs. Sewing-machine Tape .....	1 60
45 spools Wire, round.....	45 00
11 spools Wire, flat .....	15 40
13 lbs. Cloth Ink .....	26 00
2½ gals. Glycerine.....	6 25
54 packs Pale Gold.....	405 00
274 skins Buffing Red.....	708 00
21¾ tons No. 30 Tarboard .....	987 75
1¾ tons No. 25 Tarboard .....	72 00
183 bdls. No. 15 Tarboard (10% tons) .....	204 00
Total .....	<u>\$10,888 25</u>

*Stock in Press-room.*

375 lbs. Black Book Ink.....	\$562 50
200 lbs. Black Pictorial Cut Ink .....	500 00
5 lbs. Lemon Yellow Ink .....	7 50
10 lbs. White Ink.....	15 00
2 gals. Demar Varnish .....	10 00
1 gal. Boiled Oil.....	90
½ gal. Drier .....	25
Total .....	<u>\$1,096 15</u>

*Stock in Machinery Department.*

20,741 ft. Lumber .....	\$622 23
550 lbs. Nails .....	55 00
20 gals. Lubricating Oil .....	16 00
100 gals. Crude Oil .....	7 75
Total .....	<u>\$700 98</u>

## SUMMARY OF INVENTORY.

Paper .....	\$17,947 63
Bindery stock .....	10,888 25
Press-room stock .....	1,096 15
Machinery Department stock .....	700 98
Total .....	<u>\$30,633 01</u>

## FINISHED BOOKS RECEIVED IN WAREHOUSE.

The subjoined table shows the number and value of finished text-books delivered to the warehouse during the fifty-fifth fiscal year:

	Number.	Value.
Revised First Reader .....	29,820	\$4,771 20
Revised Second Reader .....	39,645	11,100 60
Revised Third Reader .....	19,242	8,466 48
Revised Fourth Reader .....	14,165	7,507 45
Speller .....	20,000	5,000 00
Advanced Arithmetic .....	16,667	7,000 14
Lessons in Language .....	20,000	5,000 00
Revised English Grammar .....	20,000	9,400 00
United States History .....	59,427	48,135 87
Elementary Geography .....	8,678	4,339 00
Advanced Geography .....	8,842	9,018 84
Civil Government .....	4,949	2,276 54
Introductory Geography (New) .....	19,638	10,800 90
Grammar School Geography (New) .....	8,400	8,232 00
Grammar School Arithmetic (New) .....	13,474	6,737 00
Totals .....	<u>302,947</u>	<u>\$147,786 02</u>

There were finished and delivered 112,923 more books during the fifty-fifth fiscal year than during the fifty-fourth fiscal year, and the value of the output for the fifty-fifth fiscal year was \$76,117.45 more than for the fifty-fourth fiscal year, while the increased expenditures for all purposes was only \$24,770.08, due partly to the improved machinery and appliances installed during the year.

## UNFINISHED BOOKS.

Following is a statement of the number of unfinished books in the bindery June 30, 1904:

Grammar School Geography .....	41,500
Revised Third Reader .....	12,000
Introductory Geography .....	25,500
Grammar School Arithmetic .....	31,500
Revised Fourth Reader .....	8,000
Speller .....	20,000
Total .....	<u>138,500</u>



Four new books, to wit: United States History, Introductory Geography, Grammar School Geography, and Grammar School Arithmetic, have been manufactured during the year without any expense to the State Treasury, whereas heretofore new books have been manufactured only at the expense of large appropriations from the treasury. Much of this showing may fairly be credited to the improved machinery installed early last spring.

## BOOKS SOLD AND ON HAND.

	Sold.		On Hand.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Revised First Reader.....	31,365	\$5,018 40	19,778	\$3,164 48
Revised Second Reader.....	26,338	7,374 64	21,078	5,901 84
Revised Third Reader.....	21,199	9,327 56	3,464	1,524 16
Revised Fourth Reader.....	16,115	8,540 95	5,714	3,028 42
Speller.....	18,328	4,543 30	10,432	2,608 00
Primary Number Lessons.....	11,915	2,383 00	5,755	1,151 00
Advanced Arithmetic.....	19,408	8,151 36		
Lessons in Language.....	16,738	4,184 50	15,836	3,959 00
Revised English Grammar.....	15,465	7,268 55	10,693	5,025 71
United States History (Old).....	233	163 10	1,744	1,220 80
Grammar School United States History.....	32,862	26,618 22	26,565	21,517 65
Elementary Geography.....	17,534	8,767 00	361	180 50
Advanced Geography.....	12,278	12,523 56	131	133 62
Physiology.....	4,845	2,422 50	7,463	3,731 50
Civil Government.....	2,707	1,245 22	3,387	1,558 02
Old First Reader.....			381	57 15
Old Second Reader.....			7,807	2,576 31
Old Third Reader.....	243	131 22	1,350	729 00
Old English Grammar.....	9	3 78	7,449	3,128 58
Grammar School Arithmetic.....	2,029	1,014 50	11,445	5,722 50
Grammar School Geography.....	1,517	1,486 66	6,883	6,745 34
Introductory Geography.....	1,940	1,067 00	17,698	9,733 90
Totals.....	253,068	\$112,235 02	185,414	\$83,397 48

## SALES OF WASTE PAPER.

I have found a market for the waste paper that comes from trimming books, spoiled sheets, etc., which heretofore cost \$12 a month to haul to the dump piles, and have deposited in the State Treasury, to the credit of the School Text-Book Fund, from sales of waste, the sum of \$267.35.

## SUMMARY OF TEXT-BOOK BUSINESS.

Number of books on hand July 1, 1903.....	135,535
Number of books delivered to warehouse to June 30, 1904.....	302,947
	<u>438,482</u>
Number of books sold July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	253,068
Number of books on hand June 30, 1904.....	185,414
	<u>438,482</u>
Value of books on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$47,885 18
Value of books received during year ending June 30, 1904.....	147,786 02
	<u>\$195,671 20</u>

Value of books sold during year ending June 30, 1904 .....	\$112,235 02
Value of books on hand June 30, 1904 .....	83,397 48
	<u>* \$195,632 50</u>
Value of books on hand July 1, 1903 .....	\$47,885 18
Cash in Treasury to credit of fund June 30, 1903 .....	16,733 31
	<u>\$64,618 49</u>
Value of books on hand June 30, 1904 .....	\$83,397 48
Cash in Treasury to credit of fund June 30, 1904 .....	6,947 01
	<u>\$90,344 49</u>
Number of unfinished books in Bindery July 1, 1903 .....	151,748
Number of books finished during the year .....	302,947
Number of unfinished books in Bindery June 30, 1904 .....	<u>138,500</u>
The amount paid for royalties from sales of books during the fifty-fifth fiscal year was .....	\$10,547 13

In the report of my predecessor, for the fifty-second fiscal year, the following language appears:

In my report of last year this paragraph occurs, which I beg to quote and reindorse:

"The introduction of new machinery in the press-room and bindery would lessen the cost of manufacture of the text-books, and the money thus saved would nearly, if not quite, pay for the revision of the series or for new copyrights and plates, and insure the production of the books in the future at the lowest possible price consistent with good work, and I hope the Legislature will, in its wisdom, find a way to bring about such a desirable result."

Of the \$40,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature for improved machinery, etc., \$18,000 was expended for machinery which will be used almost exclusively for the manufacture of school text-books. Were it not for the book-sewers and folding machines recently installed we would have been unable to do the work required of us by the adoption of five new school books by the Text-Book Committee, viz: Grammar School History, Primary History, Advanced Geography, Introductory Geography, and Advanced Arithmetic.

As a matter of fact, the present printing office is too small for the needs of the State and the manufacture of school books. Where formerly the output of the bindery was less than 200,000 text-books per year, it is now 50,000 per month, or 600,000 per year. For the purpose of properly handling the increased business (more than three times as much as formerly), we need additional machinery in the bindery and we need more room. We need more and faster presses in the press-room, the present editions of books being printed in time for the July market only by working an extra force of men at night in the press-room for four months. In March we received orders from the Text-Book Committee for 75,000 Arithmetics, 50,000 Advanced Geographies, and 75,000 Introductory Geographies, and the presswork on same was

\* During the month of June, 1904, the price of Spellers was reduced from 25 cents to 19 cents, and 645 books were sold at the reduced price.

completed in the latter part of June, as before stated, by working a double force of men in the press-room.

We are sadly in need of a warehouse to store our paper, the present building being entirely inadequate for the purpose. The school book warehouse is also too small, for, while at this time our stock is low owing to the many orders that are coming in, in less than one year from now we will probably be unable to place the books in the warehouse as fast as they come from the bindery.

I would recommend that an appropriation be made for enlarging and strengthening the building at present used as a printing office, or that an appropriation be made for the erection of a building as a permanent printing office on some site other than the Capitol grounds.

W. W. SHANNON,  
Superintendent of State Printing.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1904.

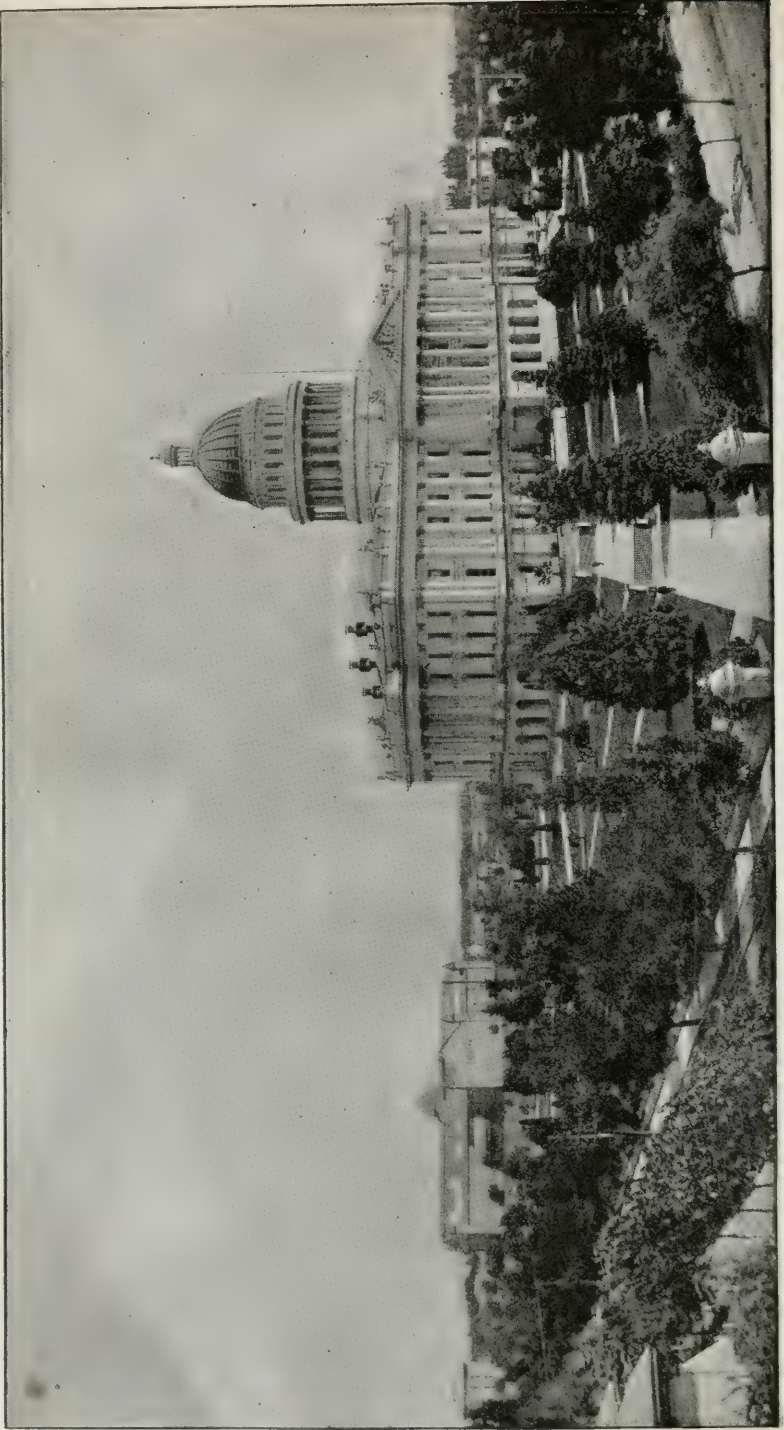
JOHN WHICHER,  
Deputy Superintendent of State Printing.











STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO CITY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

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TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

FOR THE

School Years Ending June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1904.



## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sacramento,
President of the Board.								
THOMAS J. KIRK, Superintendent of Public Instruction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sacramento,
Secretary of the Board.								
MORRIS ELMER DAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San José,
President of State Normal School.								
*EDWARD T. PIERCE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Los Angeles,
President of State Normal School.								
C. C. VAN LIEW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chico,
President of State Normal School.								
SAMUEL T. BLACK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Diego,
President of State Normal School.								
FREDERIC BURK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Francisco,
President of State Normal School.								
BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Berkeley,
President of State University.								
ELMER E. BROWN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Berkeley,
Head of Department of Education, State University.								

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\*J. F. MILLSPAUGH succeeded Mr. PIERCE July 1, 1904.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SACRAMENTO, September 10, 1904.

*To the HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor of the State of California:*

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of the requirements of law, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-first Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, the same being for the school years ending respectively June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904; and I remain,

Most obediently yours,

THOMAS J. KIRK,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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# **TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.** ---

Another two years have come and gone since publication of statistics and other information by this department in reference to the public school system and the educational institutions of the State.

There are abundant reasons for congratulations to County and City School Superintendents, to the University Board of Regents, to the five State Normal School Boards, to the great army of public school trustees, to parents and teachers, for the interest plainly manifest on every hand in the cause of public education.

The greatest work that schools and colleges can do is to arouse in individuals and communities right sentiments and create lasting noble impressions.

No system of education can supply brains. The best that it can hope to do is to create an atmosphere or environment which will conduce to the highest physical, intellectual, and moral development.

Bismarck said, "Whatever you would have the State be, that put into the schools." California realizes the natural advantages bestowed upon her in genial climate, in fruitful soil, in favored situation, and her genius seeks to add to these the ideal citizen. She is naturally proud of her system of public schools, and is ever seeking ways and means to make them better. While realizing that the cause of public education costs her nearly one half of all the revenues that are annually raised, she knows that without the benefits of education nothing else would be worth having.

## **STATE UNIVERSITY.**

The University at Berkeley, with an enrollment of 2,500 students, heads the State educational system. A student here may find courses of study to prepare for every legitimate vocation of life, from blacksmith or gardener to that of President of the United States. The history, growth, and details of the present state of this institution are well reported in following pages, and you and the reader are referred to the same.

## **STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.**

All the five State normal schools may be said to be in a most flourishing condition. Increased attendance, newly-awakened interest, stronger faculties, and a fuller appreciation by the people of their products are well-known facts. The standards for admission and graduation have



been perceptibly raised within the past two years. The teaching force has been strengthened by additions of special educationists and by the return of many members of the different faculties who have been away on leaves of absence for advanced study and observation. The product of our normal schools was never so highly appreciated as now, and the demand for normal-trained teachers exceeds the supply. The presidents of the five State normals report that they have calls for their teacher graduates which they are unable to heed. Certification on examination by County Boards of Education is rapidly becoming obsolete. For detailed information concerning cost of maintenance, number of students, number of graduates, and other matters, for each of the normal schools, I would refer you to reports embodied herein.

I can not, however, close this topic without reference to the miserable quarters in which the San Francisco Normal is now located, and to urge that if this school is to be continued it is imperative that a decent building be erected at the earliest possible date. It is a disgrace for an institution recognized and supported by the State of California, designated a State normal school, to suffer teachers, students, and training-class children to occupy the dingy, dilapidated, and ancient rookeries, abandoned school-rooms, in the vicinity of Clay and Powell streets, San Francisco, where they now daily congregate. A fine class of young ladies, enthusiastic to become the best of teachers, and an able corps of devoted educators are found in this school, and in spite of their miserable quarters good work and good results are obtained; but the State with, or, if it must be, without the help of San Francisco must at once procure a site and erect a commodious building for that State institution. I feel that it is my duty in my official position to urge that this is a matter which can not be neglected at the ensuing session of the State Legislature.

#### **JOINT NORMAL SCHOOL BOARD.**

During the past two years a new departure in the proceedings and occupation of the time of the Joint Normal School Board meetings has been taken. Theretofore no definite work was ever laid out or planned before the day of meeting. The members came together and usually spent an hour or so discussing normal school laws, and adjourned. The State was charged liberally for long-distance travel and with hotel bills for a day or two.

The representatives of the different schools seemed not to favor discussion or consideration of common purposes and in some instances gave the impression that they feared to let their fellow members know what they in their respective schools were doing.

The change in the law made by the Legislature of 1903 made the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction full members

of the joint board, and these two ex-officio members took the initiative in inaugurating a new departure by outlining a program for the first meeting, held at San Diego in 1903, and again for the meeting held in San Francisco in 1904.

Pertinent normal school questions were proposed and various members of the board assigned to discuss them. Parts in these discussions were assigned chiefly to and willingly taken by the five Normal School Presidents, but several Normal School Trustees took active parts, a number of them reading carefully-prepared papers and others joining heartily in the discussions.

At the San Diego meeting sundry committees were appointed by the Governor to make reports on such matters as courses of study, textbooks, standards of admission, kindergarten departments, and other matters, with the request to report at the next meeting. This next meeting was held in San Francisco, beginning April 8, 1904, and a most profitable session was held.

Some of the conclusions reached after spirited and able discussions were that emphasis should be placed on requirements for graduation from, rather than on admission to, normal schools; that the kindergarten departments in all, except the Los Angeles Normal, were without satisfactory results—expense too great and too few students—and that such departments be abolished in all the normals except at Los Angeles.

Committees on legislation, on program for 1905, and on other matters, were appointed, and the meeting closed after adopting resolutions to the effect that this was the most interesting and profitable meeting the Joint Normal School Board ever held. The Governor was given a vote of thanks for the interest he was manifesting in the cause of education in general and in the work of the normal schools in particular.

### **CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT SAN LUIS OBISPO.**

The press in a few sections of the State has, during the past year, indulged in some pretty harsh criticism of this new State educational institution, and the criticism, I think, may properly be regarded as premature. The institution has hardly had a fair trial. It was only on September 15, 1903, that the buildings were opened for the admission of students. That there is need of such instruction as this school from its inception has intended to supply, no one can deny. Its aim has been to afford education essential to those engaged in the pursuits of rural life and to the mechanic and the home-maker. The question so far unsolved is, will those for whom such education is intended accept and appreciate it? Long has it been too common a notion that education is not needed for the farmer and the mechanic; that the business of education is to prepare to get away from these common occupations

of life. The Director reports that the outlook for the second year of the institution is far more encouraging than was the first; that greatly increased attendance is assured, and that local enthusiasm for the school has recently been aroused. For full information on this State institution, as to cost of buildings, annual maintenance, students, courses of study, and other matters, attention is directed to the report of Director Leroy Anderson, found herein.

### PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The chief portion of the statistics herewith presented relates to the elementary schools, which comprise the kindergarten classes and primary and grammar schools, and toward the support of which the general State school fund is exclusively devoted. It has been well said that our primary schools are the incubators of American citizenship and that our grammar schools are the bulwarks against ignorance. The great majority of the children of the State, more than ninety per cent of them, reach no other grade of schools. Need of their efficiency, therefore, is apparent for the general welfare. The education to be supplied in these elementary schools is to be measured and judged chiefly by the ability and character of the great army of teachers that are conducting them, and such teachers may in large degree be measured by the salaries which they are willing to accept.

### SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that within the last five years the cost of living has been increased from fifteen to forty per cent. Teachers' wages, however, depending upon the amount of public school funds (which have not been perceptibly increased in that time), have remained the same. The result is that many of the most business-like, wide-awake teachers, particularly men teachers, have been drawn into other vocations because of better pay. The situation in this State, as it is likewise in other States, is that the very best teachers are dropping out of the ranks and new untried or superannuated teachers are taking their places.

We are confronted with "a condition and not a theory," and the need is more money with which to pay teachers better wages in order to retain and attract the very best talent.

For over forty years the annual State school tax has been such a rate on the taxable property of the State as has raised a sum equal to \$7 per census child as shown by the last preceding school census. This is the chief source of revenue for payment of teachers' salaries. As the school population has increased this constant figure (\$7) has produced an annually increased State school fund, but when cost of living has so suddenly advanced, and the need of better pay so apparent, the ques-



tion seems pertinent and timely, should not the school fund also be raised? There may be, there probably is, room for improvement in the manner of distributing the funds which are now already provided for, for there are some manifest inequalities and inconsistencies. I doubt, however, if under existing regulations for assessments, valuations, and taxation applicable to the fifty-seven different counties of the State, the most expert life insurance actuary could devise a perfect or entirely satisfactory plan of distributing school revenues. I have given this matter considerable study, and beyond a few conclusions touching one or two points for change—and these I deem unnecessary to mention herein—I am unable to improve greatly on existing methods. The California system of raising and distributing school revenues has been pronounced by experts among the best of all the States. On comparison of receipts and of rates for the different counties and of same for different cities and districts in a given county, I admit that the discrepancies are glaring, but there is no locality that will admit that it is getting too much school money. So the thought of taking from those which are apparently receiving more than their share and giving to those receiving less, does not promise a satisfactory solution. Since the foundation of the earth the Lord “sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.” I am persuaded that the problem of school revenue and distribution is like other problems of taxation that Henry George and others spent a lifetime upon without success in trying equitably to solve, and I decide that for the schools of California more money is what is chiefly needed and that it is my official duty to recommend that the State tax be increased so as to give \$9 instead of \$7 per census child. The counties which are not already paying the limit of fifty cents on the hundred dollars county school tax may properly be required to raise in addition to the State fund a minimum of \$8 per census child. No argument is needed to show that education pays at any cost however great.

Knowing full well the profound interest that you, as Governor of the State, have at all times during your administration manifested in these questions of public school revenues, I pledge my hearty coöperation and assistance in seeking to devise plans for the more equitable distribution of funds. I promise to give further thoughtful consideration to methods of apportionment, in the hope that by the opening of the ensuing session of the State Legislature some definite changes in existing laws and rules for distributing school funds may be recommended, to the end that the present inequalities may be reduced to a minimum.

### HIGH SCHOOLS.

Rapid strides have been taken in the interest of secondary education within the past two years. The Constitution has been amended by popular vote so as to incorporate high schools into the State school system, and in pursuance of such amendment the Legislature of 1903



enacted a law creating a fund for the benefit and support of high schools. An ad valorem rate of one and a half cents on the one hundred dollars of all assessed property in the State is annually levied for this purpose. This law has been applied and the fund raised but once—that for the school year 1903–04. It has been levied and will be raised for the year 1904–05.

I think it safe to say that no school law of recent years has been more highly appreciated than this. It has helped struggling country high schools where some of the very best secondary school work is being done. As in the case of certain elementary schools, some high schools have been given aid when they could well have gotten along without it. The terms of this Act in reference to revenue are similar to the Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of the University of California. It was copied after the university Act, and there is no truth in statements to the effect that it is inoperative. Beginning with the school year 1906, the provision for a level rate of one and a half cents on the one hundred dollars changes to \$15 per child in average daily attendance in the high schools. It remains to be seen just what difference as to revenue this will make. Some modifications of the Act as to terms of admission of students, inspection by University, etc., may in the near future be deemed desirable, but for the present I recommend no changes until the law has had further trial. For number of high schools, their cost, enrollment, teachers, and other items, you are referred to the reports herein given under the heading, "High Schools."

For statistics summarized, showing increase or decrease in census, in attendance, receipts and expenditures, valuation of property, etc., in primary, grammar, and high schools of California for the last five years, reference is hereby made to a table specially prepared by Mr. Job Wood, Jr., of this office, and herewith presented.

### ORPHANAGES.

The greatly increased duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, owing to the growth of the schools, the addition of sundry State educational institutions, and the new services demanded by law of the Superintendent, render me unable to give that attention and inspection to orphan schools that I would have liked or that may have been expected of me. I have visited all or nearly all of those that receive State aid during the past two years, but my visits were of necessity brief. I can recall no orphanage visited wherein there was not manifest sympathy and due consideration for the unfortunate children by those in charge. Cleanliness, order, respect for elders, politeness, and other simple but cardinal virtues were so generally observed that on these visits I have been impressed with the idea that some teachers in

regular schools might well emulate the example set by these supervisors of orphans. The impression was sufficient to emphasize the fact that the training of children consists of something more than hearing and assigning book lessons. The orphan teachers and directors seem to have the idea that their work is mainly morals and manners, and I credit them with much success. Space forbids my mentioning in detail the thirty or more orphan homes in which the State is taking an interest to the extent in money of \$75 annually for every half-orphan and \$100 for every whole orphan.

The Controller's report and that of the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners will doubtless give more particulars respecting the orphanages than it is possible for me to give at this time.

### **THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.**

The principal or manager of the State institution located at Berkeley for the care and instruction of the deaf and the blind has upon request submitted his report and the same has been embodied in this biennial report, and it is with much satisfaction that I make reference to the same.

In this connection it may not be considered improper, but a matter of importance, to say that several cities, notably San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, and Fresno, have under the law passed by the Legislature of 1903 established classes for oral training and instruction of the deaf, and results have been highly gratifying. As a part of public school work it is yet an experiment in this State, but from what has already been accomplished here, and from reports of success in other States, we may reasonably expect substantial progress in dealing with this class of unfortunate children. There need be no conflict, as I view the matter, between the servants of the State in this cause in the public schools and those of the institution at Berkeley. There are, as I understand, only certain deaf children, not all, that are capable of making much if any progress in oral speech; these only can be trained and educated in the public schools. For all such sympathy must impel us to give them every possible opportunity to remain at home in company with brothers and sisters to receive their education.

### **STATE TEXT-BOOKS.**

Under this head I need say but little to the Governor, as he is by virtue of office a member of the State Text-Book Committee, and the secretary of said committee has made a very full report, and for the benefit of the general public it is embodied in this report.

Suffice it to say that new and up-to-date school text-books are rapidly being published by the State and at prices which will compare most favorably with those of Eastern publishing houses for similar texts.

One great objection urged against State publication has been the greater cost, but this seems not to hold, for after paying royalty for plates and copyright, the same matter under present law and methods is turned out at the State Printing Office at less figure than the Eastern wholesale price.

I am pleased to say that the schools and the people generally appear to have become reconciled to State text-books. This is evidenced by the unprecedented demand for such books at the opening of the current school year. So great has been the demand that the printing office, with every workman that could be employed working nights as well as days, has not been able to fill orders on time. This condition has existed for the months of July, August, and September of the present year, thus precluding attention to new texts and also preventing the publication of the Introductory History, which was about ready for press when the rush began.

New texts in all the several subjects required to be taught in primary and grammar schools will, under the law of 1903, be provided just as rapidly as the work can be done consistent with due care and the Text-Book Committee's best judgment, all subject to the approval of the State Board of Education.

In passing, I desire thus publicly to express my appreciation to Hon. W. W. Shannon, Superintendent of State Printing, and his office force, for the hearty coöperation with this Department in the publication and distribution of State school text-books.

#### **BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA.**

The Biennial Convention of County and City Superintendents of Schools of the State of California was held at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 10, 11, and 12, 1904. The law authorizing such convention is found in Section 1533 of the Political Code. The meetings were held at Hotel Potter. In point of numbers it was the largest convention of Superintendents ever held; fifty-three out of fifty-seven County Superintendents and seventeen City Superintendents and several supervising principals were in attendance. The following are some of the topics discussed:

"The School Superintendent on an official visit."

"Teachers' Salaries: Why should they be increased?"

"What, if any, practical method of changing manner of payment of teachers' salaries by rewarding experience?"

"By what means shall increase of school revenues be secured?"

"The Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of high schools, after a year's trial."

"How may we abridge with safety the present manner of drawing trustees' orders, superintendent's requisitions, and auditor's warrants?"

"The Act to enforce the educational rights of children (compulsory school attendance), after a year's trial."

"How may the demand for more technical training be met by the public schools?"

"The law providing for union school districts, results since adoption, future promise."

"Teachers' Institutes: Should they be abolished? If abolished, what substitute, if any, may be asked for?"

"If not abolished, how can Institutes be improved?"

The following are some of the resolutions adopted by the Superintendents:

#### **School Revenues.**

1. That there be no change relating to local or district taxation; that the State school tax be fixed on the basis of \$9 per census child; that the county school tax be fixed on the basis of \$7 per census child; provided, that the county school tax shall not exceed fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation on the assessment roll.

2. That the provision for \$400 districts be dropped from the law; that the minimum amount of money apportioned for each teacher be raised to at least \$600; that no school receive less than \$700; provided, additional revenues be provided for such increase; that the census apportionment be based on sixty census children instead of on seventy; that a committee of five be appointed to determine the details of the apportionment of school funds.

3. That in addition to the State school fund, at least sixty per cent of the county school fund be expended for teachers' salaries only.

#### **Printing Appropriation for State Superintendent.**

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited appropriation for printing for the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, many blanks necessary for the schools can not be and are not furnished to the different counties; and,

WHEREAS, The said blanks are indispensable and are printed by the different counties and at a much greater cost to the taxpayers than when furnished by the State Superintendent's office; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we favor an adequate appropriation by the State for the printing necessary for preparing and supplying all necessary school blanks, blank-books, etc.

#### **STATE EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.**

Last but not least in importance among the educational agencies in this State is the designated official journal of the Department of Education. The law provides that the State Board of Education shall designate such a journal, and such action was last taken by the State Board about seven years ago, since which time the Western Journal of Education, edited by Mr. Harr Wagner and published in San Francisco, has been the official organ.

The cost to every school district is \$1.50 per year, one half payable semi-annually, and I do not hesitate to express my unqualified opinion that the schools make no better investment for like amount of library funds. Upon invitation and request of the editor, the State Board of Education a year ago appointed an advisory editorial board of five



members, three of whom are Normal School Presidents and members of the State Board of Education. This board has worked in entire harmony with the editor and a greatly improved journal has been the result.

The freshest and best educational thought of the day is monthly presented. Strong papers on live educational topics by leading educators, proceedings of the State Board of Education, of the State Text-Book Committee, and of other educational bodies, are published.

This office has found the journal a ready and willing means of conveying to school officials and teachers important bulletins and reports when no other means of publishing or sending them out were at command.

Owing to criticism in the past of what has sometimes been denominated the "Subsidized Educational Journal," I am impelled from what I feel to be a sense of justice to make the foregoing statements. I repeat that I believe the cause of education throughout the State is getting the fullest value for the \$1.50 per school district which is annually being paid for this journal.

#### **LACK OF ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, TELEGRAPHING, TELEPHONING, AND PRINTING.**

Modesty almost forbids my allusion to a matter so personal, and yet it is purely in an official sense that I call attention to the fact that the appropriations to this office by the Legislature from session to session remain about the same as they were fifteen or twenty years ago, when there were not more than half the number of State educational institutions and schools that now exist and with which the State Superintendent is in almost daily communication. Besides the increase in schools and State educational institutions, there are new and greater demands upon the clerical force of the office, necessitating greatly increased correspondence by mail, telegraph, and telephone.

Owing to the increase in the demands for school registers, school laws, and blanks of every kind, the appropriation for printing has not been sufficient to meet the needs of this office. Twelve thousand school registers and twenty thousand school laws, to say nothing of the biennial report of this office, almost exhaust the appropriation. Many blanks, etc., that I could not make owing to lack of funds, have been demanded, and which under the law it is my duty to furnish.

Up to this time the postage, expressage, telegraphing, printing, etc., to be met in vastly increased measure by the Superintendent as secretary of the State Board of Education, have had to be met from his meager general allowance. The consequence has been that with the most rigid economy, amounting almost to stinginess, a deficit in the matter of postage, expressage, telegraphing, and printing can not be avoided for the current fiscal year.

I, therefore, most respectfully but earnestly ask in behalf of the interests which this office is required to serve that the next appropriation for the foregoing purposes be greatly increased. I do not deem it necessary to name figures at this time, for they are known or may become readily known to yourself or to any legislator, and I indulge the hope that the Ways and Means and the Finance committees of the coming Legislature may not overlook this, an all important matter to this office.

Having thus briefly touched the subjects that it is incumbent upon me as Superintendent of Public Instruction in more or less degree to oversee, I would again refer you to the various reports herein embodied, and subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS J. KIRK,  
*Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

## REVIEW OF STATISTICS—1899 AND 1904.

SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN CENSUS CHILDREN, ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS,  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, AND VALUATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

BY JOB WOOD, JR.

### NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	1899.	1904.	Increase.
Primary and grammar schools.....	3,282	3,283	1
High schools.....	118	162	44

### SCHOOL CENSUS.

	1899.	1904.	Increase.
<b>Number of children between five and seventeen years of age—</b>			
White—Boys .....	172,821	201,239	28,418
Girls .....	169,751	195,679	25,928
Negro—Boys .....	1,086	1,539	443
Girls .....	1,088	1,466	378
Indian—Boys .....	1,522	1,659	137
Girls .....	1,326	1,550	224
Mongolian—Boys .....	1,532	3,013	1,481
Girls .....	998	1,253	255
<b>Total number of children between five and seventeen years of age—</b>			
Boys .....	176,961	207,450	30,489
Girls .....	173,163	199,948	26,785
Total .....	350,124	407,398	57,274
<b>Number of census children attending—</b>			
Public schools .....	261,195	298,520	37,325
Private schools .....	22,957	37,226	14,269
No school .....	65,972	71,652	5,680
<b>Number of children under five years of age—</b>			
White .....	116,364	118,276	1,912
Negro .....	639	775	136
Indian .....	945	1,064	119
Mongolian .....	694	756	62
Total .....	118,642	120,871	2,229
<b>Nativity of all children—</b>			
Native born .....	460,751	518,192	57,441
Foreign born .....	8,015	10,077	2,062
Total .....	468,766	528,269	59,503

## ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS.

	1899.	1904.	Increase.
<b>Primary and Grammar Schools—</b>			
Kindergarten—Boys .....	Data for grades not given	2,295	-----
Girls .....		2,399	-----
Primary—Boys .....		96,088	-----
Girls .....		86,229	-----
Grammar—Boys .....		44,713	-----
Girls .....		45,671	-----
Total—Boys .....	128,296	143,092	14,796
Girls .....	125,101	134,497	9,396
Grand total .....	253,397	277,589	24,192
<b>High Schools—</b>			
First year—Boys .....	Data for grades not given	4,388	-----
Girls .....		5,385	-----
Second year—Boys .....		2,496	-----
Girls .....		3,294	-----
Third year—Boys .....		1,513	-----
Girls .....		2,019	-----
Fourth year—Boys .....		912	-----
Girls .....		1,532	-----
Total—Boys .....	4,815	9,219	4,404
Girls .....	7,448	12,230	4,782
Grand total .....	12,263	21,449	9,186
<b>Recapitulation—</b>			
Grammar and High Schools—			
Boys .....	133,111	152,311	19,200
Girls .....	132,549	146,727	14,178
Total boys and girls .....	265,660	299,038	33,378

## TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

	1899.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Primary and Grammar Schools—</b>				
Men .....	1,137	926	-----	211
Women .....	5,806	6,871	1,065	-----
<b>High Schools—</b>				
Men .....	259	370	111	-----
Women .....	236	485	149	-----
Total—Men .....	1,396	1,296	-----	100
Women .....	6,042	7,356	1,314	-----
Grand total .....	7,438	8,652	1,314	-----
Total increase .....			1,214	-----



## NUMBER OF TEACHERS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF—

	1899.	1904.	Increase.
<b>State Normal Schools—</b>			
Chico .....	150	257	107
Los Angeles .....	489	745	256
San Diego .....	0	142	142
San Francisco .....	0	170	170
San José .....	1,047	1,306	259
Other Normal Schools .....	336	386	50
Total .....	2,022	3,006	984
<b>Universities—</b>			
California .....	238	545	307
Stanford .....	113	269	156
Accredited Universities .....	67	109	42
Total .....	418	923	505

## FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

	1899.	1904.	Increase.
<b>Primary and Grammar Schools—</b>			
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Balance on hand .....	\$867,231 96	\$1,483,775 92	\$616,543 96
From State apportionment .....	3,116,678 42	3,565,364 15	448,689 73
From county apportionment .....	2,269,137 97	2,551,660 87	282,522 90
From city or district taxes .....	421,567 19	527,377 84	105,810 65
From sales of bonds .....	110,403 63	1,049,434 66	939,031 03
From miscellaneous sources .....	61,650 61	146,044 76	84,394 15
Total receipts .....	\$6,846,669 78	\$9,323,658 20	\$2,476,988 42
<i>Expenditures—</i>			
For teachers' salaries .....	\$4,562,994 54	\$5,113,222 02	\$550,227 48
For supplies .....	1,025,473 62	1,264,186 93	238,713 31
For buildings .....	397,793 15	1,400,635 07	1,002,841 92
For books and apparatus .....	88,341 06	105,629 72	17,288 66
Total expenditures .....	\$6,074,602 37	\$7,883,673 74	\$1,809,071 37
<b>High Schools—</b>			
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Balance on hand .....		\$309,881 55	
From State fund .....	No data given	167,311 48	
From taxes .....	at this time.	1,565,929 24	
From donations, etc. ....		104,086 50	
Total receipts .....		\$2,147,208 77	
<i>Expenditures—</i>			
For teachers' salaries .....		\$914,628 51	
For supplies .....	No data given	236,628 29	
For buildings .....	at this time.	333,724 29	
For books and apparatus .....		32,809 32	
Total expenditures .....	\$729,687 44	\$1,517,790 41	\$788,102 97

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

	1899.	1904.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Primary and Grammar Schools—</b>				
Lots and houses .....	\$15,247,938 00	\$19,588,655 00	\$4,340,717 00	
School libraries .....	681,514 00	764,830 00	83,316 00	
School apparatus .....	383,593 00	335,413 00		\$48,180 00
Total .....	\$16,313,045 00	\$20,688,898 00	\$4,375,853 00	\$48,180 00
Total increase .....			4,327,673 00	
<b>High Schools—</b>				
Lots, buildings, etc. ....	\$2,200,022 00	\$3,559,297 00	\$1,359,275 00	
Apparatus .....	82,611 00	151,917 00	69,306 00	
Libraries .....	48,045 00	109,631 00	61,586 00	
Total .....	\$2,330,678 00	\$3,820,845 00	\$1,490,167 00	

## EXPENDED FOR BUILDINGS IN FIVE YEARS.

1899*	\$397,793 15
1900*	268,157 32
1901*	525,050 16
1902*	439,305 91
1903—Primary and Grammar Schools	654,074 09
High Schools	283,805 38
1904—Primary and Grammar Schools	1,400,635 07
High Schools	333,724 29
Total .....	\$4,302,545 37

\* Expenditures for High Schools not given during years 1899 to 1902.

# STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Name.	Elected.	Took Office.
John G. Marvin .....	Oct. 7, 1850	Jan. 1, 1851
Paul K. Hubbs .....	Sept. 7, 1853	Jan. 1, 1854
Andrew J. Moulder .....	Nov. 4, 1856	Jan. 1, 1857
Andrew J. Moulder (second term) .....	Sept. 7, 1859	Jan. 2, 1860
John Swett .....	Sept. 3, 1862	Jan. 1, 1863
John Swett (second term) .....	Oct. 21, 1863	Dec. 1, 1863
O. P. Fitzgerald .....	Oct. 16, 1867	Dec. 1, 1867
H. N. Bolander .....	Oct. 18, 1871	Dec. 1, 1871
Ezra S. Carr .....	Oct. 20, 1875	Dec. 1, 1875
F. M. Campbell .....	Sept. 3, 1879	Jan. 5, 1880
W. T. Welcker .....	Nov. 7, 1882	Jan. 1, 1883
Ira G. Hoitt .....	Nov. 2, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
J. W. Anderson .....	Nov. 4, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891
Samuel T. Black .....	Nov. 6, 1894	Jan. 7, 1895
*Charles T. Meredith (appointed September 24, 1898) .....		Sept. 25, 1898
Thomas J. Kirk .....	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 3, 1899
Thomas J. Kirk (second term) .....	Nov. 4, 1902	Jan. 5, 1903

\*Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel T. Black.

## CITY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

JUNE 30, 1904.

City.	County.	Name of Superintendent.
Alameda .....	Alameda .....	Fred T. Moore
Berkeley .....	Alameda .....	S. D. Waterman
Eureka .....	Humboldt .....	A. C. Barker
Fresno .....	Fresno .....	C. L. McLane
Los Angeles .....	Los Angeles .....	James A. Foshay
Marysville .....	Yuba .....	James A. Scott
Oakland .....	Alameda .....	J. W. McClymonds
Pasadena .....	Los Angeles .....	James D. Graham
Pomona .....	Los Angeles .....	P. W. Kauffman
Riverside .....	Riverside .....	A. N. Wheelock
Sacramento .....	Sacramento .....	O. W. Erlewine
Salinas .....	Monterey .....	L. F. Kilkenny
San Bernardino .....	San Bernardino .....	F. W. Conrad
San Diego .....	San Diego .....	F. P. Davidson
San José .....	Santa Clara .....	George S. Wells
Santa Ana .....	Orange .....	J. C. Templeton
Santa Barbara .....	Santa Barbara .....	H. A. Adrian
Santa Monica .....	Los Angeles .....	D. A. Eckert
Stockton .....	San Joaquin .....	James A. Barr

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS,

TERM 1903-1907.

County.	Name.	Address.
Alameda	T. O. Crawford	Oakland
Alpine	Wilda A. Jordan	Markleeville
Amador	George A. Gordon	Jackson
Butte	R. H. Dunn	Oroville
Calaveras	John Waters	San Andreas
Colusa	Lillie L. Laugenour	Colusa
Contra Costa	A. A. Bailey	Martinez
Del Norte	Mrs. A. M. Leishman	Crescent City
El Dorado	S. B. Wilson	Placerville
Fresno	Giles N. Freman	Fresno
Glenn	Frank S. Reager	Willows
Humboldt	George Underwood	Eureka
Inyo	Mrs. M. A. Clarke	Big Pine
Kern	Robert L. Stockton	Bakersfield
Kings	Mrs. N. E. Davidson	Hanford
Lake	Charles W. Haycock	Lakeport
Lassen	J. F. Dixon	Susanville
Los Angeles	Mark Keppel	Los Angeles
Madera	Estelle Bagnelle	Madera
Marin	James Davidson	San Rafael
Mariposa	Julia L. Jones	Mariposa
Mendocino	J. F. Barbee	Ukiah
Merced	Anna Silman	Merced
Modoc	Nellie Forrest	Alturas
Mono	Cordelia E. Hays	Bridgeport
Monterey	Duncan Stirling	Salinas
Napa	Kate Ames	Napa
Nevada	J. G. O'Neill	Nevada City
Orange	J. B. Nichols	Santa Ana
Placer	C. N. Shane	Auburn
Plumas	Tillie N. Kruger	Quincy
Riverside	Edward Hyatt	Riverside
Sacramento	B. F. Howard	Sacramento
San Benito	John H. Garner	Hollister
San Bernardino	A. S. McPherron	San Bernardino
San Diego	Hugh J. Baldwin	San Diego
San Francisco	Wm. H. Langdon	San Francisco
San Joaquin	E. B. Wright	Stockton
San Luis Obispo	Frederick P. Johnson	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	Etta M. Tilton	Redwood City
Santa Barbara	W. S. Edwards	Santa Barbara
Santa Clara	D. T. Bateman	San José
Santa Cruz	J. W. Linscott	Santa Cruz
Shasta	Kate A. Brincard	Redding
Sierra	Belle Alexander	Downieville
Siskiyou	Grace A. Johnson	Yreka
Solano	D. H. White	Fairfield
Sonoma	Minnie Coulter	Santa Rosa
Stanislaus	Florence Boggs	Modesto
Sutter	C. W. Ward	Yuba City
Tehama	Ellen A. Lynch	Red Bluff
Trinity	Lizzie H. Fox	Weaverville
Tulare	C. J. Walker	Visalia
Tuolumne	G. P. Morgan	Columbia
Ventura	George L. Sackett	Ventura
Yolo	Minnie DeVelbiss	Woodland
Yuba	James A. Scott	Marysville



## LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE 1883.

Counties.	1883-87.	1887-91.	1891-95.	1895-99.	1899-1903.	1903-07.
Alameda	P. M. Fisher	P. M. Fisher	George W. Fick	J. P. Garlick	T. O. Crawford	T. O. Crawford
Alpine	Mrs. Anna M. Arnold	Mrs. Anna M. Arnold	Mrs. Anna M. Arnold	Mrs. Harriet A. Grover	Mary Neddenniep	Wilda A. Jordan
Amador	Joseph F. Chandler	George F. Mack	George F. Mack	George F. Mack	George A. Gordon	George A. Gordon
Butte	David W. Braddock	David W. Braddock	G. H. Stout	G. H. Stout	R. H. Dunn	R. H. Dunn
Calaveras	Charles E. Beal	Wm. M. Nunez, Jr.	Wm. M. Nunez, Jr.	E. F. Floyd	John Waters	John Waters
Colusa	J. L. Wilson	J. L. Wilson	Mrs. H. L. Wilson	Mrs. H. L. Wilson	Lillie Laugenour	Lillie Laugenour
Contra Costa	A. A. Bailey	W. A. Kirkwood	W. A. Kirkwood	A. M. Phelin	A. M. Phelin	A. A. Bailey
Del Norte	W. H. Jeter	Mrs. S. G. Wright	Mrs. S. G. Wright	David Leishman	John N. McVay	Mrs. A. M. Leishman
El Dorado	Charles E. Markham	C. B. Wakefield	C. B. Wakefield	T. E. McCarty	T. E. McCarty	S. B. Wilson
Fresno	B. A. Hawkins	B. A. Hawkins	Thomas J. Kirk	Thomas J. Kirk	Geo. S. Ramsay; Gilles N. Freeman	Giles N. Freeman
Glenn	Neil S. Phelps	J. B. Brown	Wm. M. Finch	Wm. M. Finch	F. S. Reager	F. S. Reager
Humboldt	Charles H. Groves	J. H. Shannon	J. B. Brown	J. B. Brown	James B. Brown	Geo. Underwood
Inyo	A. B. McPherson	Alfred Harrell	J. H. Shannon	S. W. Austin	Clay Hampton	Mrs. M. A. Clarke
Kern			Alfred Harrell	Alfred Harrell	W. C. Doub	Robt. L. Stockton
Kings			C. A. McCourt	J. W. Graham	J. W. Graham	Mrs. N. E. Davidson
Lake	Mack Mathews	James H. Renfro	Mrs. E. K. Harrington	Mrs. E. K. Harrington	Chas. W. Haycock	Chas. W. Haycock
Lassen	Eugene A. Williams	Miss Myra A. Parks	Mrs. M. P. Woodin	O. M. Doyle	O. M. Doyle	J. F. Dixon
Los Angeles	John W. Hinton	W. W. Seaman	W. W. Seaman	Spurgeon V. Rley	J. H. Strine	Mark Koppel
Madera	Adelbert E. Kellogg	Robert Furlong	B. A. Hawkins	B. A. Hawkins	Estelle Bagnelle	Estelle Bagnelle
Marin			Robert Furlong	Robert Furlong	Robert Furlong	James Davidson
Mariposa	Wm. D. Egenhoff	Mrs. Wm. D. Egenhoff	Mrs. Wm. D. Egenhoff	Julia L. Jones	Julia L. Jones	Julia L. Jones
Mendocino	John C. Ruddock	W. K. Dillingham	Mrs. W. K. Dillingham	George H. Rhodes	J. F. Barbee	J. F. Barbee
Merced	E. T. Dixon	J. A. Norvell	J. A. Norvell	O. W. Grove	O. W. Grove	Anna Silman
Modoc	Mrs. Alice Welch	Mrs. Alice Welch	J. A. Vergon	Anna L. Williams	Anna L. Williams	Nellie Forrest
Mono	Miss Naomi Angell	Clay Hampton	Cornelia Richards	Cornelia Richards	Cornelia Richards	Cordelia E. Hays
Monterey	M. J. Smeltzer	Job Wood, Jr.	Job Wood, Jr.	Job Wood, Jr.	Mrs. J. E. Choje	Duncan Stirling
Napa	John L. Shearer	F. G. Huskey	Amie E. Dixon	Kate Ames	J. A. Imrie	Kate Ames
Nevada	A. J. Tiffany	A. J. Tiffany	W. J. Rogers	W. J. Rogers	W. J. Rogers	J. G. O'Neill
Orange		J. P. Greeley	J. P. Greeley	J. P. Greeley	J. P. Greeley	J. B. Nichols

Placer	O. F. Seavey	R. F. Burns	O. F. Seavey	P. W. Smith	P. W. Smith	C. N. Shane
Plumas	Geo. E. Houghton	B. E. Foss	B. R. Foss; D. C. Reed; Katie L. Mullen.	Mrs. Katie L. Donnelley	M. P. Donnelley	Tillie N. Kruger
Riverside	Charles E. Bishop	B. F. Howard	Lyman Gregory	Edward Hyatt	Edward Hyatt	Edward Hyatt
Sacramento	J. N. Thompson	J. N. Thompson	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard	B. F. Howard
San Benito	Henry C. Brooke	Henry C. Brooke	J. W. Beattie	J. H. Garner	J. H. Garner	J. H. Garner
San Bernardino				Margaret M. Mogueau	Lulu Clair Bahr; + A. S. McPherron.	A. S. McPherron
San Diego	Rufus D. Butler	Rufus D. Butler	Harr Wagner	W. J. Bailey	Hugh J. Baldwin	Hugh J. Baldwin
San Francisco	A. J. Moulder	J. W. Anderson	John Swett	* A. J. Moulder; Madis- son Babcock.	Reg' n'd H. Webster	Wm. H. Langdon
San Joaquin	James Sellinger	George Goodell	George Goodell	George Goodell	E. B. Wright	E. B. Wright
San Luis Obispo	J. M. Felts	W. M. Armstrong	W. M. Armstrong	N. Messer	Mrs. A. C. S. Woods	F. P. Johnson
San Mateo	G. P. Hartley	J. F. Utter	J. F. Utter	Etta M. Tilton	Etta M. Tilton	Etta M. Tilton
Santa Barbara	G. E. Thurmond	G. E. Thurmond	G. E. Thurmond	G. E. Thurmond	W. S. Edwards	W. S. Edwards
Santa Clara	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	L. J. Chipman	D. T. Bateman
Santa Cruz	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott	John W. Linscott
Shasta	Mrs. D. M. Coleman	Miss E. G. Welch	Mrs. E. G. Logan	Mrs. M. E. Dittmar	Margaret I. Poore	Kate A. Brinard
Sierra	J. S. Wixson	E. L. Case	T. J. McGrath	F. H. Turner	Josie Finane	Belle Alexander
Siskiyou	H. A. Morse	C. O. Sharpe	John Kennedy	C. S. Smith	Effie Persons	Grace A. Johnson
Solano	C. B. Webster	C. B. Webster	C. B. Webster	A. P. Sanborn	D. H. White	D. H. White
Sonoma	Charles S. Smyth	Mrs. F. McG. Martin	Mrs. F. McG. Martin	E. W. Davis	Minnie Coulter	Minnie Coulter
Stanislaus	W. S. Chase	W. B. Howard	W. B. Howard	J. A. Wagener	J. A. Wagener	Florence Boggs
Sutter	M. C. Clark	G. B. Lyman	A. B. Coffey	C. G. Kline	C. G. Kline	C. W. Ward
Tehama	Myron Yager	L. W. Valentine	Belle Miller	O. E. Graves	Mollie Owens; + Lena K. Nangle.	Ellen A. Lynch
Trinity	Horace R. Given	Horace R. Given	George E. Noonan	Lizzie H. Fox	Lizzie H. Fox	Lizzie H. Fox
Tulare	Charles H. Murphy	Charles H. Murphy	S. A. Crookshanks	J. S. McPhail	S. A. Crookshanks.	C. J. Walker
Tuolumne	John T. Murnan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan	G. P. Morgan
Ventura	Charles T. Meredith	Charles T. Meredith	S. T. Black	George L. Sackett	George L. Sackett	George L. Sackett
Yolo	John W. Goin	George Banks	George Banks	Clara A. March	Mrs. S. E. Peart	Minnie DeVelbiss
Yuba	Frank B. Crane	Frank B. Crane	H. H. Folsom	James A. Scott	James A. Scott	James A. Scott

\* Died October 14, 1895. † Appointed.

## STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Number of Educational Documents Granted by the State Board of Education from  
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.

Date of Meeting.	Life Diplomas.				High School Credentials.	Documents.	
	High School.	Grammar School.	Special.	Kindergarten-Primary		University.	Normal School.
1902—July 2 .....	24	355	7	.....	27	7	55
November 15 .....	15	231	4	.....	7	4	37
1903—March 28 .....	12	230	5	1	24	6	31
June 6 .....	10	99	4	.....	16	7	20
August 29 .....	14	133	1	.....	21	8	28
1904—January 29 .....	20	143	2	.....	23	12	37
June 11 .....	21	122	2	.....	26	11	34
Totals .....	116	1,313	25	1	144	55	242

## STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

By J. H. STRINE, SECRETARY OF STATE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

The first direct constitutional provision for a State Board of Education, adopted as an amendment November 4, 1884, provided that said board should compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State; and in 1885 the Legislature passed its first Act looking toward the consummation of this provision.

This Act authorized the compiling, illustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting, and distributing of a State series of text-books, consisting of three Readers, one Speller, one Arithmetic, one Grammar, one History of the United States, and one Geography. Section 2 of said Act made it obligatory upon the State Board of Education to "employ well-qualified persons to compile the books" above mentioned, and to "fix the remuneration for the services thus rendered." Section 6 of said Act provided that the State text-books should be distributed through the County Superintendents (for the respective schools under their jurisdiction), by making requisition upon the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This officer, in turn, was to make requisition upon the Superintendent of State Printing, whose

duty it was to ship the books to their destination. This Act was amended March 15, 1887, providing as follows:

"All orders for text-books shall be made on the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and shall be accompanied by cash, in payment for the same, at the price fixed by the State Board of Education as the cost price at Sacramento," and that the following persons shall be entitled to order books:

1. "County Superintendents of Schools, for the use of teachers, parents, and pupils in their counties only."

2. "Principals of State Normal Schools, for their own and for the use of the pupils in their respective schools only."

3. "The secretary or clerk of any school district in the State, \* \* \* for the use of the pupils in such district only."

4. "Any retail dealer who shall first transmit to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction an affidavit," agreeing that he will not sell any of said text-books "to any person or persons for the purpose of being sold again, or to any person or persons beyond the limits of the State of California," and that he "will not sell" any of said text-books "at a price exceeding the price to the pupil fixed by the State Board of Education."

The same amendment authorized the Superintendent of Public Instruction "to employ assistance necessary to the carrying out of the provisions of" said Act, as amended.

In 1887 an Act was passed by the Legislature, providing for the compilation and manufacture of one Elementary Arithmetic, one Elementary Grammar or Language Lessons, one Elementary Geography, and one Physiology and Hygiene, including a system of gymnastic exercises, and special instructions as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effect upon the human system"—all under the same conditions as mentioned in the Act of 1885.

In 1889, by special Act, provision was made for the compilation and manufacture of an "elementary book on the civil government of the United States, with a special analysis of the government of the State of California."

In 1893, the Legislature made provision for revising the First, Second, and Third Readers, the English Grammar, the United States History, and the Advanced Arithmetic, and for compiling a Primary History of the United States. This Act allowed the State Board of Education, "in their discretion," to increase the number of Readers in the series to five. The above-mentioned texts were duly revised, the number of Readers being increased to four. The Primary History was compiled, but not accepted by the State Board of Education, hence never published.

No further legislative action concerning text-books occurred until March, 1903, when Section 1874 of the Political Code was so amended as to provide for a standing committee on text-books, to be composed of three members of the State Board of Education, to wit: the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one other member of said State Board of Education. This committee is known as the State Text-Book Committee, and has power, "subject to the approval of the State Board of Education, to revise in whole or in part and to manufacture such text-books as are now in use; to compile or cause to be compiled under its direction, and to manufacture, such other or addi-



tional text-book or books as it may deem necessary or proper for use in the primary and grammar schools (the common schools) of the State; to purchase or hire plates, maps, and engravings of copyright matter; to contract for or lease copyrights, for the purpose of being used in compiling, printing, and publishing such books; \* \* \* and to do any and all acts that may be necessary for the purpose of procuring a meritorious uniform series of text-books for use in all the primary and grammar schools of the State of California." Also, "to prescribe and enforce the use of a uniform series of text-books, and to adopt a list of books for supplementary use, from which County and City and County Boards of Education shall select and adopt books for supplementary use in primary and grammar schools in their respective counties and cities and counties, as required by section seventeen hundred and twelve of the Political Code."

Since the organization of the committee, text-books have been compiled and placed in the hands of the Superintendent of State Printing for manufacture, as follows: An Introductory History of the United States, a Grammar School History of the United States, an Introductory Geography, a Grammar School Geography, and a Grammar School Arithmetic.

In addition to the above-mentioned *regular* texts, about six hundred supplementary books on the subjects of United States History and Geography, from which County and City and County Boards of Education may select and adopt for use in their respective counties and cities, have been adopted by the State Text-Book Committee, and approved by the State Board of Education.

A series of Readers and an Introductory Arithmetic are now under consideration, and the committee hopes in the near future to have completed the revision or substitution of the entire series of State text-books.

For sales of text-books, etc., see pages 259-263.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

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BY JAMES SUTTON, RECORDER OF THE FACULTIES.

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Accompanying this statement concerning the progress of the University during the academic years 1902-03 and 1903-04 are statistical tables showing the number of instructors in all departments of the University, since the beginning of instruction, in 1869, to the present time; the enrollment of students in all departments during the same period; the number of graduates from all departments during the life of the University of California, and also during the years 1864 to 1869, inclusive, when the old College of California flourished; the number of schools accredited each year, since the first accrediting of schools, in 1884; and, lastly, the list of such schools for the last school year.

*Enrollment.*—An inspection of these tables shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of students at the University during the two years ending June 30, 1904. The totals for the two years are 3,275 and 3,277 respectively, while in 1902 there were 3,144. There is noticeable a slight decrease in the number of students in the Professional Colleges, in San Francisco, but this decrease is more than offset by the increase in the Academic Colleges, in Berkeley. The new College of Commerce shows a marked gain. The total enrollment in this college in 1902 was 57; in 1903 it was 88; and in 1904 it was 119. The Colleges of Agriculture, Mechanics, Mining, and Civil Engineering all show steady gains. The College of Social Sciences shows a slight gain, while the Colleges of Letters and Natural Sciences seem to be barely holding their own. The Graduate Department, which by many is regarded as the true index of the University's rank among the higher institutions of learning, shows, on the whole, a healthy growth. The increase in the total enrollment in this department has kept pace with the general growth of the University.

*Women.*—There has been but slight change in the total number of women in the University during the last two years. In some of the colleges—noticeably those of Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Letters—the women continue to form a large and increasing percentage of the enrollment. In the College of Social Sciences they form nearly seventy-three per cent in 1904. While there has been a falling off in the total number of students in the Professional Departments in San Francisco, the number of women in these departments has increased from 148 in 1902 to 165 in 1904. This increase is almost wholly in the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.

*Officers of Instruction.*—In all departments of the University there has been an increase in the number of officers of instruction, the most marked increase being in the Academic Colleges, where the totals for



VIEW OF THE CAMPUS—From the Dana Street entrance, looking across Strawberry Creek.

This view shows some of the older buildings. Looking from left to right, these are: North Hall, Mini and Civil Engineering Building, the Bacon Art and Library Building, South Hall.



THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, looking past Douglass Tilden's "Football Players."



1902, 1903, and 1904 are 169, 203, and 222, respectively. The number of full professors has increased from 30 in 1902 to 38 in 1904, and the assistant professors from 22 to 42.

*Reorganization of Curricula.*—In the autumn of 1903 there was inaugurated a revised scheme of undergraduate work in the Colleges of Letters, Social Sciences, and Natural Sciences. The reorganization of the degree requirements in the Colleges of General Culture involve the following main changes:

1. A sharper separation than heretofore between the work of the first two years and that of the last two years, a separation to be marked by an informal certificate of preparation for advanced work, as the *sine qua non* of admission to the last two years.

2. The requirement of not less than two years of residence after the certificate has been obtained.

3. The reduction of the total number of units required for graduation by five units. (A unit is a credit of one hour of work per week for one half-year; hours in laboratory or field not requiring preparation being estimated at a lower rate than recitations and lectures.)

4. The reduction of prescribed work to a normal total of 45 units.

5. The reduction, for the last two years, of the minimum and maximum number of units a week to 13 and 16 respectively.

6. The abolition of the subdivision of advanced or group elective work into fixed groups of "cognate subjects," within the curriculum of each of the culture colleges, and the substitution therefor of a more elastic scheme of advanced work.

The number of units required for the degree is now 124, including the prescribed work in Physical Culture.

The revised scheme is compulsory for all students graduating in and after May, 1907.

*New Department of Architecture.*—John Galen Howard, head of the newly organized Department of Architecture, is also Supervising Architect of the University. The increasing number of students seeking instruction in architecture has resulted in the outlining of a comprehensive plan for a proposed College of Architecture, which bids fair to be realized in the near future.

*The Accrediting of Secondary Schools.*—At the beginning of the academic year 1903-04, W. Scott Thomas was appointed to the newly created position of University Examiner of Schools and Assistant Professor of Education. During the first half of each academic year his function is to visit the secondary schools of the State and make as thorough an examination of their general condition as may be possible with a view to their accrediting. This examination is not intended to supersede the examinations heretofore conducted by other University officers in the separate subjects, but is designed to supplement and reinforce such examinations. During the second half of each academic year Professor Thomas gives regular courses of instruction at Berkeley. A list of the schools accredited for the year 1903-04 and a table showing the number of accredited schools, each year, since the first accrediting of schools, in 1883-84, are appended.

*Summer Sessions, 1903 and 1904.*—Each Summer Session of the University has exceeded in number of students, size and quality of faculty.





THE CHEMISTRY BUILDING.



THE UNIVERSITY'S PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.  
On the Heights south of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

and number and attractiveness of its courses of instruction any of its predecessors. The Summer Sessions of 1903 and 1904 were no exception to the rule. In 1903 there were in attendance 868 students, a faculty of 63, and courses of instruction in 23 departments were given; in 1904 the attendance was 913, the faculty consisted of 71 members, and 26 departments offered courses of instruction.

From Canada, Sweden, Holland, and England each there was one representative in the faculty of the Session of 1904; while from other American universities there were nine representatives.

*Rhodes Scholar.*—This year (1904) the first incumbents of the Rhodes Scholarships were appointed. From five States there were no candidates; twelve had only one each; and out of 243 who from all the



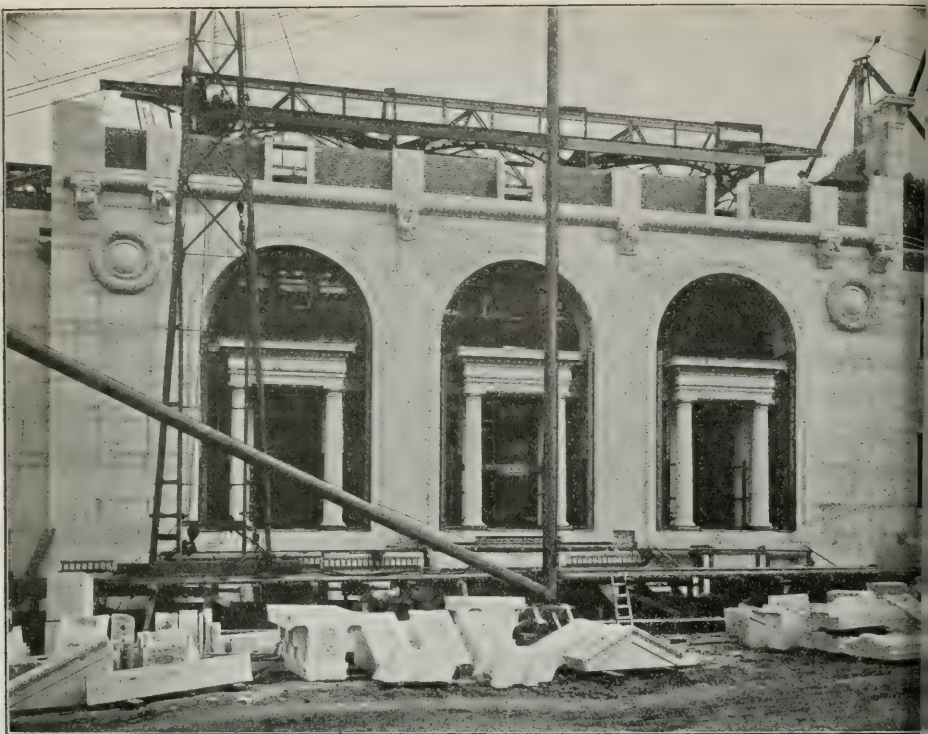
THE MECHANICS BUILDING.

Occupied by the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

United States took the examinations only 120 passed. It is therefore creditable to California that out of eight Californians who took the examinations seven qualified. The first appointee from California is William Clark Crittenden, who has just completed his junior year in the College of Letters.

*Distinguished Visitors.*—Of the many distinguished visitors who have delivered lectures or addresses at the University during the past two years there is room in this report to mention only those who addressed the University on certain public days of general interest. President Roosevelt made the principal address on Commencement day in 1903. Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig, came to Berkeley for the purpose of delivering the address at the dedication of the Rudolph Spreckels Physiological Laboratory on August 20, 1903. Hon. William Randolph Hearst addressed the students and public September 24, 1903, on the occasion of the dedication of the open-air Greek Theater built and pre-





THE HEARST MEMORIAL MINING BUILDING. (Center of the south façade.)



THE MARK HOPKINS INSTITUTE OF ART, California and Mason Streets, San Francisco.  
The Art School of the University of California.

sent to the University by him. President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, delivered the Charter Day address March 23, 1904.

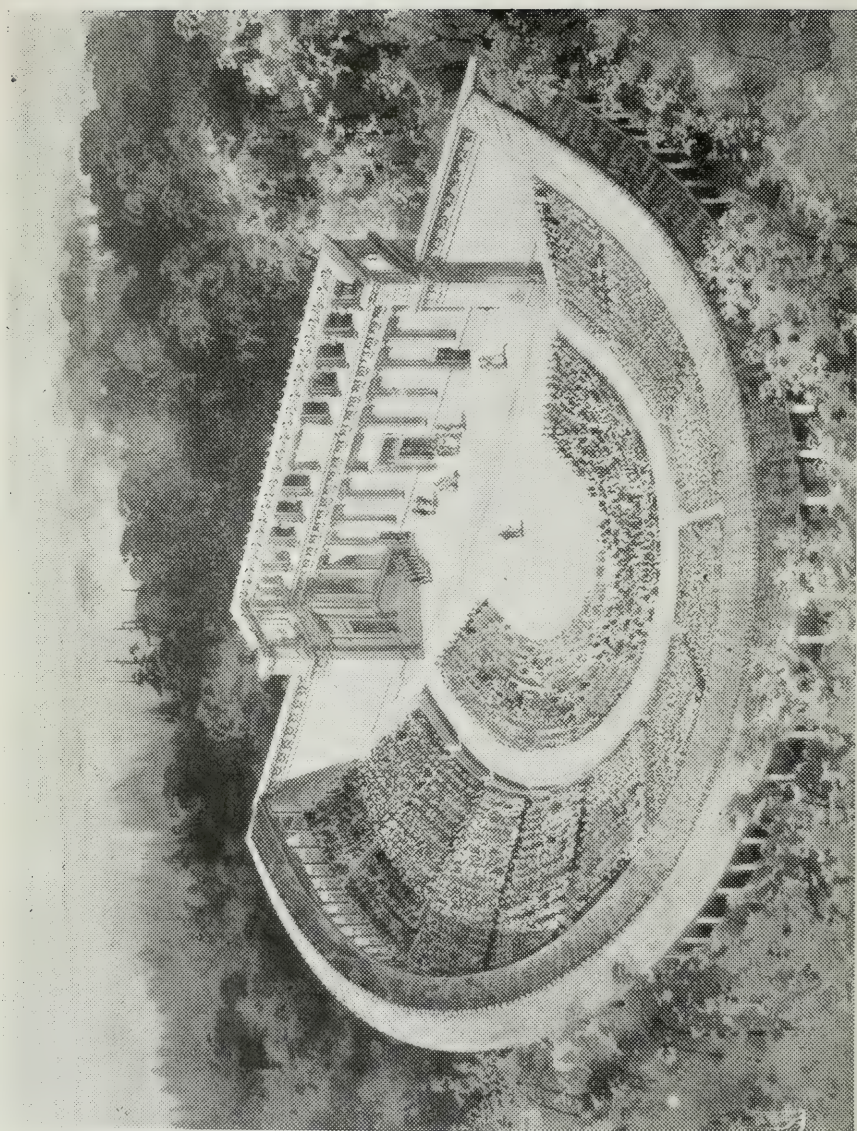
*The University Exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.*—The central feature of the University exhibit in the Education Building at the St. Louis Exposition is a relief map, ten feet by six, of the University site, showing its natural features and buildings as they will appear when the Hearst Architectural Plans are carried to completion. This is supplemented by a large number of enlarged photographs and transparencies showing views of the grounds. Another important feature of the exhibit is a graphical representation of the University's history, progress, and work. This includes diagrams showing the increase in the number of students and other evidences of the expansion of the University. It contains a map of the State showing the connection of the University with the public school system, including the accrediting of high schools. The work of the Agricultural department is shown by a similar map denoting the centers where Farmers' Institutes are held, and the location of agricultural substations. Likewise the work of the new department of University Extension is shown by a map giving the centers of University Extension throughout the State. There are also special exhibits of several other departments.

*Students' Labor Day.*—On Monday, February 29, 1904, the students of the University celebrated the anniversary of their Labor Day of 1896. Some 1,400 men turned out and graded and built half a mile of much-needed walks on the University grounds. Picks, shovels, sledges, wheelbarrows, and teams were loaned by a number of firms in San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley. The young ladies of the University prepared and served lunch for the laborers in the outdoor basket-ball court of Hearst Hall. The day closed with a celebration in the Greek Theater, lighted by a bonfire and fireworks.

*New Addition to Library.*—A new addition to the University Library (furnishing shelf room for many additional volumes) was completed in the autumn of 1903. In this addition there are six seminary rooms where graduate students may pursue research with every convenience in the way of quiet, and easy access to books and periodicals.

*The Greek Theater.*—The beautiful new open-air Greek Theater, patterned after the classic structure at Epidaurus, and built for the University by Hon. William Randolph Hearst, at a cost of \$40,000, was dedicated in the presence of the donor on Thursday, September 24, 1903, with speeches and with the presentation of the famous comedy of "The Birds" by Aristophanes. The play was presented in the original Greek by a company of student actors and singers numbering in all nearly one hundred persons. The dramatic festival arranged for the dedication of the theater was continued on Saturday, September 26, by the production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" by the company under the direction of Mr. Ben Greet, which came from London to present the fifteenth-century morality play of "Everyman" in California. The concluding performance of the festival was on Saturday, October 3, when Racine's tragedy of "Phèdre" was presented in the original French by a student cast. The theater is built of concrete





THE GREEK THEATER.

and has a seating capacity of eight thousand, while on the hillside above the highest tier of seats there is room for several thousand additional auditors. The stage alone seats over six hundred. The acoustics are perfect.

*The Rudolph Spreckels Physiological Laboratory.*—Through the generosity of Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, a commodious and convenient physiological laboratory has been built, and was dedicated August 20, 1903. The building consists of a central part and two wings. In the east wing undergraduate instruction is given; here there are laboratory facilities for about fifty students. The central part and west wing are reserved for research. The central part corresponds in its arrangement with the traditional physiological laboratory, and offers all the facilities for work in special physiology. The west wing is reserved for work in general and biological physiology, and special provisions are made for the investigation of marine animals.

The equipment of the laboratory is the gift of Dr. M. Herzstein, of San Francisco.

*California Hall.*—California Hall, for which the last Legislature appropriated \$250,000, is rapidly nearing completion. It is situated at a point west of the old North Hall of the University, near the place now occupied by the University baseball diamond. It is to be built entirely of stone, steel, concrete, and glass, thus making it entirely fire-proof. It will contain large vaults for the preservation of valuable archives of the University. It will also contain recitation rooms, and the top floor will be devoted to the administrative offices of the University.

*The Doe Bequest for a New Library Building.*—By the will of the late Charles F. Doe, of San Francisco, twenty-four per cent of his total estate, a sum which will probably amount to at least \$600,000, is bequeathed to the University. This gift will supply what has been one of the most urgent needs of the University—that of an adequate library building. The site of the library, according to the general plan of the University as devised under Mrs. Hearst's architectural competition, will be just east of the new California Hall and near the present North Hall. University Architect John Galen Howard has already drawn up plans for the library building, which provide both for a beautiful exterior and for the most approved facilities for the preservation and use of books and documents within. It will be built of stone in the classic style of architecture and will be the center of a group of buildings devoted to academic subjects, facing the main avenue of the new University. The plans are so drawn that the library may be added to as occasion shall require. Mr. Charles F. Doe, who has made this splendid bequest to the State through the University, was one of the early settlers in San Francisco. His life there was modest and retiring, but he was always admired by all who knew him for his very sterling qualities. He was President of the California Door Company, and the owner of much valuable real estate in San Francisco. President Wheeler says of Mr. Doe's gift: "With this sum a building worthy of the University and of the State can be erected, and large enough to meet the needs of the next twenty years. As time calls for enlargements they can be built. Every one acquainted with the internal workings and needs of





THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

Winter scene at the Lick Astronomical Department of the University of California (Lick Observatory),  
Mount Hamilton. Elevation, 4209 feet.



LOOKING SOUTH ACROSS THE CAMPUS.

photograph taken about fifteen years ago, before the town had spread over the hills north of the Univer

the University knows that no lack is so bitterly felt as that of a proper library building. No gift could have been as much appreciated by as many people. Henceforth the name of Charles F. Doe is forever enrolled among the greatest benefactors of the State."

*New Football Field.*—As it has been agreed that the annual California-Stanford football games shall hereafter be played alternately at Berkeley and at Palo Alto, on the University campuses and not, as heretofore, in San Francisco, an adequate football field, called "California Field," is being equipped on the Hillegass tract, twelve acres adjoining the old campus on the south, purchased by the University some years ago. The seats are of wood, but after a few years, it is the intention to erect seats of concrete. The expense of grading the new field and erecting the seats is partly met by the University's share of the net receipts of the California-Stanford football game of 1903. Mr. E. V. Cowell, a graduate of the University of the class of '80, has generously loaned to the student body \$5,000, without interest, to assist in defraying the expense.

*Power Plant.*—A power plant located in Strawberry Cañon near the Agricultural Building, and now nearly completed, is designed to furnish power and light as well as steam heat for the University buildings in Berkeley.



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 1.

## Summary of Officers of Instruction and Research, 1869-1904.

NOTE.—The Summary includes officers of instruction of all grades in the Academic Colleges, at Berkeley, but omits clinical assistants in the Professional Colleges, in San Francisco.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Academic.....	10	13	13	17	22	30	38	36	38	37	35	36	28	28	30	35	38	42	43	45	52	48	60	77	88	90	94	107	127	141	153	156	169	203	222
Art.....																																			
Lick Observatory																																			
Law.....										2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	6	6	8	8	9	10
Medicine.....										11	12	14	14	12	14	14	13	14	15	15	15	15	13	14	15	15	15	17	18	20	22	29	28	29	33
P. G. Medicine				6	11																														
Dentistry.....													7	7	8	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	11	11	11	9	9	9
Pharmacy.....										4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	11	11	10	7	8	8	9	10	10
Veterinary.....																																		*	*
Total.....	10	13	13	27	37	45	53	50	53	55	54	56	57	55	59	67	68	73	74	77	84	90	90	109	143	166	172	190	211	224	253	260	266	302	327

\* Department discontinued.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 2 A.

## Enrollment in the Academic Colleges, 1869-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
GRADUATE STUDENTS	0 0 0	3 0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 2	8 1 9
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS— Letters (or Classical Course).....	21	28 0 28	28 0 28	42 2 44	43 1 44	45 5 50
Social Sciences (or Liter- ary Course).....						20 3 23
Natural Sciences						
Commerce						
Agriculture	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 1 6	5 0 5
Mechanics	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0
Mining	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 2
Civil Engineering	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	15 6 6	19 0 19
Chemistry					0 0 6	0 0 6
Unclassified Scientific— Freshmen and Soph's	19	33 0 33	74 1 75	84 9 93	67 5 72	62 1 63
Partial Special and at Large		21 8 29	23 27 50	28 20 48	30 15 45	29 25 54
Total Undergraduates	40	82 8 90	125 28 153	154 31 185	167 22 189	188 34 222
Total in the Colleges at Berkeley	40	85 8 93	125 28 153	154 31 185	169 22 191	196 35 231
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
GRADUATE STUDENTS	5 0 5	3 0 3	4 0 4	5 0 5	5 2 7	0 0 0
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS— Letters (or Classical Course).....	50 8 58	47 6 53	53 8 61	46 8 54	36 7 43	25 5 30
Social Sciences (or Liter- ary Course).....	64 16 80	66 23 89	71 19 90	70 19 89	57 20 77	47 18 65
Natural Sciences						
Commerce						
Agriculture	1 0 1	2 0 2	3 0 3	2 0 2	6 0 6	10 0 10
Mechanics	2 0 2	5 0 5	7 0 7	9 0 9	9 0 9	11 0 11
Mining	7 0 7	22 0 22	17 0 17	15 0 15	10 0 10	6 0 6
Civil Engineering	14 2 16	31 0 31	25 0 25	24 0 24	10 0 10	11 0 11
Chemistry	6 0 6	15 0 15	8 0 8	4 1 5	6 2 8	5 4 9
Unclassified Scientific— Freshmen and Soph's	102 0 102	49 0 49	52 4 56	62 4 66	33 3 36	25 0 25
Partial Special and at Large	17 16 33	20 16 36	29 20 49	42 21 63	41 21 62	43 35 78
Total Undergraduates	263 42 305	257 45 302	265 51 316	274 53 327	208 53 261	183 62 245
Total in the Colleges at Berkeley	268 42 310	260 45 305	269 51 320	279 53 332	213 55 268	183 62 245

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 2 A—Continued.

## Enrollment in the Academic Colleges, 1869-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
GRADUATE STUDENTS .....	2		0		6		8		9		8	
	1	3	0	0	0	6	0	8	2	11	1	9
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—												
Letters (or Classical Course) .....	32		37		38		41		39		47	
	4	36	5	42	4	42	2	43	4	43	3	50
Social Sciences (or Literary Course) .....	48		27		25		16		22		29	
	19	67	18	45	16	41	11	27	20	42	21	50
			14		19		29		51		66	
L. & P. S.* .....			1	15	5	24	7	36	12	63	14	80
Commerce .....												
	8		2		1		3		5		5	
Agriculture .....	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	5	0	5
	5		0		0		7		12		16	
Mechanics .....	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	0	16
	6		5		6		11		19		16	
Mining .....	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	11	0	19	0	16
	14		10		5		20		28		35	
Civil Engineering .....	0	14	1	11	0	5	0	20	1	29	1	36
	2		1		2		5		18		22	
Chemistry .....	1	3	0	1	1	3	1	6	1	19	2	24
Unclassified Scientific—	20		17		27		0					
Freshmen and Soph's	1	21	1	18	0	27	0	0				
Partial Special and at	34		33		26		57					
Large .....	26	60	43	76	35	61	23	80				
	169		146		149		189		194		236	
Total Undergraduates...	52	221	69	215	61	210	44	233	38	232	41	277
Total in the Colleges at Berkeley .....	171		146		155		197		203		244	
	53	224	69	215	61	216	44	241	40	243	42	286
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
GRADUATE STUDENTS .....	8		13		15		18		18		33	
	4	12	0	13	6	21	3	21	11	29	13	46
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—												
Letters (or Classical Course) .....	45		40		41		44		50		59	
	5	50	8	48	10	51	13	57	17	67	31	90
Social Sciences (or Literary Course) .....	21		26		24		30		30		33	
	16	37	24	50	29	53	29	59	59	89	61	94
	83		88		101		113		119		139	
L. & P. S.* .....	22	105	28	116	43	144	44	157	58	177	80	219
Commerce .....												
	6		9		9		10		7		14	
Agriculture .....	0	6	0	9	0	9	1	11	2	9	4	18
	21		22		27		35		27		53	
Mechanics .....	0	21	0	22	1	28	1	36	3	30	4	57
	22		23		25		30		32		24	
Mining .....	0	22	0	23	0	25	0	30	0	32	0	24
	32		45		43		53		50		56	
Civil Engineering .....	1	33	1	46	0	43	0	53	1	51	1	5
	20		21		19		21		36		39	
Chemistry .....	2	22	4	25	8	27	5	26	6	42	7	46
Unclassified Scientific—												
Freshmen and Soph's												
Partial Special and at												
Large .....												
	250		274		294		336		361		417	
Total Undergraduates...	46	296	65	339	86	380	93	429	146	507	188	605
Total in the Colleges at Berkeley .....	258		287		309		354		379		450	
	50	308	65	352	92	401	96	450	157	536	201	651

\* See note on page 43.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 2 A—Continued.

## Enrollment in the Academic Colleges, 1869-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
GRADUATE STUDENTS.....	43	64	60	100	73	118	75	121	99	174	103	194
21			40		45		46		75		91	
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—												
Letters (or Classical	60		73		71		83		91		96	
Course).....	33	93	40	113	53	124	69	152	104	195	120	216
Social Sciences (or Liter-	204		288		334		332		299		264	
ary Course).....	193	397	267	555	366	700	407	739	452	751	484	748
21			24		39		42		60		61	
Natural Sciences*.....	13	34	24	48	40	79	55	97	59	119	59	120
											3	
Commerce*.....											0	3
	13		14		11		19		28		17	
Agriculture.....	4	17	3	17	4	15	2	21	4	32	4	21
	82		102		120		130		133		127	
Mechanics.....	2	84	6	108	8	128	6	136	0	133	0	127
	32		39		60		110		156		170	
Mining.....	0	32	0	39	0	60	0	110	0	156	0	170
	57		73		54		48		39		40	
Civil Engineering.....	1	58	10	83	2	56	3	51	0	39	0	40
	29		52		49		62		63		75	
Chemistry.....	9	38	9	61	7	56	9	71	11	74	12	87
Unclassified Scientific—												
Freshmen and Soph's												
Partial Special and at												
Large.....												
	498		666		738		827		869		853	
Total Undergraduates.....	255	753	359	1024	480	1218	550	1377	630	1499	679	1532
	541		725		811		902		963		953	
Total in the Colleges at	274	815	399	1124	525	1336	596	1498	702	1665	763	1716
Berkeley.....												

	1899-1900.		1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.	
GRADUATE STUDENTS.....	118		190		118		123		160	
100		218	83	273	112	230	96	219	109	269
UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS—										
Letters (or Classical Course).....	114		109		107		90		67	
	152	266	172	281	177	284	194	284	165	232
	260		276		257		268		265	
Social Sciences (or Literary Course)	566	826	650	926	695	952	712	980	714	979
	67		80		87		89		84	
Natural Sciences.....	74	141	98	178	107	194	113	202	108	192
	20		38		54		87		114	
Commerce.....	1	21	3	41	3	57	1	88	5	119
	24		36		52		81		96	
Agriculture.....	7	31	6	42	9	61	10	91	6	102
	144		158		189		233		242	
Mechanics.....	0	144	1	159	1	190	2	235	1	243
	191		216		247		277		293	
Mining.....	0	191	0	216	1	248	0	277	0	293
	50		74		90		134		166	
Civil Engineering.....	0	50	0	74	1	91	0	134	0	166
	94		120		139		134		87	
Chemistry.....	19	113	21	141	32	171	31	165	20	107
Unclassified Scientific—Freshmen										
and Sophomores.....										
Partial Special and at Large.....										
	964		1107		1222		1393		1414	
Total Undergraduates.....	819	1783	951	2058	1026	2248	1063	2456	1019	2433
	1077		1297		1335		1514		1570	
Total in the Colleges at Berkeley..	910	1987	1034	2331	1135	2470	1155	2669	1118	2688

\*The Colleges of Social Sciences and Natural Sciences were organized in 1893-94. At the same time, the course in Letters and Political Science, which had existed since 1882-83, was merged in the new College of Social Sciences. The College of Commerce began its work in 1898-99.



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 2 B.

## Enrollment in the Professional Colleges and Lick Observatory, 1872-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON						
IN SAN FRANCISCO—						
Mark Hopkins Institute of Art						
Hastings College of the Law						
Medical Department				Records lost.		
Post Graduate Medical Department						
Dental Department						
California College of Pharmacy				— 30	— 23	— 39
Veterinary Department						
Total in the Colleges in San Francisco				— 30	— 23	— 39
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON						
IN SAN FRANCISCO—						
Mark Hopkins Institute of Art						
Hastings College of the Law				— 103	— 159	— 172
Medical Department		Records lost.		— 37	— 50	— 52
Post Graduate Medical Department						
Dental Department						
California College of Pharmacy	— 36	— 37	— 37	— 50	— 51	— 69
Veterinary Department						
Total in the Colleges in San Francisco	— 36	— 37	— 37	— 190	— 260	— 293
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON						
IN SAN FRANCISCO—						
Mark Hopkins Institute of Art						
Hastings College of the Law	— 155	— 136	— 131	— 138	— 136	— 80
Medical Department	— 45	— 44	— 52	— 58	— 54	— 46
Post Graduate Medical Department						
Dental Department	— 31	— 33	— 29	— 29	— 37	— 32
California College of Pharmacy	— 47	— 61	— 65	— 55	— 46	— 56
Veterinary Department						
Total in the Colleges in San Francisco	— 278	— 274	— 277	— 280	— 273	— 214

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 2 B—Continued.

## Enrollment in the Professional Colleges and Lick Observatory, 1872-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON.....				3 0 3	4 0 4	6 0 6
N SAN FRANCISCO— Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.....						
Hastings College of the Law.....	— 69	— 67	— 76	— 84	95 1 96	118 2 120
Medical Department..... Post Graduate Medical Department.....	— 64	— 67	— 97	78 6 84	80 9 89	85 13 98
Dental Department..... California College of Pharmacy.....	— 36 71	— 29 82	— 50 77	61 1 62 79 2 81	98 0 98 104 3 107	113 1 114 99 4 103
Veterinary Department.....						
Total in the Colleges in San Francisco.....	— 240	— 245	— 300	218 9 227	377 13 390	415 20 435
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON.....	5 2 7	6 2 8	3 0 3	1 0 1	2 0 2	5 0 5
N SAN FRANCISCO— Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.....	21 70 91	31 51 82	30 77 107	62 105 167	101 121 222	98 108 206
Hastings College of the Law.....	126 1 127	151 2 153	161 0 161	148 4 152	134 7 141	129 3 132
Medical Department..... Post Graduate Medical Department.....	87 13 100 10 1 11	120 14 134 7 1 8	96 16 112 3 4 7	95 15 110 18 4 22	106 17 123 9 0 9	124 22 146 5 1 6
Dental Department..... California College of Pharmacy.....	135 7 142 95 0 95	160 8 168 107 3 110	192 13 205 105 9 114	155 11 166 88 7 95	147 11 158 67 4 71	152 9 161 65 3 68
Veterinary Department.....			11 0 11	8 0 8	7 0 7	5 0 5
Total in the Colleges in San Francisco.....	474 92 566	576 79 655	598 119 717	574 146 720	571 160 731	578 146 724
	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	
LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON.....	2 0 2	2 0 2	4 0 4	4 0 4	3 0 3	
N SAN FRANCISCO— Mark Hopkins Institute of Art.....	87 84 171	116 155 271	82 104 186	70 113 183	78 135 213	
Hastings College of the Law.....	102 4 106	114 6 120	101 5 106	82 4 86	73 4 77	
Medical Department..... Post Graduate Medical Depart- ment.....	133 20 153 8 0 8	145 21 166 11 0 11	131 19 150 12 0 12	96 16 112 18 3 21	99 15 114	
Dental Department.....	144 5 149	148 4 152	133 3 136	121 4 125	107 4 111	
California College of Pharmacy...	77 5 82	70 7 77	70 17 87	63 16 79	75 7 82	
Veterinary Department.....	2 0 2		Department	discontinued.		
Total in the Colleges in San Fran- cisco.....	553 118 671	604 193 797	529 148 677	450 156 606	432 165 597	

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 A.

Summary of Degrees Conferred in the College of California, 1864-1869; and in the Academic Colleges of the University of California, 1870-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals. Abbreviations: Agr., Agriculture; C.E., Civil Engineering; Chem., Chemistry; Com., Commerce; L., Letters; Mec., Mechanics; Min., Mining; N.S., Natural Sciences; S.S., Social Sciences.

Degrees and Colleges.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
A.B.	4 0 4	4 0 4	4 0 4	2 0 2	5 0 5	4 0 4	3 0 3	5 0 5	3 0 3
M.A.							1 0 1	6 0 6	5 0 5
Agr.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mec.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Min.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ph.B.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C.E.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Chem.									
L.									
Ph.B.—S.S.									
B.L.—L.									
B.L.—S.S.									
M.L.—L.									
M.L.—S.S.									
Agr.									
Mec.									
Min.									
B.S.									
C.E.									
Chem.									
Com.									
N.S.									
M.S.									
C.E.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ph.D.							0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
LL.D.									
Sc.D.									
Total	4 0 4	4 0 4	4 0 4	2 0 2	5 0 5	4 0 4	4 0 4	11 0 11	8 0 8

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 A—Continued.

Summary of Degrees Conferred in the College of California, 1864-1869; and in the Academic Colleges of the University of California, 1870-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals. Abbreviations: Agr., Agriculture; C.E., Civil Engineering; Chem., Chemistry; Com., Commerce; L., Letters; Mec., Mechanics; Min., Mining; N.S., Natural Sciences; S.S., Social Sciences.

Degrees and Colleges.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
A.B.-----	5 0 5	8 0 8	10 0 10	9 1 10	5 0 5	12 1 13	10 2 12	6 4 10	4 0 4
M.A.-----	1 0 1	2 0 2	3 0 3	3 0 3	3 0 3	1 0 1	5 0 5	0 0 0	7 0 7
Agr.-----	5 0 5	1 1 2	4 0 4	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	1 0 1	3 0 3	2 0 2
Mec.-----	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 0 2	1 0 1	3 0 3	0 0 0	6 0 6
Min.-----	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 0 7	3 0 3	9 0 9	5 0 5	2 0 2
Ph.B.-----	5 0 5	7 0 7	8 0 8	10 1 11	3 0 3	2 0 2	11 0 11	3 1 4	1 0 1
C.E.-----	0 0 0	5 0 5	3 0 3	5 0 5	2 0 2	2 0 2	3 0 3	1 0 1	2 0 2
Chem.-----	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 1 5	6 1 7	5 2 7	12 6 18	14 4 18	1 2 3
Ph.B.—S.S.-----									
B.L.—L.-----									
B.L.—S.S.-----									
M.L.—L.-----									
M.L.—S.S.-----									
Agr.-----									
Mec.-----									
Min.-----									
B.S.-----									
C.E.-----									
Chem.-----									
Com.-----									
N.S.-----									
M.S.-----	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
C.E.-----	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ph.D.-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L.D.-----	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1
Sc.D.-----									
Total-----	16 0 16	24 1 25	28 0 28	31 3 34	29 1 30	27 3 30	54 8 62	32 9 41	26 4 30



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 A—Continued.

## Summary of Degrees Conferred in the College of California, 1864-1869; and in the Academic Colleges of the University of California, 1870-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals. Abbreviations: Agr., Agriculture; C.E., Civil Engineering; Chem., Chemistry; Com., Commerce; L., Letters; Mec., Mechanics; Min., Mining; N.S., Natural Sciences; S.S., Social Sciences.

Degrees and Colleges.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
A.B.	5 2 7	8 2 10	3 0 3	11 0 11	5 1 6	7 2 9	13 0 13	10 0 10	6 2 8
M.A.	5 0 5	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	1 0 1	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ph.B.	4 0 4								
Agr.	0 4								
Mec.	0 3								
Min.	0 2								
C.E.	4 0 4								
Chem.	6 1 7								
L.	9 2 11	1 1 2	0 0 0	1 1 2	3 2 5	6 4 10	8 1 9	13 1 14	14 4 18
Ph.B.—S.S.									
B.L.—L.		6 6 12	4 8 12	4 6 10	1 2 3	4 1 5	3 2 5	0 3 3	5 2 7
B.L.—S.S.									
M.L.—L.		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
M.L.—S.S.		2 0 2	0 0 2	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	0 0 0	1 0 1	1 0 1
Agr.		0 2	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 1	0 1
Mec.		0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 4
Min.		0 0	0 1	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 1	0 3	0 0
B.S.		4 1 5	5 0 5	1 0 1	0 0 0	7 0 7	1 0 1	4 0 4	5 0 5
C.E.		1 5	0 5	0 1	0 0	0 7	0 1	0 4	0 5
Chem.		1 0 1	1 1 2	2 1 3	1 0 1	4 0 4	3 0 3	1 1 2	4 0 4
Com.									
N.S.									
M.S.		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
C.E.		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ph.D.		0 0	0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0
LL.D.					1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sc.D.									
Total	38 5 43	22 10 32	17 9 26	25 8 33	16 5 21	37 7 44	33 3 36	34 5 39	39 8 47

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 A—Continued.

Summary of Degrees Conferred in the College of California, 1864-1869; and in the Academic Colleges of the University of California, 1870-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals. Abbreviations: Agr., Agriculture; C.E., Civil Engineering; Chem., Chemistry; Com., Commerce; L., Letters; Mec., Mechanics; Min., Mining; N.S., Natural Sciences; S.S., Social Sciences.

Degrees and Colleges.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
A.B.-----	11 0 11 1	8 3 11 2	9 1 10 2	14 4 18 4	14 8 22 2	13 5 18 5	10 10 20 0	18 19 37 4
M.A.-----	1 2	1 3	0 2	1 5	1 3	1 6	3 3	4 8
Ph.B. { Agr.-----								
Mec.-----								
Min.-----								
C.E.-----								
Chem.-----								
L.-----	15 4 19	13 8 21	20 9 29 0					
Ph.B.—S.S.-----			0 0	11 13 24	16 6 22	25 13 38	36 23 59	35 30 65
B.L.—L.-----	5 1 6	6 4 10	2 6 8					
B.L.—S.S.-----			0 1	16 13 29	15 18 33	9 24 33	8 27 35	19 33 52
M.L.—L.-----	0 0 0	0 2 2	0 0 0					
M.L.—S.S.-----			0 0	0 0	2 4	1 5	0 2	0 3
Agr.-----	0 0	0 0	1 1	3 3	0 0	2 2	2 2	1 1
Mec.-----	6 6	1 2	3 3	4 4	7 7	11 11	10 10	20 20
Min.-----	6 6	4 4	5 5	3 3	4 4	1 1	5 5	8 8
B.S. { C.E.-----	5 5	8 8	5 5	10 10	6 6	10 10	6 6	10 10
Chem.-----	1 1	2 3	7 8	1 1	7 8	8 9	0 6	5 1
Com.-----								
N.S.-----			0 0	1 2	5 7	7 12	9 14	12 19
M.S.-----	0 0	0 0	0 1	2 2	0 0	5 6	5 1	7 2
C.E.-----	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ph.D.-----	0 0	0 0	1 1	2 2	0 0	3 3	1 1	1 2
LL.D.-----	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1
Sc.D.-----			2 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total-----	50 6 56	44 20 64	57 19 76	71 33 104	78 38 116	101 53 154	94 70 164	142 100 242

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 A--Continued.

Summary of Degrees Conferred in the College of California, 1864-1869; and in the Academic Colleges of the University of California, 1870-1904.

NOTE.—The upper figures on the left of each group refer to men, the lower to women; the figures on the right side are totals. Abbreviations: Agr., Agriculture; C.E., Civil Engineering; Chem., Chemistry; Com., Commerce; L., Letters; Mec., Mechanics; Min., Mining; N.S., Natural Sciences; S.S., Social Sciences.

Degrees and Colleges.	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.*		Totals.
A.B.-----	14		19		17		32		28		16		394
	21	35	19	38	37	54	34	66	36	64	38	54	252 646
M.A.-----	4		3		5		7		12		2		98
	3	7	2	5	3	8	2	9	6	18	1	3	29 127
Ph.B. {	Agr.-----												21
													1 22
	Mec.-----												16
													0 16
	Min.-----												28
													0 28
Ph.B. {	C.E.-----												54
													2 56
Ph.B. {	Chem.-----												29
													3 32
Ph.B. {	L.-----												145
													53 198
Ph.B.—S.S.-----	28		4		3		0		0		0		158
	27	55	3	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	117 275
B.L.—L.-----													40
													41 81
B.L.—S.S.-----	18		37		48		42		48		23		283
	30	48	50	87	86	134	72	114	104	152	92	115	550 833
M.L.—L.-----													0
													2 2
M.L.—S.S.-----	0		1		0		5		4		3		16
	6	6	2	3	3	3	4	9	3	7	7	10	36 52
B.S. {	Agr.-----												4
													35
B.S. {	Mec.-----												0
													3 38
B.S. {	Min.-----												20
													197
B.S. {	C.E.-----												0
													1 198
B.S. {	Chem.-----												17
													201
B.S. {	Com.-----												0
													0 201
B.S. {	N.S.-----												2
													133
M.S. {	C.E.-----												0
													2 135
M.S. {	Chem.-----												6
													127
M.S. {	Com.-----												0
													26 153
M.S. {	N.S.-----												0
													18
M.S. {	C.E.-----												9
													101
M.S. {	N.S.-----												10
													113 214
M.S. {	C.E.-----												5
													46
M.S. {	N.S.-----												3
													12 58
C.E. {	C.E.-----												0
													1
C.E. {	N.S.-----												0
													0 1
Ph.D. {	C.E.-----												2
													20
Ph.D. {	N.S.-----												0
													3 23
LL.D. {	C.E.-----												0
													4
LL.D. {	N.S.-----												0
													0 4
Sc.D. {	C.E.-----												0
													2
Sc.D. {	N.S.-----												0
													0 2
Total	129												2167
	100 229 90 236 147 283 134 307 179 397 154 322 1246 3413												

\*Does not include December graduates.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 B.

## Summary of Degrees Conferred in the Professional Colleges, 1874-1904.

Degrees and Colleges.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
LL.B.—Hastings												
LL.B.—S.S.												
M.D.	10	0	14	0	20	0	15	0	10	1	13	0
D.D.S.												
Ph.G.	1	0	5	0	3	0	4	0	8	0	7	0
Pharm. D.												
Pharm. B.												
D.V.S.												
Total Degrees	11	0	19	0	23	0	19	0	18	1	20	0
	0	11	0	19	0	23	0	19	1	19	0	20
Degrees and Colleges.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
LL.B.—Hastings			45	0	41	0	40	0	28	0	28	0
LL.B.—S.S.												
M.D.	11	0	16	0	15	0	11	0	15	0	13	0
D.D.S.												
Ph.G.	7	0	11	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	14	0
Pharm. D.												
Pharm. B.												
D.V.S.												
Total Degrees	18	0	72	0	74	0	71	0	63	0	68	0
	0	18	0	72	0	74	0	71	0	63	0	68
Degrees and Colleges.	1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.			
LL.B.—Hastings			25	0	21	0	25	0	11	0	15	0
LL.B.—S.S.												
M.D.			7	0	16	0	11	0	15	0	13	0
D.D.S.												
Ph.G.			11	0	12	0	6	0	11	0	16	0
Pharm. D.												
Pharm. B.												
D.V.S.												
Total Degrees			52	0	63	0	60	0	55	0	59	0
			0	52	0	63	0	60	0	55	0	59



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 3 B—Continued.

## Summary of Degrees Conferred in the Professional Colleges, 1874-1904.

Degrees and Colleges.	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
LL.B.—Hastings	21		16		23		30		33	
	0	21	0	16	0	23	0	30	2	35
LL.B.—S.S.										
M.D.	20		12		20		28		24	
	1	21	2	14	2	22	3	31	2	26
D.D.S.	24		*		28		18		38	
	0	24			0	28	0	18	0	38
Ph.G.	33		32		30		21		25	
	0	33	1	33	0	30	1	22	0	25
Pharm. D.										
Pharm. B.										
D.V.S.										
Total Degrees	98		60		101		97		120	
	1	99	3	63	2	103	4	101	4	124
Degrees and Colleges	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
LL.B.—Hastings	47		36		33		41		21	
	0	47	0	36	3	36	1	42	0	21
LL.B.—S.S.										
M.D.	44		6		18		25		25	
	7	51	2	8	2	20	3	28	7	32
D.D.S.	47		38		40		42		41	
	5	52	5	43	5	45	4	46	3	44
Ph.G.	26		17		35		17		33	
	0	26	1	18	2	37	1	18	2	35
Pharm. D.										
Pharm. B.										
D.V.S.	0		3		4		2		0	
	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	2	0	0
Total Degrees	164		100		130		127		120	
	12	176	8	108	12	142	9	136	12	132
Degrees and Colleges.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.†		Totals.	
LL.B.—Hastings	37		32		29		17		695	
	2	39	2	34	1	30	1	18	12	707
LL.B.—S.S.					3		3		6	
					0	3	0	3	0	6
M.D.	24		22		25		25		543	
	4	28	2	24	4	29	3	28	45	588
D.D.S.	49		45		41		44		586	
	2	51	0	45	2	43	1	45	27	613
Ph.G.	35		27		31		18		550	
	2	37	5	32	8	39	5	23	28	578
Pharm. D.			2						2	
			0	2					0	2
Pharm. B.					3		0		3	
					0	3	0	0	0	3
D.V.S.	1		Department discontinued.						10	
	0	1							0	10
Total Degrees	146		128		132		107		2395	
	10	156	9	137	15	147	10	117	112	2507

\* Course lengthened. † Does not include December graduates.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 4.

Number of Accredited Schools, Each Year, Since the First Accrediting of Schools, in 1883-84.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Number public high schools accredited.....	3	4	6	6	6	7	11
Number private secondary schools accredited.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Total number schools accredited	3	4	6	6	7	9	13

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Number public high schools accredited.....	17	24	30	39	43	52	61
Number private secondary schools accredited.....	6	7	10	9	14	15	15
Total number schools accredited	23	31	40	48	57	67	76

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Number public high schools accredited.....	66	76	87	93	93	100	104
Number private secondary schools accredited.....	16	15	23	23	22	18	20
Total number schools accredited	82	91	110	116	115	118	124

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 5.

## List of Accredited Schools, 1903-04.

The numbers refer to the general list of Preparatory subjects as given below. Where a subject is entered without specification of subdivisions, the accrediting applies to the whole subject. The accrediting applies only to subjects offered by the graduating class of the school year 1903-04. Square brackets inclosing a figure indicate that accrediting in the corresponding subject is continued, although the subject was not taught, or was not offered for accrediting, during 1903-04. In a few cases it was not possible to examine schools in some subjects. Graduates of 1904 offering these subjects take the regular matriculation examinations in them.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Subjects in which accredited.</i>
Alameda High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Alhambra High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Anaheim High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7a, [7b], 7c, [7c <sup>2</sup> ], 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
Arcata Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7a, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Auburn: Placer Co. High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Azusa: Citrus Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, [13b], 14a, 14b.	
Bakersfield: Kern Co. High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b.	
Belmont School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [8, 9], 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
Benicia High School, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Berkeley: Boone's University School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 16, 17.	
Berkeley High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 16, 17.	
Berkeley: Miss Head's School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 8a, 10, 11, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>4</sup> .	
Bostonia: El Cajon Valley Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Campbell Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, [7a], 10, 11, 12b, 12c, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Centerville Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9a, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Cloverdale Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
College City: Pierce Joint-Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
College Park: Academy of University of the Pacific, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 16.	
Colton High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Colusa District High School, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Compton Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, [7b], 7c, [7c <sup>2</sup> ], 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 17.	
Concord: Mount Diablo Union High School, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Corona High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Covina High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Escondido High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Etna Mills: Etna Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12b, 14a, 14b.	
Eureka High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Fairfield: Armijo Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Fernando: San Fernando Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Fowler Union High School, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Fresno High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Fullerton Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
Gilroy High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Grass Valley High School, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16, 17.	
Hanford Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> .	
Haywards Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, [5], 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , [13a], 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
Healdsburg High School, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Hollister High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Irrington: Anderson Academy, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 14a, 14b, 16.	
Livermore Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15c, 16.	
Lodi High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7a, 7c, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Lompoc Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Long Beach High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c.	
Los Angeles: Harvard School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 11, 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c.	

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 5—Continued.

## List of Accredited Schools, 1903-04.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Subjects in which accredited.</i>
Los Angeles High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12a <sup>4</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 12e, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 15c, 16, 17.	
Los Angeles: Occidental College Academy, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 8, 9, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Los Gatos High School, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Madera Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7a, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Marysville High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Mendocino High School, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Merced: Merced Co. High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Mills College Seminary Dept., A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 8a, 10, 11, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 16.	
Modesto High School, [A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b].	
Monrovia High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 16, 17.	
Napa High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
National City High School, A, 2, 3, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Nevada City High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 16.	
Oakdale Union High School, 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Oakland: Academy of California College, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Oakland High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16, 17.	
Oakland: Horton School, A, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 10, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> .	
Oleander: Washington Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Ontario High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 17.	
Oroville Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b.	
Pacific Grove District High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c <sup>2</sup> , 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Palo Alto High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Pasadena High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12a <sup>4</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 16.	
Pasadena: Throop Polytechnic Institute, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16.	
Paso Robles High School, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> .	
Petaluma High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Pomona High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7b, 7c <sup>2</sup> , 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Porterville High School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12b, 13b, 14a.	
Red Bluff Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, [5], 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> .	
Redding: Shasta County High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Redlands Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16.	
Redwood City: Sequoia Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Riverside High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c.	
Sacramento High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15a <sup>4</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>4</sup> , 16, 17.	
Saint Helena Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Salinas High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
San Bernardino High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16.	
San Diego High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c.	
San Francisco: California School of Mechanical Arts, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
San Francisco: College of Notre Dame, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, [5], 6, 8, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> .	
San Francisco: Girls' High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
San Francisco: Hamlin School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 10, 11, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
San Francisco: Irving Institute, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> .	
San Francisco: Lowell High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
San Francisco: Mission High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
San Francisco: Polytechnic High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12a <sup>1</sup> , 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.	
San Francisco: Trinity School, [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 8, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 16, 17.]	
Sanger Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7a, 7c <sup>1</sup> , 12b, 12c, 14a, 14b.	
San José: Academy of Notre Dame, A, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c, 13a, 13b, 14a, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15a <sup>4</sup> , 16.	



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 5—Continued.

## List of Accredited Schools, 1903-04.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Subjects in which accredited.</i>
San José: College of Notre Dame, A, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 16.	
San José High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 16.	
San José: Washburn School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
San Luis Obispo High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
San Mateo: Saint Matthew's School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 12d, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 15c.	
San Rafael: Dominican College, A, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15a <sup>3</sup> , 16.	
San Rafael High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 15c, 16, 17.	
San Rafael: Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, A, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8b, 9, 10, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15c.	
Santa Ana High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Santa Barbara High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15c, 16.	
Santa Clara High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16.	
Santa Cruz High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Santa Maria Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 7a, 7b, 10, 11, 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Santa Monica High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c.	
Santa Paula Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Santa Rosa High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 12d, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Santa Ynez Union High School, A, 2, 3, 4a, 5, 6, 7, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Selma Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7b, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Stockton High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>3</sup> , 15c, 16, 17.	
Sutter City Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 13a, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Truckee: Meadow Lake Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b.	
Tulare High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 16.	
Ukiah High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Vacaville Union High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 13b, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Vallejo High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> .	
Ventura Union High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [8, 9], 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> , 15c, 16.	
Visalia High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7a, 7b, 8, 9a, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Watsonville High School, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Whittier High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 14a, 14b, 15a <sup>2</sup> , 16.	
Woodland High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12a <sup>3</sup> , 12b, 12c, 14a, 14b, 15b <sup>2</sup> .	
Yreka: Siskiyou Co. High School, A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12a <sup>2</sup> , 12b, 12c, 13a, 14a, 14b.	

Total..... 124 schools.

## General List of Preparatory Subjects:—

A. Oral and Written Expression; 1. English, elementary; 2. Plane Geometry; 3. Algebra, elementary; 4a. Intermediate Mathematics: Algebraic Theory; 4b. Intermediate Mathematics: Solid Geometry; 5. History and Government of the United States; 6a. Cæsar; 6b. Latin Composition, elementary; 7a. Cicero; 7b. Virgil; 7c. Latin Composition, advanced; 7c<sup>2</sup>. Latin Composition, advanced; 8a. Greek Grammar and Composition; 8b. Xenophon; 9a. Greek Composition, advanced; 9b. Homer's Iliad; 10a. Greek History; 10b. Roman History; 11. Physics; 12a<sup>1</sup>. Synthetic Projective Geometry; 12a<sup>2</sup>. Plane Trigonometry; 12a<sup>3</sup>. Advanced Algebra, Part I; 12a<sup>4</sup>. Advanced Algebra, Part II; 12b. Chemistry; 12c. Botany; 12d. Zoölogy; 12e. Physical Geography; 13a. Medieval and Modern History; 13b. English History; 14a. English, advanced; 14b. English, advanced; 15a<sup>1</sup>. French, elementary; 15a<sup>2</sup>. French, elementary; 15a<sup>3</sup>. French, intermediate; 15a<sup>4</sup>. French, advanced; 15b<sup>1</sup>. German, elementary; 15b<sup>2</sup>. German, elementary; 15b<sup>3</sup>. German, intermediate; 15b<sup>4</sup>. German, advanced; 15c. Spanish; 16. Free-hand Drawing; 17. Geometrical Drawing.

The Groups of Subjects required for the several Colleges of the University are described in the REGISTER for 1903-04.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## INCOME FOR 1903-04.

From investments.....	\$179,084 96		
United States .....	40,000 00		
State of California.....	567,746 06		
		\$786,831 02	\$786,831 02
Student fees.....	\$48,276 40		
Miscellaneous .....	13,769 23		
W. A. McKowen .....	628 18		
		62,673 81	849,504 83
Gifts for current use.....	\$78,591 43		
Gifts for endowment .....	11,990 25		
Gifts for architectural expenses .....	5,832 68		
		96,414 36	945,919 19
Turning-over of funds.....		265,089 20	1,211,008 39

## INCOME AVAILABLE AT BERKELEY IN 1903-04.

Total income for current use.....		\$928,096 26	
Deduct—			
Permanent improvement moneys.....	\$230,444 85		
Wilmerding School .....	29,140 55		
Royer bequest .....	161 70		
Bryce Historical Essay Prize.....	100 00		
Hitchcock Endowment, interest .....	562 50		
Viticultural Fund for 1904-05.....	1,500 00		
Summer Session.....	20,440 00		
Anthropology .....	29,796 91		
Lick Observatory .....	37,196 27		
Gifts for current use in previous fiscal years stolen by W. A. McKowen .....	13,598 77		
		362,941 55	
Available for the support of University work at Berkeley in 1904-05.....		\$565,154 71	

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1903-04.

Administration .....	\$122,213 37		
Library .....	41,849 77		
Agriculture .....	72,588 76		
Other departments .....	317,039 20		
		\$553,691 10	\$553,691 10
Scholarships and Prizes.....		12,499 56	566,190 66
Building operations at Berkeley .....		43,184 06	609,374 72
Summer Session.....	\$10,653 68		
Lick Observatory .....	37,196 27		
Anthropology .....	24,717 20		
		72,567 15	681,941 87
Medical Department .....	\$14,691 06		
Affiliated Colleges improvements .....	1,491 30		
Wilmerding School .....	27,614 86		
		43,797 22	725,739 09
McKowen defalcations.....	\$52,059 94		
Turning-over of funds.....	201,483 65		
		253,543 59	979,282 68

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## RECEIPTS FOR 1903-04.

*Revenue Applicable to Current Use.*

## INCOME ON INVESTMENTS:

## Interest on loans:

On mortgages .....	\$83,288 97	
On F. M. Smith notes .....	600 00	
On loans to students from endowed loan funds .....	29 60	
		\$83,918 57

## Interest on bonds deposited with the State

Treasurer:		
State bonds .....	\$45,060 00	
Diverted funds .....	4,785 00	
San Francisco improvement bond .....	90 00	
		49,935 00

## Dividends on stocks:

Weinstock-Lubin Real Estate Co. ....	\$325 00	
San Francisco Gas and Electric Co. ....	120 00	
Dividends received from Garrett W. Mc-		
Enerney as Goewey executor .....	356 00	
		801 00

## Interest on savings-bank deposits .....

495 88

## Rents:

Johnson Building, 120 Sutter street, San Fran-		
cisco ( <i>net</i> ) .....	\$26,550 99	
Sacramento Building, First street, San Fran-		
cisco ( <i>net</i> ) .....	10,905 53	
University cottages and Palmer House .....	3,033 00	
Flood lands (H. Nelson) .....	1,000 00	
		41,489 52

\$176,639 97

## Interest at 2% on average daily balances with the Treasurer .....

2,444 99

## Total net income from investments .....

\$179,084 96

## UNITED STATES:

Morrill College Aid Fund .....	\$25,000 00	
Agricultural Experiment Station Fund .....	15,000 00	
		40,000 00

## STATE OF CALIFORNIA—(for current use):

Three fourths of State University Fund (tax of 2 cents on		
each \$100 of assessed valuation; remaining one fourth is		
devoted to permanent improvements and appears under		
that head) .....	\$232,334 56	

## General Appropriation: Item for the support of the Uni-

91,666 65

## Special appropriations for agriculture:

Farmers' Institutes .....	\$6,000 00	
Poultry Experiment Station .....	2,500 00	
Viticulture .....	3,000 00	
Equipment of a Fertilizer Control Laboratory .....	1,800 00	
		13,300 00

337,301 21

STUDENT DEPOSITS AND FEES (*net*):

## Deposits (balance retained for laboratory

charges):		
Agriculture .....	\$260 45	
Bacteriology .....	25 00	
Botany .....	192 50	
Chemistry .....	9,366 70	
Civil Engineering .....	1,316 90	
Dairy .....	322 00	
Mechanics .....	1,311 50	
Mineralogy .....	670 00	
Mining .....	2,064 90	
Physics .....	4,547 80	
Physiology .....	59 75	
Zoölogy .....	624 15	
		\$20,761 65

## Carried forward .....

\$20,761 65

\$556,386 17

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## RECEIPTS FOR 1903-04—Continued.

Brought forward		\$556,386 17
STUDENT DEPOSITS AND FEES (net)—Continued.		
Brought forward	\$20,761 65	
Fees:		
Armory lockers	\$3 00	
Delayed registration	254 00	
Gymnasiums	686 50	
Library fines	54 25	
Non-resident tuition fee	3,310 00	
Seminary rooms	62 00	
Special examinations	2,705 00	
Summer School of Surveying	560 00	
Summer Session of 1903	10,338 00	
Summer Session of 1904	9,542 00	
	27,514 75	
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION: Fees for courses		48,276 40
		4,050 00
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:		
Payments for work done	\$792 24	
Sale of Lick Observatory Publications	159 58	
Sale of publications	34 91	
Sale of Tebtunis Papyri	648 85	
		1,635 58
AGRICULTURAL INCOME:		
License fees and tax for inspection of commercial fertilizers	\$3,407 22	
Sale of agricultural produce	615 38	
Sale of dairy produce	837 37	
Sale of seed	75	
		4,860 72
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Land patent fees	\$5 00	
Sales:		
Wood and junk	\$94 52	
Discarded lathe	100 00	
Old pump	30 00	
Wood (at Lick Observatory)	10 13	
	234 65	
Use of University property:		
Machinery for tests in Civil Engineering laboratory	\$20 75	
Horse	3 00	
Ladder	1 00	
	24 75	
Breakages made good:		
Gun stocks	\$10 50	
Windows, etc.	10 00	
	20 50	
Reparation for property taken from Hearst Hall	11 80	
Moving chairs, cleaning, etc.	\$312 83	
Water	120 01	
Light	251 77	
Expressage	1 10	
Telephone and telegraph charges refunded	5 46	
Redemption internal revenue stamps	18 00	
Money orders found in W. A. McKowen's safe	10 00	
	719 17	
PARTIAL RESTITUTION BY W. A. MCKOWEN:		
[An equity in lots in the Bachelder Tract.*]		
Cash to pay a petty voucher bill	\$—	
Bicycle		
Balance of bank account		
Salary for part of December		
Check drawn to reimburse W. A. McKowen for bills paid from Secretary's revolving fund		
Paid bills		
	3,860 26	
WILMERDING SCHOOL: Director's receipts		
	\$39,495 70	\$945,919 19
Carried forward		

\* Not appraised before end of year.



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## RECEIPTS FOR 1903-04—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$618,221 <sup>14</sup>
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC PRODUCTIONS:		
“Phèdre,” for French library.....	\$18 58	
“Twelfth Night,” for English library.....	669 66	
For the Musical and Dramatic Fund:		
The Royal Italian Band.....	\$88 05	
“The Kilties”.....	62 55	
		150 60
GIFTS—(for current use):		838 84
Mrs. Hearst: Hearst Scholarships.....	\$6,000 00	
For the Lick Observatory.....	2,500 00	
Addition to salary Chair of Pathology.....	2,000 00	
Dramatic Festival expenses.....	523 05	
Anthropology.....	27,296 91	
		\$38,319 96
(For architectural expenditures, see under Endowment).		
NOTE—Other moneys have been disbursed directly for a number of University purposes, as the erection of the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, the salary of the Supervising Architect, and of the Medical Examiner for Women, further anthropological purchases and explorations, etc.		
Scholarships:		
(Note also Hearst Scholarships above.)		
Levi Strauss & Co., for the Levi Strauss Scholarships.....	\$5,250 00	
Ladies of the Temple Emanu-El, for the Emanu-El Scholarship.....	500 00	
San José High School Scholarship.....	125 00	
Los Angeles High School Scholarship.....	435 64	
Hilgard Scholarship.....	125 00	
		6,435 64
Book Funds—(for current use):		
Claus Spreckels.....	\$11,675 83	
Martha A. Hallidie.....	500 00	
James K. Moffitt, '86.....	300 00	
Ernst A. Denicke.....	40 00	
Mrs. William H. Crocker.....	500 00	
Robert Belcher, '00.....	40 00	
George W. Bauer, '97.....	50 00	
		13,105 83
For the Lick Observatory:		
D. O. Mills.....	\$10,000 00	
Carnegie Institution.....	2,000 00	
(Note also Mrs. Hearst's gift.)		12,000 00
For investigation of the asparagus rust.....		1,870 00
Mrs. William H. Crocker, for anthropological research in Mexico.....		2,500 00
Prizes:		
The Bonnheim Prize.....	\$250 00	
The James Bryce Historical Essay Prize.....	100 00	
		350 00
Lyde French Lectures.....		200 00
Geology: R. M. Fitzgerald.....		10 00
Military Science: A Friend.....		100 00
Botany.....		500 00
Chemontology: Miss Annie M. Alexander.....		
Civil Engineering:		
Salary of the chair at \$5,000 per		
Mechanics.....	\$2,500 00	
Mineralogy.....		
Mining.....		
Physics.....		
Physiology.....		
Zoölogy.....		
Laboratory.....	500 00	
and.....		3,000 00
		200 00
		\$78,591 43
Carried forward.....		\$697,651 <sup>41</sup>

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## RECEIPTS FOR 1903-04—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$697,651 41
FOR ENDOWMENTS:		
Berkeley Hospital Association, for a Hospital Fund.....	\$1,865 23	
Prytanean Society, for a Hospital Fund .....	666 50	
Pixley Scholarship in Law.....	3,563 22	
Goewey Scholarship.....	4,510 00	
Class of 1903 Loan Fund .....	385 30	
Alumni Hall .....	1,000 00	
		11,990 25
INCOME FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS:		
California Hall (first installment of the State appropriation of \$250,000).....	\$150,000 00	
Permanent Improvement Fund (one-fourth of two-cent tax).....	77,444 85	
Improvement of the Affiliated Colleges grounds (first portion of the State appropriation of \$6,000).....	3,000 00	
		230,444 85
GIFTS TO MEET ARCHITECTURAL EXPENSES ON CONSTRUCTION WORK—(the money for such expenses being first advanced by the University and now made good by the donors of the buildings):		
Mrs. Hearst:		
For the development of the Hearst Architectural Plan.....	\$2,201 20	
Hearst Mining Building .....	2,549 56	
		\$4,750 76
Wm. R. Hearst: architectural expenses on the Greek Theater .....	751 80	
Spreckels Fund: for further expenditures on the Rudolph Spreckels Physiological Laboratory.....	320 12	
		5,832 68
Total .....		\$945,919 19
(Note: Includes no mention of the Doe bequest of about \$600,000 for the erection of a library.)		

## RECEIPTS FOR 1903-04 WHICH REPRESENT NO REAL ADDITION TO THE INCOME, BUT MERELY THE TURNING-OVER OF FUNDS.

Forward.....		\$945,919 19
Student deposits later returned or due to be returned.....	\$18,929 95	
Military uniform fees, collected only to be turned over to the military tailor.....	4,118 45	
Medical examination fees, collected only to be turned over to Medical Examiner in Summer Session....	68 00	
		\$23,116 40
Income of the Johnson and Sacramento Buildings, applied to their maintenance:		
Johnson Building.....	\$6,974 86	
Sacramento Building.....	5,219 07	
		12,193 93
Land fees collected for State .....	13 00	
Reimbursement for architectural expenses on Faculty Club.....	312 11	
Income on properties held in trust for Mrs. Sather:		
Sather Chair Fund:		
Fireman's Fund dividends.....	\$1,200 00	
San Francisco National Bank dividends.....	600 00	
Savings bank dividends.....	995 26	
		\$2,795 26
Sather Law Library Fund:		
Stowell mortgage.....	\$840 00	
Rents on Alameda property.....	225 00	
		1,065 00
		3,860 26
Carried forward.....		\$39,495 70
		\$945,919 19

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

RECEIPTS FOR 1903-04 WHICH REPRESENT NO REAL ADDITION TO THE INCOME, BUT MERELY THE TURNING-OVER OF FUNDS—Continued.

Brought forward .....		\$39,495 70	\$945,919 19
Change of form of investments:			
Repayment of loans:			
On mortgages .....	\$32,971 21		
On student notes .....	457 00		
		\$33,428 21	
Redemption of San Francisco Park Improvement bond .....		1,000 00	
Sale of land:			
Flood residence .....	\$150,000 00		
Portion Flood marsh lands .....	15,000 00		
Toland Hall .....	4,750 00		
80 acres congressional land .....	400 00		
		170,150 00	
			204,578 21
Rebates on insurance .....			156 70
Medical Department:			
Stolen by W. A. McKowen .....	\$15,165 29		
Deposited by Dr. D'Ancona .....	5,493 30		
			20,658 59
McKowen's contingent fund .....			200 00
			265,089 20
Total .....			\$1,211,008 39

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1903-04.

Administration .....	\$122,213 37		
Library .....	41,849 77		
Agriculture .....	72,588 76		
Other departments .....	317,039 20		
		\$553,691 10	\$553,691 10
Scholarships and Prizes .....		12,499 56	566,190 66
Building operations at Berkeley .....		43,184 06	609,374 72
Summer Session .....	\$10,653 68		
Lick Observatory .....	37,196 27		
Anthropology .....	24,717 20		
		72,567 15	681,941 87
Medical Department .....	\$14,691 06		
Affiliated Colleges improvements .....	1,491 30		
Wilmerding School .....	27,614 86		
		43,797 22	725,739 09
McKowen defalcations .....	\$52,059 94		
Turning-over of funds .....	201,483 65		
		253,543 59	979,282 68

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

DISBURSEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

Administration .....		\$86,130 85
Library:		
Departmental allotment .....	\$31,315 17	
Bauer donation (for Chemical books) .....	89 22	
Belcher donation (for California History) .....	11 90	
Ethel W. Crocker Library Fund (for Physiology) .....	500 00	
Denicke Library Fund (for German books) .....	65 46	
English Library Fund .....	1 37	
French Library Fund .....	1 25	
German Library Fund .....	94 05	
Hallidie donation (books on Mechanical Engineering) .....	193 35	
Moffitt donation (Philosophy, History, and Belles Lettres) .....	182 70	
Michael Reese Library Fund .....	3,131 53	
Sather Library Fund .....	728 99	
Semitic Library Donation .....	270 00	
Spreckels Book Fund (for History and Economics) .....	5,343 95	
Total .....	\$41,928 94	
Less returns on the Crocker donation for Physiological books .....	79 17	
		41,849 77
University Printing Office .....		7,908 49
NOTE: Printing costs not included in this figure, but in the statement of disbursements for individual departments, are as follows:		
Anthropology .....	\$1,424 05	
University publications .....	1,832 75	
Wilmerding School .....	11 00	
Summer Session of 1904 .....	518 50	
Farmers' Institutes .....	14 25	
Faculty Club .....	2 00	
	\$3,802 55	
University Publications .....		2,488 84
University Site Improvement .....		17,294 28
Agriculture:		
Departmental allotment .....	\$22,785 59	
Morrill College Aid Fund .....	6,799 80	
Dairying .....	8,918 61	
Agricultural Experiment Station Fund .....	15,799 83	
Agricultural Experiment Station: Sale of produce .....	1,624 06	
Farmers' Institutes:		
State appropriation .....	\$6,000 00	
From other University funds .....	1,234 08	
	7,234 08	
Poultry Experiment Station: State appropriation .....	2,508 31	
Plant Pathology .....	1,979 17	
Viticulture: State appropriation .....	1,615 73	
Fertilizer Control .....	3,286 88	
Experimentation with Commercial Fertilizers: J. H. Meyer donation .....	36 70	
		72,588 76
Anatomy .....		6,299 76
Architecture .....		5,217 42
Astronomy, Berkeley department .....		6,805 46
Botany:		
Departmental allotment .....	\$8,444 41	
Morrill College Aid Fund .....	2,100 00	
		10,544 41
Chemistry:		
Departmental allotment .....	\$21,183 22	
Morrill College Aid Fund .....	2,599 92	
		23,783 14
Civil Engineering:		
Departmental allotment .....	\$15,254 60	
Morrill College Aid Fund .....	471 88	
		15,726 48
Carried forward .....		\$296,637 66



## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$296,637 66
Drawing.....		5,154 54
Economics.....		11,657 12
Education.....		8,961 06
English.....		20,586 04
Geography.....		3,000 00
Geology and Mineralogy.....		7,491 23
German.....		12,861 41
Greek.....		7,206 72
History and Political Science.....		16,653 02
Irrigation.....		2,089 41
Jurisprudence.....		7,816 10
Latin.....		11,546 50
Lick Observatory:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$27,115 19	
Erection of new residence.....	1,875 00	
From gifts:		
Carnegie Institution (for computers).....	\$1,642 15	
National Academy of Sciences (apparatus)...	388 60	
Hearst donation (apparatus for new residence,		
services, etc.).....	2,399 00	
Mills donation for spectroscope.....	105 00	
D. O. Mills donation (Southern Hemisphere		
expedition).....	3,671 33	
		8,206 08
		37,196 27
Mathematics.....		15,724 68
Mechanics:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$15,733 02	
Morrill College Aid Fund.....	6,349 92	
		22,082 94
Military Science and Tactics.....		1,502 30
Mining:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$8,004 83	
Morrill College Aid Fund.....	3,199 92	
Hearst donation for the salary of the chair of Mining.....	300 00	
		11,504 75
Oriental Languages:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$1,172 10	
Agassiz Chair Fund.....	3,000 00	
		4,172 10
Palæontology:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$1,237 25	
Annie M. Alexander donation for Saurian Research.....	500 00	
		1,737 25
Pathology (portion of Professor Taylor's salary defrayed by gift		
from Mrs. Hearst).....		1,100 00
Philosophy:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$6,505 32	
D. O. Mills endowment.....	7,699 92	
		14,205 24
Physical Culture.....		5,704 19
Physics:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$16,355 45	
Morrill College Aid Fund.....	3,478 56	
		19,834 01
Physiology:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$7,789 07	
Donation for Professor Loeb's salary.....	4,999 92	
Herzstein donation for laboratory equipment.....	1,394 33	
Herzstein donation for Professor Ostwald's visit.....	500 00	
		14,683 32
Romanic Languages.....		7,949 92
Semitic Languages.....		2,400 00
Summer Sessions:		
of 1903.....	\$10,057 41	
of 1904.....	551 87	
of Civil Engineering, 1904.....	44 40	
		10,653 68
Carried forward.....		\$582,111 46

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

## DISBURSEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$582,111 46
University Extension.....		4,700 05
Zoölogy:		
Departmental allotment.....	\$7,218 63	
Donation for the salary of an assistant.....	220 00	
		7,438 63
Scholarships and Prizes:		
From General University Fund: State of California Scholarships.....	\$3,487 50	
From endowments or special gifts:		
Cerr Scholarship.....	\$155 00	
Emanu-El Scholarship.....	499 92	
Goewey Scholarship.....	125 00	
Hearst Scholarships.....	2,400 00	
Houghton Scholarship.....	150 00	
Le Conte Fellowship.....	250 00	
Los Angeles High School Scholarship.....	319 64	
San José High School Scholarship.....	125 00	
Strauss Scholarships.....	3,437 50	
Whiting Fellowships.....	1,300 00	
Bonnheim prizes.....	250 00	
		8,762 06
		12,499 56
Musical and Dramatic Fund.....		1 85
University Medal Fund (purchase of medal for the most distinguished scholar of the graduating class).....		130 00
Weinstock Lectures on the Morals of Trade.....		353 00
St. Louis Exposition exhibit.....		3,490 46
French lectures.....		400 00
Dramatic Festival.....		523 05
Expenses Knowles mortgage.....		104 00
Permanent Improvement Fund:		
Changes in the Agricultural Building.....	\$867 15	
Bacteriological Laboratory.....	1,316 60	
Changes in the Anthropological Museum to prepare for class-room use.....	54 38	
Addition to the Chemistry Building.....	3 25	
Changes in East Hall.....	876 32	
Addition to the Harmon Gymnasium.....	47 45	
Hearst Hall fire-escapes.....	108 88	
Hillegass Tract.....	2,385 05	
Addition to the Library.....	9,781 44	
Addition to the Students' Observatory.....	4,610 72	
Power and heating plant.....	13,271 23	
President's House.....	2,455 21	
		35,777 68
California Hall: State appropriation.....		9,775 93
Alumni Hall (photographs in connection with the making of plan).....		15 50
W. A. McKowen defalcation.....		52,059 94
Architectural expenses advanced by the University, but ultimately defrayed by donations:		
Athletic Field.....	\$108 55	
Faculty Club.....	304 10	
Greek Theater.....	753 90	
Hearst Mining Building.....	3,022 66	
Hearst Architectural Plan.....	2,705 05	
Library (to be built by Doe bequest).....	350 49	
Physiological Laboratory Building, Spreckels Fund.....	330 12	
		7,574 87
Anthropology:		
Supported by Mrs. Hearst.....	\$22,398 46	
Ethel W. Crocker Mexican Anthropological Research.....	2,318 74	
		24,717 20
Wilmerding School:		
Running expenses.....	\$21,944 47	
New building.....	5,670 39	
		27,614 86
Carried forward.....		\$769,288 04

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—TABLE No. 6—Continued.

## Showing Receipts and Disbursements for 1903-04.

DISBURSEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$769,288 04
Medical Department.....		13,591 06
State appropriation for the improvement of the Affiliated Colleges grounds.....		1,491 30
Sather Funds:		
Paid to Mrs. Sather.....	\$3,213 00	
Taxes on Oregon property (account Mrs. Sather).....	74 25	
		3,287 25
Students' Deposits or Fees returned:		
Agricultural Laboratory.....	\$312 45	
Botanical Laboratory.....	35 00	
Chemical Laboratory.....	4,666 55	
Civil Engineering Laboratory.....	921 65	
Dairying.....	135 50	
Diplomas.....	205 00	
Library.....	40 00	
Mechanics.....	1,131 50	
Mineralogy.....	153 00	
Mining.....	2,087 95	
Physics.....	5,527 35	
Physiological Laboratory.....	70 25	
Zoölogy.....	354 95	
		15,641 15
Uniforms.....		4,118 45
Contingent Funds.....		3,000 00
Bills receivable:		
Commercial loans.....	\$150,700 00	
Class of 1903 Loan Fund (loans to students).....	290 00	
Walton Memorial Loan Fund (loans to students).....	165 00	
		151,155 00
Care of buildings held as investments:		
Johnson Building.....	\$6,974 86	
Sacramento Building.....	5,219 07	
		12,193 93
Flood Endowment Interest:		
Legal expenses, etc.....		1,003 50
State fees for land patent (received and paid over to the State).....		3 00
Goewey Scholarship Fund:		
San Francisco Gas and Electric stock.....	\$1,760 00	
Eastern Dynamite stock.....	2,750 00	
		4,510 00
		\$979,282 68

## LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.

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BY O. L. ELLIOTT, REGISTRAR.

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The Leland Stanford Junior University, chartered in 1885, first opened its doors to students October 1, 1891. "The idea of establishing an institution of this kind for the benefit of mankind," states the charter, "came directly and largely from our son and only child, Leland." This only son of Governor and Mrs. Stanford died in 1884 in his sixteenth year, and it was as a memorial to him that the University was begun. The comprehensive object of the University, as defined in the charter, was "to promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization." In its conception and its working out under the administration of President Jordan, the practical nature of the higher education has been emphasized, though not practical education in the narrow or commercial sense.

The material foundation consists, first, in the buildings of the University. On the old Palo Alto farm in the Santa Clara Valley, thirty-three miles southeast of San Francisco, there has been erected a series of buildings which constitute the most beautiful college architecture in America. The original plan was thought out by Richardson, the great Boston architect, and his firm (Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge), which built the Inner Quadrangle, and the later architects who have fashioned the Outer Quadrangle and the various detached buildings, have elaborated and embellished the old mission architecture of the Spanish fathers. The main plan comprehended two quadrangles, the one entirely surrounding the other. The Inner Quadrangle consists of twelve one-story buildings of soft buff sandstone, rough hewn, and the imposing Memorial Church, all surrounding a court of three and a quarter acres, and connected by a continuous open arcade. The principal buildings of the Outer Quadrangle are two stories in height, and its fourteen buildings are also connected by an arcade extending the entire length of the quadrangle on the outside. In the center of the principal façade is the massive Memorial Arch, 100 feet in height, 90 feet wide, and 34 feet deep, and surrounded at the top by a sculptured frieze, 12 feet in height, designed by St. Gaudens, and representing the progress of civilization in America. The Memorial Church, costing half a million dollars, and elaborated and embellished with rare mosaic work, stands in the center of the Inner Quadrangle. Outside of the quadrangles are various detached buildings, including the perfectly equipped chemistry building, the extensive museums, the new gymnasium (now nearly completed), the dormitories, and various engineering buildings. A new library building, to cost more than half a million dollars, has also been begun. This building will be planned to hold a



million books, with provision for indefinite enlargement. More than \$2,000,000 has already been expended for buildings, and the interest-bearing endowment of the University is already, approximately, \$20,000,000, not counting the vast landed estates and various, at present, unproductive properties.

Throughout the first thirteen years of its existence, the University has been hampered by inadequate financial resources, and as yet only the smaller part of its great endowment is available for the actual



MEMORIAL ARCH—STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

work of the University. Its growth under these circumstances has been hardly less than phenomenal, and with the prospect of full use of its endowment within the next few years, the facilities for study are likely to be greatly increased and new departments to be added. The founders assumed full management of the University during their lifetime, but in July, 1903, by special Act of the Legislature, Mrs. Stanford turned over to the Board of Trustees the entire management and control of the institution.

The admission requirements of the University presuppose the completion of a full four years' high school course. Admission may be by

examination, but is in large part on recommendation from approved schools. A wide range of entrance subjects is offered, but with the exception of English composition no one of these is prescribed. The quantity of preparation, and the kind of work in each subject specified, are definitely laid down, but the prospective student may combine these subjects in any way he chooses so far as compulsion from the University is concerned. Similarly, all work in the University is elective, but in order to hold the student to some definite accomplishment and appropriate course of study, he is required to choose a major subject to which one third or one fourth of his time is to be devoted, and to arrange his entire course so as to meet the approval of the major professor.

The departments represented in the University are: Greek, Latin, Germanic Languages, Romanic Languages, English Literature and Rhetoric, English Philology, Psychology, Education, History, Economics



INNER QUADRANGLE—STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

and Social Science, Law, Drawing, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology and Histology, Zoölogy, Entomology, Geology and Mining, and Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering.

The single degree of Bachelor of Arts is given to all graduates.

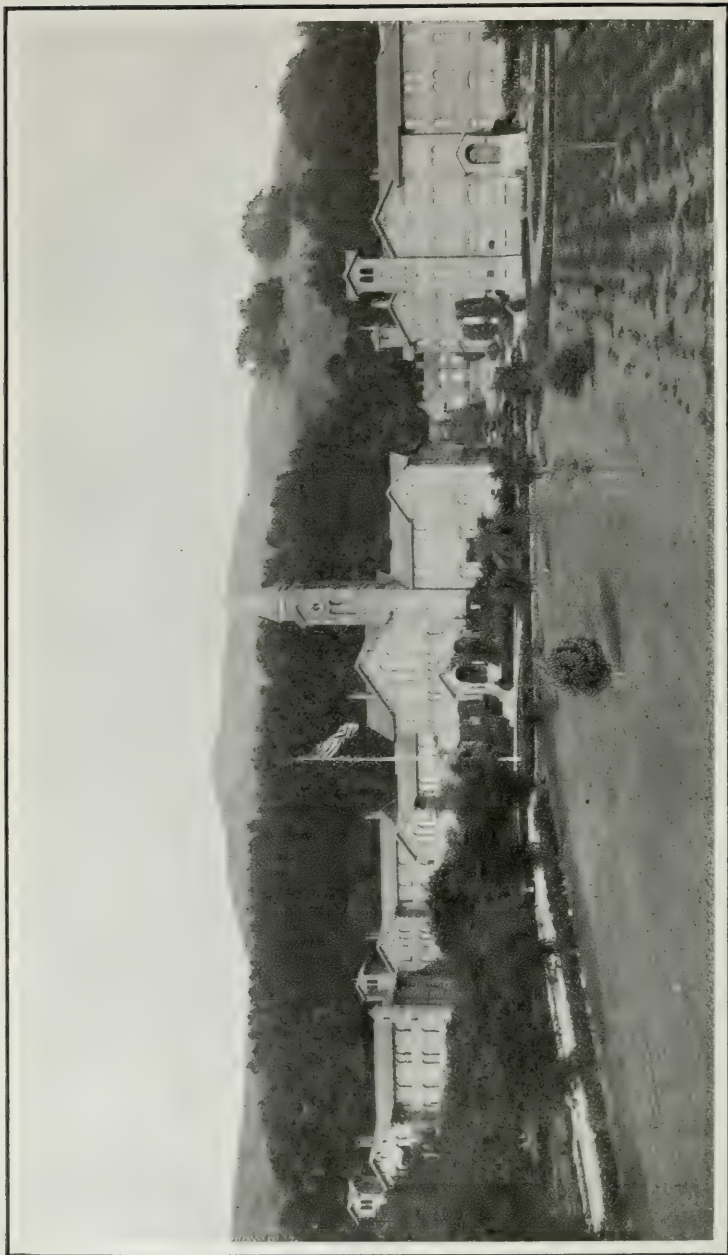
The degree of LL.B. is given on the completion of the three years' law course, but, except in unusual cases, only to those who have previously received a baccalaureate degree.

The advanced degrees of Engineer, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy are given for resident work only, and under the conditions common to the leading universities.

In 1903-04, the instructing body numbered 145, and the student body 1,485. The enrollment since the opening has been as follows:

1891-92.....559	1895-96.....1,069	1898-99.....1,153	1901-02.....1,295
1892-93.....764	1896-97.....1,091	1899-1900.....1,331	1902-03.....1,483
1893-94.....975	1897-98.....1,224	1900-01.....1,389	1903-04.....1,485
1894-95.....1,100			

David Starr Jordan (M.S., LL.D., Cornell) has been president of the institution since its organization. Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, surviving founder of the University, is president of the Board of Trustees.



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.



## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

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BY WARRING WILKINSON, PRINCIPAL.

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*History of the Institution.*—On the 17th of March, 1860, a number of benevolent ladies in San Francisco organized the Society for the Instruction and Maintenance of the Deaf and the Blind, and on the 19th of April following, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a building for carrying out the purpose of the society. The municipal authorities of San Francisco gave \$7,000 toward the purchase of a hundred-vara lot on the corner of Fifteenth and Mission streets, which site was donated to the State.

Meantime, a small two-story house (still standing) on Natoma street was rented, and on the 30th of April, 1860, a school was opened with three deaf pupils. On the 29th of March, 1861, a bill appropriating an additional \$10,000 was approved by the Governor. While the title of the property was vested in the State, and the support of the school was provided for by Act of Legislature, the management of the Institution was conducted by the society which founded it. Mrs. P. B. Clark was the Principal until the fall of 1864, when she resigned. In the following February, Mr. J. M. Francis of Ohio took charge, but in consequence of feeble health he resigned in July of the same year, although he consented to serve in office until a successor could be obtained. On December 1, 1865, the present Principal, who had been called from New York, arrived and entered upon the duties of his office.

On the 31st of March an Act of Legislature was approved, reorganizing the Institution and placing it under a Board of Directors, who, after the first board, named in the bill, were to be appointed by the Governor. Ira P. Rankin, B. H. Randolph, William Sherman, J. P. Whitney, and J. A. Benton constituted the initial board. At the same time a bill was approved providing for the sale of the property in San Francisco, and the purchase of a new site "within fifty miles of San Francisco," and an appropriation of \$50,000, in addition to the proceeds derived from the sale of the old property, for the erection of buildings thereon. In accordance with this Act, the present site of one hundred and thirty acres in Berkeley was bought, and a fine stone building erected. On January 17, 1875, the building was totally destroyed by fire. To avoid the disbanding of the Institution forty gentlemen gave their notes for \$1,000 each for the erection of a wooden building as a temporary housing of the pupils, but of this money only \$27,000 was used for construction and furnishing, and on the 17th of April, 1875, the school was reopened. At the session of the Legislature, 1876, an Act was passed reimbursing the generous men who had loaned their credit, and another bill was passed appropriating \$110,000 to make good the



loss by fire. The Directors, by advice of the Principal, adopted a plan of segregated structures, which plan has been carefully followed for twenty years, until at present writing the group comprises an edifice for educational and executive purposes; five halls for the home life of the pupils; a refectory; a boiler-house and laundry; a mechanic arts building; bakery and cooking school; a residence for the Principal; a hospital; stable; dairy; and conservatory—all situated upon highly cultivated grounds, and combining the best results of constructive skill and hygienic science. The total cost has been about \$400,000, which is not far from the present value of the land alone. Such in brief is the history of the California Institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

*Attendance of Pupils.*—The attendance of pupils for the last two years has been as follows:

<i>For the Academic Year ending June 30, 1903.</i>		<i>For the Academic Year ending June 30, 1904.</i>	
Deaf boys.....	90	Deaf boys.....	81
Deaf girls.....	66—156	Deaf girls.....	65—146
Blind boys.....	48	Blind boys.....	47
Blind girls.....	26— 74	Blind girls.....	30— 77
Total.....	230	Total.....	223

*Cost of Support.*—The cost to the State for the support of the Institution for the fifty-fourth fiscal year was \$61,165.58, showing a per capita expenditure of \$261.58, while the per capita for the fifty-fifth fiscal year was \$278.82; making the average cost per pupil, based upon an average attendance of  $226\frac{5}{10}$  pupils, \$270.20.

*Methods of Instruction.*—The methods of instruction used in this Institution are those usually pursued in the best institutions for the deaf and the blind in America. For the blind, the teaching is largely oral, with such tactual books and apparatus as are called for by lack of sight. The curriculum follows closely that of the public schools, leading up to the high schools and the university. It includes reading, spelling, arithmetic, history, physiology, physics and chemistry, algebra, geometry, and such literary studies as help to a knowledge and use of good English. The typewriter forms an important part of the apparatus, and its use is continually required; instrumental and vocal music are taught to all who show talent or ability to learn.

The problem of teaching the blind is much less complicated than is the instruction of the deaf, because they come to school with the instrument of thought and its commerce in a well-developed form. There is no intellectual or social isolation in the case of a blind person, even if he never goes to school. The instructor's task is to give an academic training; to teach the pupil the processes and sources by which, and whence, knowledge is acquired; to lead him to correct thinking and its expression; and above all, to develop upright, manly character, moral perceptions, and self-helpfulness. *Hoc opus, hic labor est.* But to this end there is always the broad, open avenue for conveying the world's accumulated experience—the ear, which for purposes of receiving instruction is worth all the other senses combined.

The teaching of the deaf is another affair, and much more difficult. To accomplish it, in the California school every method is used: speech, lip reading, manual alphabet, signs, pictures, writing, all united in

what is known as the "Combined System," by which all classes of the deaf are reached. There are at present in the fifty-seven State institutions for the deaf about 12,000 pupils, of whom ninety-five per cent are taught under this system. The results and the character of the methods pursued in the California Institution, both for the deaf and the blind, can be best illustrated by the number of matriculations at the University of California and at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. Of the 956 pupils who have entered the Institution since its opening, 221 are still on its rolls, leaving 735 who have graduated or been discharged. Of these, 18 have matriculated—14 at the University of California, and 4 at Gallaudet College. Of this number, 12 are deaf and 6 are blind. The total percentage is 2.44, which is probably a much larger proportion of these handicapped pupils than of those who go to college from the public schools of the State.

*Improvements.*—The only improvement in the equipment since the report of 1902 has been the completion of the segregated hospital, which was in process of erection at that date. All expenses of painting, repairs, and renewals have been paid for out of the contingent fund, no appropriation for such purposes having been made or asked for.

*California's Liberality to Her Afflicted.*—The work of educating the deaf and the blind has everywhere come to be regarded as one of the most sacred duties of the State, and as outlined in the opening paragraphs of this report, California early recognized her responsibility in this direction. Before she had a capitol to house her own Legislature, she provided a school for the sightless and the deaf, and has always responded liberally to every request for promoting their comfort, care, and education. She has chosen the fairest site in all the State for the dignified group of buildings wherein is carried on this beneficent work. She has called, from far and near, the most experienced instructors, and the physical equipment will compare most favorably with any similar institution in the land. In this connection, an extract from an editorial written by Rev. Fred H. Wines, and published in the *International Record*, may be of interest. After saying some kind things of the executive officer, Mr. Wines writes:

"To-day has been given to a visit to the deaf and blind at Berkeley.  
\* \* \* The school is in its way a gem, probably the most perfect in respect of its general arrangements and the admirable balance of all its parts that I have ever seen. \* \* \* The Institution is organized on the cottage plan. The number of pupils is one hundred and sixty, and they are divided into ten classes, not including the classes in articulation. In the highest class, I found the pupils studying Latin, and I learned that six have entered the University. I met a Mr. Grady here, a deaf mute who spent one year at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. These instances illustrate the fact that the deaf are capable of pursuing their studies if encouraged to do so in company of those who can both hear and speak—a fact not generally recognized. The buildings comprise a school-house, two (now three) dormitories for boys, two for girls, a kitchen and dining-room, a laundry, a stable, workshop, and a private residence for the Principal. These are all separate from each other, which in my opinion is as it should be. The amount of land is one hundred and thirty acres. Many of the details

of the buildings are worthy of special notice. A peculiarity in the construction of some of the roofs struck my eye; the two slopes do not meet at the top, but there is a corrugated iron ridge above, and a space is left open for the passage of air. Instead of iron fire-escapes such as are commonly seen, stone towers at the ends of the dormitories inclose circular stairways of stone, by which in case of necessity the pupils on the upper floors may pass out of the buildings and reach the ground in safety. The girls' dormitories are divided off into alcoves by wooden partitions which do not reach to the ceiling, so that each girl has a private sleeping apartment, while all are in the same room. The dining-room presents an elegant appearance; it is finished in white cedar, and has an elevated ornamented roof; the windows are round headed and have stained glass; the kitchen is lofty and handsome, with a tiled floor and a tiled dado. There is no necessity for a scullery, since dishes can be washed the year round on a porch outside; and no need for a refrigerator, because in this climate meat can be kept without ice.

\* \* \* All of the buildings are rat-proof. There are no sewer connections and inside water-closet pipes. These are all outside the buildings. From the front windows and from the portico of the school building, one looks over the bay through the Golden Gate upon the broad Pacific Ocean. It is one of the finest views in California."

This commendatory notice of the Institution derives its chief value from the man who wrote it. Mr. Wines is not a novice in matters of this kind. For over twenty years he was the Secretary of the Illinois Board of Charities. Half of his life has been spent in critical examination of public institutions, and no one is better qualified to judge of the merits of a plan and its details than he. It will be gratifying, therefore, to the people of California who have been always so liberal to this school, to know that the money appropriated to its use has not been unwisely expended.

#### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
<i>Appropriation for Salaries—</i>		
Year ending June 30, 1903.....	\$40,075 62	\$40,075 62
Year ending June 30, 1904.....	43,915 92	43,915 92
<i>Appropriation for Support—</i>		
Year ending June 30, 1903.....	19,339 98	19,339 98
Year ending June 30, 1904.....	20,012 10	20,012 10
	<hr/> \$123,343 62	<hr/> \$123,343 62
<i>Contingent Fund—</i>		
Year ending June 30, 1903.....	\$6,841 94	\$4,931 87
Year ending June 30, 1904.....	6,788 57	4,419 52
Balance.....		4,279 12
	<hr/> \$13,630 51	<hr/> \$13,630 51

#### ESTIMATED VALUE OF PLANT.

130 acres of land, cost \$12,500.....	\$275,000 00
Buildings, cost.....	383,000 00
Libraries.....	2,500 00
Physical apparatus.....	500 00
Furniture.....	10,000 00
Dairy, cattle, etc. ....	2,500 00
	<hr/> \$673,500 00
Cost of plant, about.....	\$411,000 00



## MANUAL TRAINING.

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REPORT PREPARED BY WALTER J. KENYON, OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL  
AT SAN FRANCISCO.

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The schoolmen of California first turned their united attention to the manual-training question in 1893, when the State Teachers' Association, assembled at Stockton, listened to Mr. Larsson's presentation of the sloyd idea.

A steadily increasing interest in the subject was manifested at each of the subsequent annual sessions. And beginning with the Oakland meeting, in 1896, a generous exhibit of models was made by those schools in which the work had actually begun.

The first manual-training courses established in the State were at Santa Barbara. As in so many cases elsewhere, the work in that city was begun as a private philanthropy and later turned over to the city school department. Miss Anna S. C. Blake founded the school which bears her name, in 1891, and maintained it until 1899. Her death occurring at that time, the school passed by deed to the city, although four years previously it had become a regular part of the city school system. Four thousand two hundred dollars is raised annually by special tax. Out of this sum the entire running expenses of the school are met, including the salaries of three teachers and a janitor, and the working supplies for seven hundred and fifty pupils.

This plant was the first grammar school manual-training establishment on the Pacific Coast. The present organization includes equipments for sloyd, cooking, sewing, wood-carving, primary cardboard work, and an art room. During the first years of the undertaking the classes were conducted after the regular school hours, but gradually the work was merged into the regular school-day program. The working period is one hour and a half.

The sewing and sloyd begin with the fourth grade, and the sloyd continues to the high school. In the eighth grade cooking displaces sewing and the period is of two hours' duration. The equipment throughout is complete, but very simple and well kept. The models belong to the pupils who make them. The work is compulsory, although such a term seems a misnomer as applied to manual training, for the children are never voluntarily absent, and the average attendance is much higher than in the grade schools. When the school was established the townspeople were at first indifferent, then surprised, then interested, and are now in hearty sympathy. The same may be said of the teachers.

Speaking generally, the manual-training investment of California compares favorably with that of the best sections of the East. San José



and Sacramento are the only large cities in the whole State that have made no move toward joining the majority. San Francisco installed an effective sloyd system in 1900. It has from time to time increased in scope until at this writing there are seven sloyd centers and a cooking department, besides a polytechnic high school which began its work several years earlier. In addition to these there are two excellent industrial schools, endowed and affiliated with the State University.

In the San Francisco plan, "sloyd centers" are established in readily accessible parts of the city and each of these centers serve the needs of from three to five grammar schools. In some cases the boys travel as much as two miles by street car. For these long-distance classes the work begins at 9 A. M. or at 1 P. M., thus utilizing the intermissions for the transit across town.

In Alameda the other plan is carried out. Supervisor Goodell states the case as follows: "In each grammar school we have laboratories, one for woodwork and one for cooking, and equipped for twenty-five pupils. There is also in each school an equipment large enough for the largest classes in cardboard construction and sewing. This latter equipment is kept in the office and travels from room to room as needed. In the first four grades both sexes take cardboard work and basketry. In the fifth grade the girls have sewing, while the boys have cardboard construction and weaving. In the sixth year the girls sew and the boys have woodwork. In the seventh and eighth, while the boys have woodwork the girls have cooking. All work below the sixth year is done by the regular grade teachers, aided by outlines and practical demonstrations by the supervisor."

Oakland has long had an effective manual-training high school. Berkeley has been agitating the question for several years and is now on the eve of joining the general movement. Stockton has a grammar-grade manual-training school temporarily out of operation. Fresno has for several years had sloyd classes for her seventh and eighth grades. Bakersfield and Tulare both introduced the work last year. Bakersfield carries a special teacher for woodwork and drawing. Tulare has woodwork from the seventh to the tenth grades, devoting eighty minutes to the lesson. San Luis Obispo is the seat of a State polytechnic school, which, while it has a definite leaning toward agricultural interests, is enough of a technical institution to figure prominently among manual-training schools of the State. The unexcelled system of Santa Barbara has already been described. Los Angeles has well-developed courses in sloyd, sewing, cooking, and a variety of primary work. Steps have already been taken to establish a manual-training high school. San Diego, as early as 1891 had installed wood sloyd for her sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, and later added cardboard and raffia work in the primary. Many of the smaller cities and towns in Los Angeles and adjacent counties have invested in some form of manual training. Redlands devotes an hour a week to sloyd and sewing in grades five to eight, and has also some primary work in cardboard. Santa Ana allows one hundred and ten minutes weekly to sewing and cooking in grades six to nine, but no report is made of what the boys are doing. Pasadena has no manual-training courses of her own, but she has her Throop Polytechnic Institute, which, with its

elementary, normal, and secondary departments, constitutes one of the important manual-training factors of the State. Riverside, Covina, and Oxnard have courses in primary manual training, and the course of study for Los Angeles County calls for this work in all the rural schools of the county. We have overlooked Pacific Grove, which has a course of woodwork for the ninth grade. In Sausalito and Sunol experiments are being carried on in primary manual training.

Of the normal schools of the State all have manual-training courses. The Los Angeles school carries sewing, domestic science, sloyd, and primary work. The San José school reports sewing, sloyd, and primary work. The school in San Francisco has courses in sewing, sloyd, and illustrative construction, in the service of the nature study and other departments. The Chico and San Diego schools have courses in primary cardboard work.

This inventory of our local manual-training enterprises does not appear trivial when we reflect that thirteen years ago the study was unknown to any schools of this State. North of the parallel of 38 degrees there are a round dozen communities, headed by Sacramento, that should be heard from on this subject.

A manual training roll-call for the United States corresponding to the one we have just given for California, would create the impression that little remained to be done. We have to remember, however, that in the generality of cases manual training is a decoration on the course of study rather than an organic and pervasive factor in it. We must not rest content with ornamenting our school reports with professionally-phrased rhapsodies on the value of manual training and then following these up with admissions of a most dismally fragmentary installation of the work. If manual training is a good thing it should be established in a whole-hearted and effective way; that permeates the school department throughout, reaching both sexes and every pupil just as insistently as does our instruction in number and language. Santa Barbara and Alameda have shown that this can be done, and apparently they have shown, also, that it is a good thing to do.

The subject of English, for example, would cut a curious figure in our school reports if candor compelled us to state that it was taught only in two grades, selected somewhat at random, and given in only a portion of our schools and possibly to only one sex. Yet this is the present status of manual training, even in those localities where it has given most employment to the job printer. It is not the present purpose to urge the extension of the program time allowed for manual training, nor a material increase of the present expenditures upon it; but rather the speedy application of this training to every school and grade and every pupil wherever it has been tested and has proven its usefulness.

#### CURRENT DISCUSSION.

The present tendency in manual-training discussion is to revise our earlier over-positive judgments concerning the rigorous line to be drawn between educational and industrial manual training. Not that the distinction itself is any less valid, but that its force probably terminates at an earlier period in the school course than was at first conceded. Superintendent Balliet, of Springfield, Mass., who is

particularly familiar with the psychology of manual training, writes as follows:

"I believe a mistake has been made in drawing a sharp distinction between educational manual training and industrial education; between what is said to be 'educational' and what is useful. I believe the two have vastly more in common and are oftener identical than has been assumed in our theoretical discussions. \* \* \* Manual training should, therefore, be given a turn in the direction of industrial training more than it has. This is probably not as true of the primary and middle grades as it is of the last two years of the elementary school and of the high school. Following rigidly a series of models, for example, seems to me an artificial thing. \* \* \* Furthermore, the elementary woodwork should, it seems to me, be more closely connected with mechanics and physics than it has been.

"In the second place our manual-training high schools ought to be made technical high schools. There ought to be courses to fit for the higher technical schools, to prepare the duller boys for a trade (although the high school can probably not teach a complete trade) and courses which would fit young men to become foremen, superintendents of shops, and, in short, to fill those places which come between the engineer and the workman. A manual-training high school which will accomplish this aim will do work which is no less educational than the work that is now done, and will accomplish far more for its students.

"In the third place, my feeling is that we need to emphasize the art side of manual training, especially in our high schools. Clay modeling and carving ought to have a much higher place than they now have.

"Fourth, I am inclined to think that we ought to do more with clay modeling in the primary and lower grammar grades than we are now doing. I wish to say this merely tentatively, as I am not clear as to just what ought to be done. I have the feeling that below the sixth year of school the problem of manual training has not yet been solved.

"Fifth, in every manual-training high school there ought to be conducted an evening school of trades, which can use the equipment of the day high school.

"Sixth, we need trade schools for boys who have reached the sixth or seventh grade and must leave school to go to work if they have not an opportunity of learning a trade in school. For such trade work there ought to be required a pretty broad basis of general manual training. It will be a mistake if the manual-training teachers stand aloof from this movement to establish trade schools and disparage it because, in their judgment, it is not educational manual training. The movement in favor of trade schools should be kept in close connection with the manual-training movement, and should be directed by the same group of people. To emphasize unduly the educational phase of manual training over against industrial training is to make the very same mistake which conservatives have made in academic training in emphasizing the classics and formal education over against modern languages and the applied sciences."

It will be noticed in the foregoing that Superintendent Balliet sees in the elementary grades below the seventh a manual-training problem which has not been solved—or shall we say a problem which executive school officers have not deemed worthy of solving? And it is in these



grades that manual training which is distinctively educational must have a free swing before our public schools can claim to serve their function. The argument has a psychological basis, and is briefly this:

Investigation has shown that certain brain areas develop with special reference to certain activities of the body. There are found to be regions of the brain cortex that control the operations of the eye, and the cells of these areas are developed and matured purely by the use of the eye. Other cortical areas sustain a similar control of and dependence upon the hand. If the hands should be bound to the body in childhood from infancy to puberty, those special regions of the brain concerned would not develop, and the victim would grow up to be in that measure a mental deficient. Imbeciles, however strong they may be of body, are quite notably without skill of hand. And the autopsy in such cases discovers the brain areas indicated to have suffered arrested development. We understand that some parallel facts are known and others presumed concerning the brain relations generally of the motor and sensory systems, resulting in at least the probability of a general principle that the exercise of any special sense or any coördination of muscles, develops them not alone, but also the specific brain regions to which they refer. We have to think of this elementary manual training, therefore, not as transitory diversion in the course of study, but in a very literal and physical sense, a building up of the brain. And if the child is to be handcuffed during his chief developing years, it matters nothing whether the handcuffs are of steel or those invisible ones snapped on at nine o'clock each school day.

The psychologist assures us, further, that this particular piece of brain building can not be accomplished when we please—in the high school and college, for example. It must be done at the time nature has appointed, or it can not be done at all. It is probably in a measure true, therefore, that our pupils mature mentally in spite of us rather than by our aid, and that the tops, marbles, and jackknives of the playground are unperceived agents for correcting the shortcomings of the elementary course of study. It is for executive school officers to decide whether they can safely lodge this positive responsibility with the undirected plays of our children, or whether we shall not, purely upon this evidence of the psychologist, establish such definite courses in primary manual training as are best calculated to supply this need.

Another active field of present discussion relates to the place of art in manual training. Speaking particularly of the secondary school work, Henry Turner Bailey reminds us that in the mere tool processes of the shop we are teaching the pupil to do by hand what to-morrow and ever after will be done by the machine, and that the only function that will remain distinctly for the human workman will be the artistic. Here in the United States we are doing tremendous things in mechanical production. We lead the world in a textile output for example, and yet we have to send abroad for our best quality of fabrics. It is because we have all along laid our stress upon purely mechanical ingenuity at the expense of that artistic culture which goes to properly habilitate a mechanical product in the markets of the world. The point of divergence is in our elementary schools, between the special teachers of drawing and of manual train-



ing. When these two individuals conclude to coöperate, the first step will have been taken toward a far-reaching economic change.

A third basis for discussion rests upon the uncertain attitude of the normal schools with regard to manual training. Unquestionably, in view of the present limited scope of these institutions, a full-fledged sloyd course is foreign to a logical curriculum. The normal school, as at present constituted, can not embark in the work of preparing special instructors. Its whole present concern is the adequate training of straightaway grade teachers. Its graduates, therefore, should be able to drive a nail, saw a board, and generally to contrive with wood, glass, tin, etc., but they can not get "value received" out of a model series.

Finally, there is an active discussion arising as to the nature of the manual training in the grammar school. There is a growing dissent, voiced within manual-training circles as well as by educationists generally, from the model-series idea in which the sloyd system is expressed. A small ocean of manual-training literature is current, aiming to show how the systems in use in various parts of the country differ from the sloyd. As a matter of fact, however, these distinctions are mainly on paper, and in actual practice there has been very little departure from the original sloyd idea, save in some cases to bring about a less defensible arrangement of the models by way of change.

But no mere variation in the models themselves, nor in their sequence, will meet the criticism offered. The latter is directed against the idea of the model series itself fundamentally. The point is made that the model and the sequence of the models express didactic preconceptions of the teacher, whereas a more richly educative handwork lies in projects sprung directly out of the pupil's range of interest and activity. The sloyd people, in meeting these criticisms, maintain that the pupil exhibits a sustained interest in the sloyd models and that no less formally organized scheme of instruction is adaptable to the conditions governing city schools.

## CALIFORNIA'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

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BY ROBERT FURLONG,  
Director of the California Educational Exhibit.

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The display of education at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is on a scale far surpassing in magnitude any similar exhibit of historical record. Nearly every enlightened nation of the globe has here contributed material to illustrate the different phases of education authorized in its schools. So wide a scope has been given to this display that the official classification of the exhibits comprises every known agency employed in the training of youth.

The "Palace of Education," in which the huge collection of illustrative material is installed, covers an area of over seven acres. Education and its related subject, Social Economy, occupy exclusively this mammoth building. At all former world's expositions space for an educational exhibit was limited to a corner or section of a building used chiefly for the display of some other class of material. It is believed that had this exhibit been of less magnitude it would have been in a measure lost to sight amid its colossal surroundings. Comprehensive as it is, it has attracted much attention from exposition visitors. Thousands daily throng the broad aisles or rest in quiet alcoves while inspecting material from the class-room, the laboratory, or the lecture-hall.

Interest in the work of education, while perhaps not so general as that taken in the industrial arts, has been marked throughout the exposition. The more intelligent classes have shown a desire to learn from the exhibits what the twentieth-century schools are doing for the care and culture of the race. Educators themselves, desirous of adding to their professional knowledge, have embraced an unusual opportunity for making comparisons of educational processes.

In secluded corners behind columns and pilasters may be seen earnest teachers with pencil and notebook absorbed in some illustrative process that appeals to them as worth preserving. Even the less intelligent visitor whose own knowledge of schools does not enable him to see purpose or worth in an educational exhibit, frequently shows an active personal interest by searching through much material for Johnnie's or Nellie's papers.

But in every department this exposition is on too large a scale to consider individual tastes or preferences. It is what will interest or instruct the multitude that has been considered. As already stated the institutions of learning of the whole earth have been exploited to furnish material for a grand collective display. From Ceylon to the Argentine Republic, from Sweden to Japan, as well as from Massachusetts to Oregon, the principal countries and states are represented.

Of the foreign nations Germany fills the largest space. Viewed in its technical and scientific aspects the German display is exceptionally strong. Its laboratory and hospital exhibits present economic features of great value, but properly belong to the Social Economy section. The display of elementary education from the empire is not so complete as many who are studying the exposition would like. The French and British spaces are also large, with illustrative materials artistically arranged. Sweden, Japan, Cuba, Mexico, and Brazil have attractive displays.

The United States Government occupies a large area in the building in the display of the work of experiment stations connected with agricultural and horticultural colleges. Laboratory experiments, tests, and lectures are given daily in the Government section.

Thirty-three States are represented in the American school display. Each has its separate space, also its distinctive features of installation. Much variety of taste has been shown in the manner of installation, no two States having the same form of façade inclosure or arrangement of material on exhibition. This contrast not only marks the individuality of each State, but serves also to prevent monotony.

Classic architecture as seen in the construction of many façades gives an artistic appearance to the whole educational section. Interior walls of booths are beautified with transparencies, statuary, and photographic views, all of which are legitimate exhibits in themselves. It is in the spirit of emulation that State has vied with State in presenting its work. There is no rivalry. While earnestness of purpose characterizes individual effort, unity and coöperation pervade the whole.

In the allotment of exhibit space, States as a rule received in proportion to their rating, particularly their educational classification. In this respect California received its just proportion, although more space was desirable. The University of California has the largest space assigned to any one institutional exhibit. A pavilion or vestibule 40 by 40 feet in the northeast corner of the great building is used exclusively for a collective display from the University of California. Although somewhat distant from the university section proper, the location is almost ideal. One of the main entrances to the Palace of Education is through the vestibule. There light and ventilation are good, while its nearness to California's general school display serves to unify the State's educational exhibit. Although not obtrusive, the college colors are in evidence to gladden the hearts of U. C. students and other loyal visitors. High on the four sides of the pavilion, in large letters of gold on a field of blue, all the principal activities of the university at Berkeley are set forth in full view, "that he who runs may read." The most striking feature of this exhibit is the many beautiful photo-transparencies that give light and color to the interior walls of the pavilion. There are nearly three hundred of these fine views on glass, many of them 16 by 20 inches in size, illuminated by electric lights concealed behind the framework that holds the pictures in place. It is a picture gallery of itself. Over one third of these views are from the astronomical department of the university and are almost priceless, having been obtained at great effort and expense. Many of them are of the sun in



total or partial eclipse. Some were taken in remote corners of the globe by astronomical expeditions sent out under the auspices of the Lick Observatory. Others in this group are the work of scientific observers who keep nightly vigils on Mount Hamilton, while studying the laws of the universe through the powerful instruments there at hand. A panorama of Berkeley and its environs on four glass plates, a total of eighty inches in length, gives a splendid view of the college town and its surroundings, including San Francisco bay with the Golden Gate in the distance. There are a dozen or more photo-transparencies presenting views of the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. Others are of college buildings, classes at work in the laboratories and in the field, the campus, the grand old oaks, the Greek Theater, works of art, museum collections, etc. Another feature of the university display is the published bulletins that have been issued from time to time by the university press. These cover a wide range. Special publications from the Lick Observatory occupy a separate showcase. Another showcase is occupied by student publications. Books written by authors who have been or who are now connected with the university, either as students or as members of the faculty, fill a good-sized library case. Another library case contains eighty-four volumes of translations into the Chinese language by Professor John Fryer, of the chair of oriental languages. This unique exhibit of the work of Dr. Fryer represents a prodigious amount of labor. There are also maps, monographs, etc., prepared by university men and women.

Less than fifty feet distant from the university pavilion is the handsome booth of polished wood inclosing California's general school exhibit for the State. The inclosed area is in the form of a trapezium containing 1,700 square feet. The façades on three sides are of classic design. Doric columns and fluted pilasters support a rich cornice, fourteen feet above the floor. The whole structure, however, has many features that are distinctively Californian. A continuous arcade facing the broad aisles on the three exposed sides is characteristic of California's mission architecture. Two arched windows of art glass symbolizing California's fruits and flowers, light the office at the sharp angle of the trapezium. No stain or paint mars the natural beauty of the native redwood, furnished only from Californian forests. The installation is unique and original as well as artistic. Beneath nine of the graceful arches along the side façades are cabinets that open outward; while at their backs a corresponding number of cabinets open to inner aisles. Cross-sections or blocks of eight cabinets each, with aisles between, fill the interior floor space. Four large arches of the front façade and one on the longer side are invitingly open to visitors, of which there are many.

The inner walls of the façades are beautified by framed photographic views of rare size and excellence. A view of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, fourteen feet in length, has attracted the attention of many thousands of visitors. A photograph twelve feet in length is of the Leland Stanford Junior University. One of the State Capitol at Sacramento is eight feet in length; two of six feet each are of the State Normal School building at San José. Santa Clara and Notre Dame colleges in Santa Clara County are shown in photographs each over seven feet in length. All of these grand pictures are from two to three feet



each in width, inside of frame. Except the view of the State Capitol, all are by Andrew P. Hill of San José, and came in the educational exhibit from Santa Clara County.

Art work in water colors and crayon sketches by high school pupils alternated with exhibits in sloyd, Indian baskets, and other constructive work in wood and metal from manual-training schools, all harmoniously arranged, form mosaics of the walls above the arches.

Eighty-four winged cabinets with shelved bases resting on the floor are filled with material from the elementary and secondary schools of the State. It is here in nearly one thousand bound books and over ten thousand cabinet exhibits that the schools of California have their display. Nearly all of the cities and counties that rank well educationally are represented by exhibit material from their schools.

San Francisco has over three hundred bound books, a wall exhibit of manual training, and ten cabinets filled with pupils' work.

Los Angeles city has seven cabinets, several bound volumes, a display of sloyd, and a fine exhibit of Indian basketwork from pupils of the elementary grades. Ten cabinets of material are from Los Angeles County outside the city. This includes Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Long Beach, Compton, and other towns, also many rural schools.

The city of Oakland has seven cabinets filled with drawings, water-colors and sketches, a wall exhibit, showcases filled with the handiwork of pupils, and eighty bound volumes. Berkeley has three cabinets and a number of books on shelves and in showcases. The county of Alameda outside of the cities presents an attractive display of pupils' work from the town, village, and rural schools, also an exhibit of school administration in the county, a cabinet of the wild flowers of the county, and a cabinet of drawings from the Haywards schools. This exhibit has also a large number of photographs of school buildings in city, town, and country, together with a relief map of Alameda County. Twenty-five substantially bound books of miscellaneous school work accompany this exhibit.

Fresno County makes its display in six cabinets, four of which are filled with work from Fresno city schools. The city also displays two wall trays of high school manual training and some attractive water colors and sketches by high school students. Twenty-seven bulky volumes contain the written work of the Fresno exhibit.

Sacramento County is represented with five cabinets of material and a number of bound books. One of the cabinets is from the county outside the city, and contains exhibits from rural and town schools. A large album contains views of the school-houses throughout the county. The artistic design on the glass front of the Sacramento cabinets attracts much attention aside from the merits of exhibits within.

The Stockton exhibit, which fills six cabinets, occupies a prominent place in the front section, where it is seldom without visitors. It shows the work of a year in every class of every grade in the Stockton city schools. Material, which was taken daily from class exercises, is on manila paper as it came from the class-room, uncorrected. There are duplicate sets of books, by which arrangement the work is presented both by subjects and by grades. A color scheme in the binding enables the visitor to quickly find the particular subject and book that

he may wish to inspect. A typewritten outline of method used by teacher, the requirements of the course of study, and the daily program showing time allotment for subject, all precede pupils' work, filling several pages at the beginning of each book. There are some two hundred neatly bound books in the Stockton display. Some original lines of study are shown in "Books of Industries," "Books of Excursions," and in albums of fine photographic views of the industrial activities in and around Stockton. There are also "Books of Methods," "Books of Programs," a monograph on "The Interior Decorations of Schools," and a series of books outlining a course in physical training, all by teachers in the Stockton department.

Sonoma County illustrates her course of study in a number of bound books and in three cabinets filled with drawings, maps, and photographs, chiefly from the primary and grammar schools of the county. There is also a showcase of native woods and rocks collected by pupils, a statistical table containing data of growth and financial support of schools in the county, and two large photographs of high school buildings.

Kern County has four cabinets, a manual training exhibit in wood and iron from the county high school, and thirty neatly bound volumes of pupils' work. The binding in this exhibit was done by pupils in the manual-training department of the Kern County High School. It is perhaps the best illustration of practical skill in handiwork of any displayed in the California exhibit.

Under the folds of a beautiful flag suspended from the inside cornice are three cabinets containing the Ventura County exhibit. Partly concealed by the stars and stripes is a lithographic map of Ventura County, showing the location of school districts.

Monterey County presents a fine collection of sea shells and other marine fossils from the Pacific. The collection was made by the pupils of Bay district, Monterey County, where such material is used for nature study and language work. This display of Pacific Coast shells is much admired by people from the Mississippi Valley States who are not familiar with marine products. Monterey County has also a cabinet of illustrative work from her schools.

Marin County has one cabinet, a number of large books of material from rural and town schools, and some drawings and apparatus made by pupils of the San Rafael High School. This display is chiefly representative of the primary and grammar schools of the county, the material having been selected from typical schools and classes.

One cabinet and some seventy bound books comprise an exhibit from Santa Cruz County. The display is of both elementary and secondary education. There are many beautiful photographs of the redwood forests and of scenes on the ocean beach, used in connection with both language and geographical work.

Two cabinets were secured from Placer County for a display of its schools. The material from the Auburn schools was lost in transit. One cabinet is filled by the county schools, including the Placer County High School.

Two schools only are represented in the exhibit from San Bernardino County. The Lugonia and the Kingsbury schools of Redlands have

each an exhibit both in manual training and in regular lines of everyday activities in their classes.

El Dorado, Orange, and Santa Barbara counties have each sent some work to illustrate education in their respective counties.

There is a private exhibit of sea mosses and marine algæ, scientifically classified and well mounted, filling one wall cabinet from San Diego County.

The Hitchcock Military School at San Rafael has an exhibit in woodwork representing the course of study in that branch of manual training and displaying the skill of young students in handiwork.

The State Library at Sacramento has three of its traveling libraries, each containing fifty books, on exhibition. It also has a handsome wall cabinet of large photographic views of the leading public libraries of the State, accompanied by a monograph on California's public libraries. Several thousand copies of this monograph are for distribution.

There is an exhibit from the Von Meyerink School of Music in San Francisco, an exhibit in school architecture showing many fine school buildings of the State, also a model of a school building suitable for California climate, by a firm of architects of San Francisco, and one cabinet of photographs showing manual-training plant of the Wilmerding School, the California School of Mechanical Arts, the Polytechnic High School of San Francisco, and the Anna Blake School for Manual Training at Santa Barbara. There is an exhibit in wall pictures of the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena, also of the State Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo.

California's five State Normal Schools have a collective exhibit in photography, filling one cabinet and making an attractive wall display. The State Institution for the Deaf and the Blind has one cabinet, some bound books and some constructive work made by students in the institution.

Administration of the school system of California is displayed in a carefully arranged exhibit from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It consists of copies of school laws, reports of State Superintendent, school registers, and a large book of forms containing blanks of every description used in the administration of schools. A full set of the State school text-books accompanies this exhibit.

Four monographs on education were prepared expressly for the California educational exhibit. A thousand copies of each will be distributed during the time of the exposition, to prominent educators from all parts of the world. Other literature bearing upon education in California is being gratuitously distributed. Some five thousand copies of an illustrated report from the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association of San Francisco are for free distribution. Ten thousand copies of "California," a two-hundred-page book setting forth the activities of the people of the Golden State, including educational activity, are being given away in the different exhibition palaces.

It is believed that on the whole California's educational exhibit is a fair representation of the work of her schools. It attracts many visitors other than mere sightseers. Educational experts spend much time in the study of material on display in the California section. The excellence of California's educational system has been fully rec-

ognized. How the work of her schools displayed here will rank in comparison with that of other states and countries is for the juries of awards to determine. While it is not believed that California will suffer in the comparison, yet, in any case, she has assisted in promoting an exhibit in education, the greatest that the world has ever known. Of the immediate and of the far-reaching effects that this collective display will have on the future of education, I can not now write without passing into the field of conjecture. My purpose in this paper has been to describe what is on exhibition here from our State.



## NOTES ON SCHOOL HYGIENE, SUGGESTED BY OBSERVATION IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

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It is a well-known historical fact that the European school as an institution owes its origin largely to the influence of the church, and that its curriculum can not be understood unless studied from this point of view. Its relation to present-day society and the state is, therefore, a development from ideals established under ecclesiastical direction. But perhaps it is not so well known that the older school-houses show in their architectural features the same dominating influence. They were for the most part not only situated in close juxtaposition to churches, but, regardless of the comfort and hygienic demands of the children, they were made to conform in general appearance to the churches. The seats, the windows, the arrangements for heating and ventilation, all point to ecclesiastic models. In addition to the hygienic difficulties thus suggested, others were added when old monasteries, old "palaces," old churches, and decaying state buildings were levied on to accommodate the increased number of children brought into the schools as a result of the growth in public education. Germany, France, Italy, and England have but recently begun, in any definite way, to break away from ecclesiastical and "palatial" domination in school architecture. It is time to realize that the health and comfort of the children, and the necessary conveniences incident to the teaching and management of schools, are of prime importance in the construction of a school building, and take precedence over any architectural model devoid of these. But it takes time to get away from earlier ideals, and even to-day the visitor to these countries will see new and expensive school buildings much embarrassed and needlessly ill adapted to their rightful purposes by the continuance of such architectural domination as we have mentioned. During the past year, I collected one hundred and seventy-five photographs of foreign school-houses in present-day use, and more than eighty per cent of them show clearly that this statement is literally true. So in the beginning of this sketch the reader must know that, taken as a whole, the school-houses of America are far superior in hygienic appointment to those of the Old World. But it does not follow from this that these countries have nothing to teach us in this direction. And, as I gave my time hunting for good points, and suggestions which might be of use to us, I saw many things which it would be to our advantage to consider and ultimately adapt to our special needs. It may not be out of place to digress here a mo-

ment to say that a good thing in school hygiene in Europe is a good thing in America; not so always with school organization and methods of work. But if we can find a school-house in Germany or England, or in any other part of the world, ideally adapted to the health, comfort, and convenience of pupils and teachers, we could with no danger and great helpfulness copy it *in toto* for our children and teachers. Or, what is more to the point, if we can find a good feature in one school, or country, another in another, we can with safety take them and gain thereby. Curricula and methods may rightfully differ, but the laws of health and physical development remain the same for all. It is to the consideration of a few of these special observations I desire to call attention, hoping that they may be at least suggestive to those who are planning to build and equip schools.

I. *Blackboards*.—The matter of blackboard room and material is rightly made much of in our country, and whatever tends to lessen the danger from chalk dust, and the troublesome high light often reflected from our slated walls, ought to be of much service.

In this respect it is my opinion that the best English schools are more hygienically equipped than ours. The newer schools there are using glass in place of slate, wood, or plastered walls. The glass is prepared in the following way: One surface of it is ground very finely until it becomes comparatively smooth but translucent. So that when the fingers are passed over it there appears no great sense of roughness, and yet the glassy polish is gone. The opposite side is painted a dull black, or black slightly tinted with green. The glass when properly set with the painted surface against the wall is then ready for use. It is scarcely necessary to say that the sheets of glass used can be cut and set to fit the requirement of any room. Of course, it greatly adds to the expense if the sheets be made very large. But this is not necessary, for they can be made to fit so closely that the joints are not troublesome and indeed scarcely noticeable. Yet of course they should not be too small; a horizontal length of a yard being about the average of those I examined. Glass so treated takes the chalk easily and lightly, with little noise and with a necessary minimum of chalk dust. Since the painted surface is wholly out of contact with the chalk or eraser, there is absolutely no chance to have a spotted or scratched blackboard, which often makes it so hard for the pupils at their desks to see the work that may be set on the board for them. Because of the fact that the ground surface practically reflects the light equally in all directions, there is presented to the class a dull dark surface which contrasts clearly and pleasantly with the white mark left by the chalk.

In all of those schools which I saw in London and outlying villages using this kind of a blackboard, nowhere did I see from any point of view, and under differing conditions of illumination, any dazzling reflections or high light. But to secure these advantages care must be taken not to cut the glass deeply in the grinding, for all that is needed is a smooth and evenly roughed surface. One can understand this better if he recalls how free from roughness an ordinary slate board is and yet how readily it takes the crayon. Several teachers told me that the glass grew better as it became somewhat worn with use, for it then

made less noise, used less chalk, and made if anything, a softer line. I found by trying that this was true. Another point in favor of glass boards, though not of any special importance from the hygienic side, is the ease with which the writing can be erased, for the glass surface has no power to absorb either grease or chalk dust, as has slate or painted wall. Every one who is familiar with school work knows how hard it is to clear the boards in common use of writing that has been left on some days. Unless a damp cloth is taken it is almost impossible to entirely remove it, so that it will not disturb in the reading of the new matter put on. So far as I was able to judge, this difficulty is almost if not entirely overcome by the use of glass. All who have used slate boards know how carefully free they must be kept of the oily substance that seems at times to exude from them, or at least gather upon them from the hands of the children. Otherwise they will not leave a uniform mark. Glass, of course, will get greasy, but it will not absorb it and can be readily and easily cleaned, and this point alone is of more importance than we at first might consider. A greasy blackboard offers abundant opportunity for the spread of contagious troubles where different children of necessity come in the course of one day to use the same space.

I questioned a great many teachers about the practicality of glass blackboards, but found only one, an art teacher in a Pupil Teachers' Training School, who offered any objections. She claimed that she could get better work done on a wooden blackboard than on either slate or glass. Her objections, however, were not from an hygienic point of view. She complained that glass and slate were more noisy than wood, and that the crayon on these surfaces was less "steady" than on wood. But the head masters of all the schools I visited, including this training school which is presided over by Mr. Dexter, the well-known educational writer, were satisfied that glass is superior to either slate, wood, or plastered walls for blackboards. It is certainly cleaner than either, and of a uniform dull color. So far as I know it has not been manufactured in this country and consequently I can not quote comparative prices. But I see no reason why it can not be produced as cheaply as slate, if not more so.

II. *Tiled Floors for Halls, etc.; Wainscoting.*—The floors of the halls in the best schools of England and the continent are made of glazed tiles set in cement, or of small gravel embedded in very hard cement and then rubbed to a level surface and polished. I saw both kinds in Prussia and Bavaria. In Italy I saw buildings so floored throughout, with the exception that the tiles in the school-rooms proper were unglazed. It is certainly a mistake to make the floor of a school-room of tile, even in California, which on the whole is warmer than Italy. But there are distinct advantages in cleanliness, and no serious danger from the cold in this State to use tiles in the floors of our halls. In the first place, it is so much more easily cleaned than a wooden floor. It can be thoroughly and easily washed or mopped up, and, if properly and carefully set in the best of cement, offers no opportunity for the lodgment of dirt and dust, or the absorption of grease. If made in some light color it materially aids in utilizing all of the light finding its way into the halls. On rainy days dripping



umbrellas, and where no entrance basement is available, wet garments make a wooden-floored hall, to say the least, a very messy, dirty place. But where cloak-rooms and halls are floored with non-absorbent tiles it is a comparatively easy matter for the janitor, when school begins, to get rid of the wet, and the added dampness that would otherwise pervade the school for a day or two. When properly embedded in cement a tile floor is as free from noise as a wood floor, and even more so unless the wood floor is carefully deadened. But if noise were especially objectionable it is much safer to lay matting on tile than on wood, for the simple reason that you can more easily get rid of the accumulation of dust. But I saw no carpets or mats in use in the tiled halls of the German schools, and evidently tiled floors are not objectionable in this regard.

There is one decided objection, however, and that is, they are cold. This in itself is an entirely sufficient objection to their use in school-rooms, for I found that after two days of steady school visiting in Florence, where the school-rooms are floored with tile, I was sorely afflicted with chillblains. But as teachers or pupils are not long in the halls, this objection can not, in our climate, be urged as of great importance. At least it will not, in my estimation, counterbalance the advantages mentioned in favor of tiled floors for halls and cloak-rooms.

One other point ought to be mentioned. Buildings so constructed are, other things equal, more nearly fireproof.

In addition to the greater cleanliness and safety secured by flooring the halls with tiles, a majority of the new buildings which I visited in the countries mentioned, are rendered more attractive and hygienic by the use of glazed bricks for wainscoting in both halls and school-rooms. These bricks are in the main of an inconspicuous brown color, and, though presenting a smooth, non-absorbent surface, are not sufficiently glassy in appearance to cause disturbing reflections, or high lights. These wainscotings reach from the floor to the lower line of the windows, and not only add to the beauty and cleanliness of the rooms as suggested, but tend to absorb that part of the light below the level of the eyes of the pupils. One notices this softened effect of the lower light as soon as he enters the room, and feels that it is a relief. On the blackboard side (where there is any blackboard in the walls) it reaches to the chalk trough.

The value of this sort of wall treatment is especially noticeable along the halls and stairways. There seems to be an instinctive tendency on the part of school children the world over to deface such walls, particularly along stairways, with scribbings and drawings, when they offer smooth white or light surfaces as a temptation. This habit is not only an annoying and dirty one, but it often leads to obnoxious things, especially along the stairways leading to the basement rooms. By the use of the kind of bricks mentioned, this temptation seems to be entirely removed; and thus there is not only a gain in cleanliness and propriety, but a commendable start is made in that part of civic education which teaches the children to respect public property and to take pride in seeing it kept in good order. Besides, it is difficult to prevent plastered walls along stairways from becoming filthy as the result of coming in contact with the fingers of the children as they go and come. Painted walls and rough sand surfaces



are mostly in evidence in this country, as our attempt to overcome this difficulty; but these are not satisfactory, because they can not be readily cleaned and in the long run get worse. After extensive observation I came to the conclusion that the use of glazed bricks of the kind I have mentioned, and properly set, entirely solves the problem of keeping the walls of the halls and stairways clean and attractive. I saw a few schools where this desire for clean walls had gone so far as to cause the builders to extend this bricked surface entirely too high in the school-rooms, thus so reducing the light by absorption as to introduce the more serious evil of insufficient lighting. But there is no need of making such an error as this.

III. *Special Rooms for Gymnastic Exercises.*—It is a regular thing in the newer German and English elementary schools as well as those of a secondary character, to set apart a spacious room for gymnastic and calisthenic exercises. To this room groups of children are alternately sent throughout the day for exercise and physical culture. The value of doing this work in a room especially planned and equipped for this purpose, instead of in the ordinary school-room, will greatly commend itself to those who have examined carefully into this work.

In the first place, the children can be given a freedom in such a room not possible in a recitation room where desks greatly limit the variety of exercises that can be helpfully given. And this freedom frequently turns what would otherwise be tiresome drill into something very much akin to play, thus greatly enhancing the value of the exercise. In the second place, this makes it possible for a large school to employ a teacher who has had special training in matters pertaining to gymnastics and physical culture, and to turn this work over to her, at least the work of caring for defectives. Rational work in physical culture for all classes demands special learning and special skill. Haphazard gymnastics may cause more harm than good, especially in certain normal and abnormal conditions.

Where it is impossible—(but it *ought never to be impossible* in California)—to have spacious playgrounds, each large elementary school ought to have a well-lighted and well-ventilated room easily accessible from all parts of the building, where, under the direction of a specially prepared teacher, the physical well-being of the children could be carefully looked after. In visiting many such rooms both on the continent and in England I noted that they were well equipped with necessary apparatus, but did not have the appearance of being overcrowded. The floor space was generally free. The head masters invariably evinced a pride in these rooms and looked upon them as a necessity.

IV. *Baths in the Public Schools.*—Very little has been done on this coast to introduce baths into the public schools, though this movement is rapidly spreading in the East. Facilities for bathing form as much a part of the equipment of the best new schools in Germany and England as those for heating and lighting. It was my privilege to examine a number of these and to be present while large classes of boys were bathing, and, in order to make this topic as suggestive as possible, I will try to describe what I saw in one of the newest and best schools

in Munich. Through permission of the Royal authorities, and the courtesy of the Director, I made a careful study of the school building at Elisabethplatz and especially of the bathing facilities there offered. This is what is known as a *Volkschule*, and was built in 1902 at the cost of 700,000 marks. There were four rooms in the basement given up to this purpose—a dressing-room, a drying- and wash-room, a furnace-room, and the bath-room proper. The boilers were so arranged and connected that the exact temperature of the water could be regulated by the attendant without recourse to an emersion thermometer. That is to say, in the feed pipe leading to the baths there was stationed a thermometer which registered the temperature of the water as it was being used, and by a proper mixing of the hot and cold water the required temperature could be easily and quickly secured. The boilers were large, well encased to prevent radiation, and arranged to use the surplus heat for drying purposes, and to furnish the wash-room with the necessary hot water for the washing of towels and the short cotton trunks used by the bathers. These were both sterilized carefully by heat so that no objection could be found on this score. The dressing-room was on the opposite side of a narrow hallway from the bath-room, so that the children when ready could march directly into the bath-room, each taking from a basin in passing a small cake of soap. The bath-room was floored with cement and lighted on one side by corrugated translucent windows. Around the walls was a series of small booths, each fitted with an individual shower. These were to be used by the older girls. Near the center of the room there were three basins sunk in the cement, each connected with the drain pipe. These were about twelve feet long, three feet wide, and eight inches deep, and were placed side by side, with a space of two or three feet separating them. Directly over each of these at the proper height were spray pipes, so constructed as to throw the water into the basins. The room was properly heated and ventilated, the latter a very necessary condition for healthfulness.

In this special school it was customary for boys to march in, take their regular places about the basins, which had previously been filled with warm water, and at a signal—(everything goes by signals and in military fashion in Germany)—step in and vigorously soap their bodies and then scrub their feet. This done, the shower at a good warm temperature was turned on by the attendant for five minutes while the boys scrubbed and kneaded themselves, being taught to do this in a careful, scientific way. By this time, through the heat of the water and the exercise, they were perspiring somewhat freely. Then for two minutes the attendant gradually reduced the temperature of the shower until the reaction from the cold began to show itself pretty clearly, and then at a signal all were out, lined up, and marched quickly to the dressing-room, where a clean, warm bath towel and a face towel were ready for each. Around the walls and across this room were little curtained booths, with a bench seat in each. Into these where they had left their clothing, they took their towels, and in a few minutes emerged dressed and combed, ruddy with the exercise. From here they were quickly marched to their room, having been out all told about thirty minutes. Then, under the direction of a vigorous teacher, and in harmony with their own feelings, they went earnestly to work, and

soon more than made up for the time spent in the bath. In this school all the children—and there were about one thousand four hundred of them—are required to bathe once a week. They may do this at home—in which case they must bring a written statement from their parents—or at school. As a record is made by each teacher of the number of pupils taking the school bath, I found on consulting the figures that almost all of the children use the bath at school. Especially is this true in the lower grades. When one considers the educational and hygienic significance of this work among the poorer classes of German children,—and these children were of this type,—he realizes that it is well worth while from many points of view.

On inquiry the teachers told me that the children generally regarded their bath at school as a luxury and offered no objection whatever to it. The fact that it is a practice to put school baths into all new buildings erected in the larger cities of Germany, Scandinavia, and other European countries proves that it can not be very expensive, for much stricter economy is practiced there in school affairs than with us. It costs, in the school I have described, less than one cent a bath for each child.

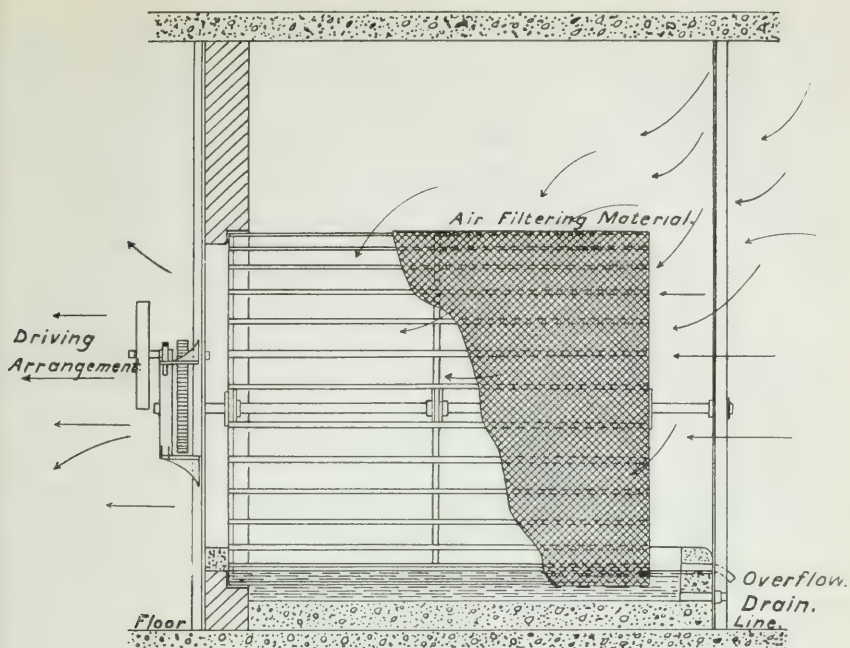
In an elementary school that I visited in Haringay, to the north of London, I found a bath and swimming-pool that cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and saw scores of vigorous young Britons reveling in it. Here emphasis was placed on the fun and recreation obtained, as well as on the mere cleanliness secured from bathing. And this emphasis on fun or sport is characteristic of the English character and has had much to do with producing their wonderful tenacity and staying powers. It is worth while to digress here to say that this school, or group of schools, is built on the so-called cottage plan. That is to say, instead of erecting one large building in which all of the pupils could be accommodated in all their work and recreation, a number of small buildings have been built on the same lot, each designed for an especial purpose, but combining to form an architectural unit. Without discussing the pros or cons of such a plan, I will only say that it does away with many difficulties incident to large school-houses.

As a result of these observations and many others of similar character which I have not time to describe, I am convinced that there are districts in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, to say nothing of many smaller towns, where the introduction of school baths would do more good than much of the formal training now given. If you can habituate children to cleanliness and decency you have saved them from many dangers, as well as made them, in so far, fit members of society.

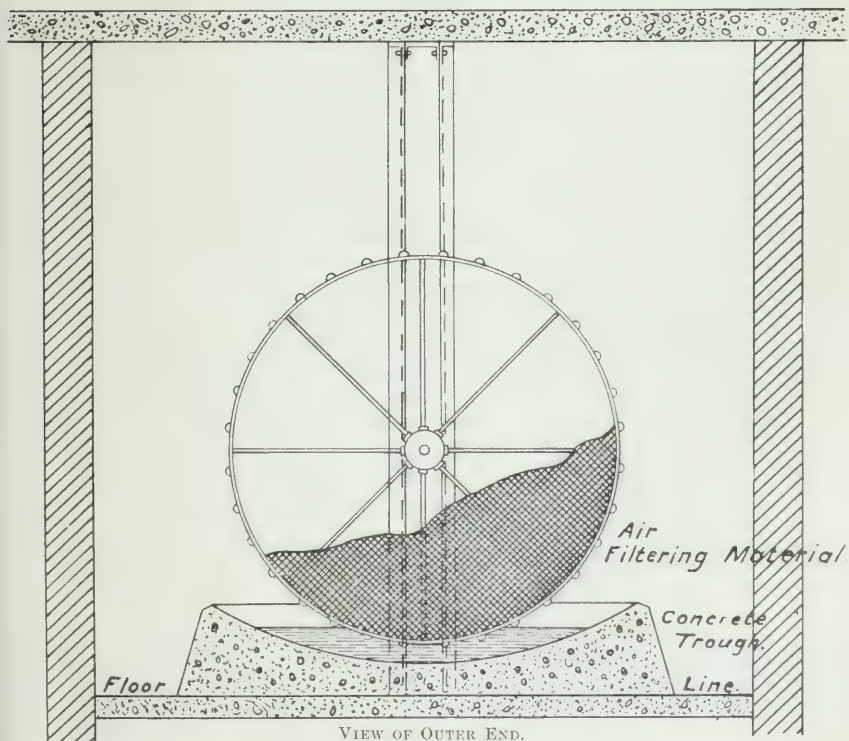
V. *Filtration of Air*.—If there ever was a place where the filtration of air is an hygienic necessity that place is London. Full of soot, smoke, and dust, the atmosphere surrounding this great city is not only disagreeable, and unwholesome to breathe, but positively painful to the eyes. Furthermore, it contains under ordinary weather conditions an undue amount of carbonic acid gas; but when the city is surrounded with a fog, as it often is, the amount of this gas increases to such a degree that it often reaches six and even ten parts in 10,000.\* Under such

\* See the very interesting article from Dr. J. B. Cohen, of Yorkshire College, Leeds, England, entitled "The Air of Towns," Smithsonian Report for 1895, pp. 349-387.





SIDE VIEW.



VIEW OF OUTER END.

THE STOTT PATENT AIR-FILTERING SCREEN. (Manufactured in Oldham, England.)



conditions it is absolutely impossible for those whose business takes them into the open air, to get the right sort of air to breathe, but still worse for the thousands of school children cooped up in badly ventilated, overcrowded rooms. Directed by the architect of the late London School Board, I eagerly crossed London through Whitechapel and the slums of the northeast to what is known as the Cassland Road School, where Mr. Bailey said I would find one of the best equipped and newest of the Board schools, and where a painstaking and scientific attempt had been made to render the air supplied to the class-rooms fit to breathe. Armed with the necessary authority and letters of introduction, I was readily admitted and shown about most courteously by the head master. I saw many interesting things here, but will have space to speak of but one thing, and that was their method of ventilating the school-rooms with filtered air. The idea is not new and is used in many of the best schools in our State, but their method of doing it, being so effective and simple, appears to me to be well worth careful description and illustration. They used the plenum system; that is, driving the air in by means of fans, driven in this case by an electric motor. Between each fan and the outer air there revolved a large framework made in the form of a hollow cylinder, which is covered all around and on one end with a very coarse hempen cloth. Each cylinder is geared to the shaft carrying the fan in such a way that it revolved slowly, dipping constantly in a cemented trough filled with water. These cylinders are set in such a way that all of the air driven into the building must pass through the streaming-wet hempen cloth surrounding them. In this way not only are the dust and soot particles caught in the meshes of the covering and the falling sprays washed out and carried away in the overflow from the trough, but as water absorbs carbonic acid, the air emerges from this filtration process having given up part of its deleterious gas. Hence it comes about that the air in this particular school building is not only cleaner, but purer than the outside air. I was told by the school keeper that on dark, foggy days when the moisture in the air catches and holds more of the smoke and soot, the water in the troughs below the cylinders became almost as black as ink, unless a much stronger spray was turned on the end of the cylinders, thereby inducing a more rapid outflow from the troughs.

I inquired into the cost of maintaining this filtration process, and found that it was an insignificant addition to the comparatively small expense of running the fans. In order that I might question further concerning the general use of this system, I visited the London office of the manufacturers and patentees of this device, J. Stott & Co. With their permission I reproduce a drawing which will show more clearly than any description the manner of construction and arrangement of such a filter. As I notice the dimensions are not given, I will add that the ones examined in use are eight feet long and eight feet in diameter.

In conclusion, let me add, school hygiene is a much more tangible and practical thing in the United States than it is in Europe. There we find the best theory perhaps, but because of the inevitable and everywhere-to-be-met conservatism, the greatest difficulty exists in

putting theory into practice. German scientists have been experimenting many years to determine the best methods of ventilation, and the ill effects of impure air on the physical and mental life of the school children. But it is all too plain to a foreigner, upon entering their schools, that in practice they are, in general, miserably at fault in supplying the children with fresh air. I have sat in crowded lecture rooms in the greatest universities of Germany where not a single opportunity was purposely offered during the whole hour for the introduction of fresh air. And the strange thing about it was that neither the students nor the lecturers seemed to take any note of the stifling and filthy air they were compelled to breathe. So it is in the main in the gymnasia, the lower schools, the theaters, and the public halls. Even in many of the newer and best schools, they seem to be satisfied with a mere show of a ventilation scheme which could be proved insufficient by the simplest sort of a calculation.

When one sees how great the difference is between theory and practice in these and other matters in the Old World, he can not help feeling that though we may make some serious mistakes in hasty changes, we, in this land, are more rational in practice than they. That element in our national life which insists on practicing what we preach, and of even learning through our mistakes, is more natural, more progressive, and in the long run safer, than undue conservatism. Germany is the best place in the world, perhaps, to study school hygiene theoretically. But I am sure, as far as I have been able to observe, that our country in general is far in advance of either Germany, France, Italy, or England in the practical application of the laws of health in the construction of school-houses. This fact they are beginning to realize, and to reluctantly acknowledge.

It is certainly in a way praiseworthy that in this comparative estimate our work should rank so high, but we must not forget that anything short of this close connection between theory and practice would prove us unfit and unworthy of the opportunity now given us. It is of the greatest importance that we keep apace in practice with the best in theory, for standards are now being set which will not only influence the present but may retard and handicap the future. Having once developed a general demand for the best, if we can maintain it, this spirit will come to be one of our most valuable assets, for it will help us to stave off that irrational conservatism which invariably settles down on all older nations.

# THE SAN JOSE STATE NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL.

## INAUGURATION OF THE MOVEMENT.

BY THE NORMAL SCHOOL FACULTY.

On April 10, 1903, President Dailey, of the San José State Normal School, presented to the meeting of the Joint Board of Normal School Trustees, held at San Diego, the plan of a Summer Session to be held in the San José Normal. It met with the unanimous approval of the entire Joint Board. Governor Pardee, State Superintendent Thomas J. Kirk, and the presidents of the other State normals indorsed the movement.

*The First Experiment on this Coast.*—It was an experiment, as it had not been previously tried by any normal school on this Coast. The argument then offered was that there was a distinct need for such Summer School, because over half of the elementary teachers of California had had no professional training and, so long as they continued in school, no opportunity was offered to them during the year. It was also argued that this would meet the needs of all those who were engaged in the primary and grammar schools better than the University Summer School, which was not intended especially for grade teachers.

*The Opening Session.*—The Summer School at San José opened June 29, 1903, and 175 teachers were enrolled. Regular normal school work was offered in all lines. The fact that one half of those who enrolled have since entered the normal school as regular students proves conclusively the popularity of the movement.

The history of the summer sessions of the Eastern normals shows in every case a large increase from year to year. Of the eighteen Eastern normal schools holding summer sessions last year some show an enrollment of from 600 to 700 students. Only two normal schools in this country enrolled more students for the first summer term than did San José. One enrolled 180 and another 185. There is no reason why a large plant where several hundred thousand dollars has been invested should lie idle one fourth of the year.

*The Aim.*—The whole function of a normal school is to prepare the best possibly equipped teachers for the State. The only excuse a normal school has for asking for an appropriation for support is that the teachers of the State may thereby be made more efficient. If by holding a Summer Session the efficiency of the teaching force of the State may be increased with a comparatively small increase in expense this movement should meet with the unqualified approval of all taxpayers.



*Cost to the State.*—There has as yet been no expense to the State for the conducting of the Summer Sessions, as the regular normal school faculty have carried on the work without additional pay.

*Cost to the Students.*—No tuition fee is charged to any student. The entire expense of the six weeks' Summer Session, including railroad fare to San José and return, board, books, excursions, and laboratory fees, need not exceed fifty dollars.

*Basis of Admission.*—High school graduates, persons holding teachers' certificates, and those who hold credentials showing an equivalent of high school training, are admitted without examination. Those not holding such credentials are required to pass an examination in subjects required for graduation from an accredited high school in one of its courses.

All persons holding credentials entitling them to enter the normal school may receive credit toward graduation for work done at the Summer Session.

Special arrangements are made for mature students not holding the above credentials to pursue some special line of work during the Summer Session.

*Courses of Study.*—The following courses were offered during the summer of 1904:

*Professional.*—School Management; Literature Methods; U. S. History Methods; Psychology; History of Education; Grammar Methods; Pedagogy; Drawing Methods; Geography Methods; Primary Methods; Arithmetic Methods (Primary); Arithmetic Methods (Grammar); Nature Study.

*Science.*—Physical Geography; Physics; Physiology; Chemistry; Principles of Agriculture; School Hygiene (Sanitary Science); General Biology.

*English.*—Reading and Literature (Expression); Reading and Literature (Platform Work); Shakespeare; Grammar; The Short Story (Composition); Poetry of the 18th Century; Grammar and Composition; Chaucer.

*History.*—Economic History; Advanced U. S. History; English History; U. S. History; Modern and Mediæval History; Civics.

*Mathematics.*—Plane Geometry; Solid Geometry; Advanced Mathematics; Algebra.

*Geography.*—Advanced Geography; Commercial Geography.

*Manual Training.*—Manual Training (Primary); Elementary Woodwork; Advanced Woodwork.

*Music.*—Music (Elementary Methods); Music (Advanced Methods); Music (Sight Reading); Music (Elementary Harmony and Conducting).

*Drawing.*—Beginners' Drawing; Advanced Drawing; Charcoal Work; Drawing Methods.

*Physical Training.*—Physical Training (Light Gymnastics, Swedish Gymnastic Games); Physical Training (Advanced Work).

*Summer School Faculty.*—The following were the instructors during the Summer Session of 1904:

MORRIS ELMER DAILEY, A.M., *President*, School Law and School Management.

L. B. WILSON, Physical Geography and Physics.

GERTRUDE PAYNE, Reading, Literature, and Composition.

HARRIET CORY, A.M., Shakespeare, Chaucer, and English History.

AGNES E. HOWE, A.B., Economic History, Advanced U. S. History, and U. S. History Methods.

C. J. C. BENNETT, A.M., Psychology, and History of Education.

HENRY MEADE BLAND, A.M., Ph.D., Pedagogy, Short-Story Writing, and Poetry.

W. H. BAKER, A.M., Arithmetic Methods, Algebra, and Geometry.

N. H. BULLOCK, A.M., Chemistry, Biology, and Physiology.

ANNE M. NICHOLSON, A.B., Grammar and Grammar Methods.

ENID KINNEY, Advanced Drawing, and Drawing Methods.

D. R. WOOD, A.B., Agriculture and Nature Study.

E. R. SNYDER, Elementary Woodwork, Advanced Woodwork, and Primary Manual Training.

GERTRUDE F. ROWELL, A.B., U. S. History, Modern and Mediæval History, and Civics.



NINA DAVENPORT, Charcoal Work, and Elementary Drawing.

H. L. SCHEMMELE, Elementary Music Methods, Advanced Music Methods, and Sight Music Reading.

ALICE BASSLER, Physical Training.

HELEN SPRAGUE, A.B., Librarian.

FLORA E. BEAL, A.M., Geography Methods and Commercial Geography.

REBECCA F. ENGLISH, Primary Methods.

*Special Lecturers.*

DR. BERNARD MOSES, University of California.

DR. FRANK M. McMURRY, Columbia University.

DR. FRED J. TURNER, Wisconsin University.

DR. E. C. MOORE, University of California.

MR. CHARLES KEELER, Berkeley.

PROF. FREDERICK H. RIPLEY, Boston, Special Work in Music.

DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN, President of Leland Stanford Junior University.

*Enrollment.*—The total enrollment for 1903 was 175, and for 1904 was 301. The enrollment for 1904 represented forty-one counties, besides the states of Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington. Merced County sent the largest number of teachers, fifteen, and Fresno County ranked next with fourteen. Of the great body of students at both sessions, fully eighty per cent were teachers actually employed in the public schools of California.

*Extract from an editorial from the San José Mercury, August 4, 1904.*—"The establishment of the Summer School at the State Normal School in this city has proved to have been a wise move. The idea of the Summer School has grown remarkably all over the country within the past few years. First the university started to hold sessions during the summer vacation to afford opportunity to students, particularly to those who were engaged in teaching, to advance themselves in some chosen lines of work. Then the normal schools took up the plan, and in the last four or five years they have made it grow very fast.

"The undertaking of such a session in the San José Normal a year ago met with hearty approval and support from the outset on the part of both educational leaders and the members of the teaching profession throughout the State. The enrollment of about 175 during the first session was considered a good start, as some of the schools in the East counted less than 100 the first year, but within three or four years increased the enrollment to 600 or 700. The attendance this year, however, was a remarkable advance over that of last summer, over 300 having been enrolled. This is most gratifying to the Trustees, the President and the faculty, who have all joined heartily in the project to afford to the teachers of this State (and not of this State alone, but to those of all neighboring States or even those in the far distant East if they choose to come to San José) the opportunity of increasing their efficiency and of learning to see more in their lives and their surroundings and to make more of their equipment by taking one or more courses of professional training.

"It is stated that four thousand teachers in California, or more than half of the number of elementary teachers in the State, have had no professional training of any kind. To such this Summer School idea comes as a welcome opportunity. They have not been able to go to a normal school before entering upon the practice of their profession

and are glad to spare some weeks from their holidays to take up these studies. To them such a course, being a change of surroundings and occupations, is a rest and a vacation—'a change of work is as good as play'—and they do not grudge even the larger part of the summer months for this purpose. They have earned enough money to enable them to come and board in the city and pay the small laboratory or other fees, and would rather spend it this way, combining advancement in their work with a recreation by change of scenes and occupations, than in a trip to some resort where they would spend the weeks in idleness.

"The authorities have this year, wisely, we think, decided to limit the term to six weeks. A great deal can be accomplished in that time by students who are in earnest, as these summer attendants of course are. Twelve weeks, as last year's term lasted, brings the close too near the opening of the schools, indeed many of the country schools open early in August. The shorter period leaves a little time for visiting or rest.

"Just here it may be mentioned that the faculty of the Normal this summer are giving their time for the Summer School without any additional salary. This fact is not generally known. The disinterestedness of the teachers in this regard, simply to further the ends of the Summer School and to give the opportunity of professional study to the hundreds who are without it, but who evidently appreciate the chance to get it, is deserving of much commendation.

"Those who come one year are not going to make that suffice. Many of them will want to come again once or twice or even more times to take additional work in the rapidly developing subjects, such as nature study, manual training, and others. It is not unreasonable to expect an attendance next year of at least 400; possibly, with increased advertising and the established success of the past two years, 500 may come."

*Excursions.*—During the afternoons and on Saturdays a number of interesting excursions were taken, among them a trip to the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, a yacht ride on San Francisco Bay, a visit to Stanford University, and an excursion to Santa Cruz and the Big Trees, besides shorter trips to near-by places of interest. The location of the school is an ideal one for the purpose, as San José is not only a beautiful city in itself, but is well equipped with libraries, parks, schools, and churches, has a highly cultured society, and is full of influences toward intellectual work.

The Summer Session of 1905 opens Tuesday, June 27, 1905, and closes Friday, August 4, 1905.

## THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OF CALIFORNIA.

BY JOHN SWETT,  
Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A monograph published by the Department of Education, California Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, San Francisco, Cal., 1904.

California was admitted as a State (1850) without the usual preliminary stage of a territorial government. The State Constitution, framed and adopted by the people in 1849, provided for the election of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction by direct popular vote, for a term of three years; made it the duty of the Legislature to "provide for a system of common schools by which a school should be kept up in each school district at least three months in every year"; and that the proceeds of all land grants made by the General Government in aid of schools should be "inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State." Thus was laid the legal foundation of common schools in California. From the record of proceedings it appears that the opinion prevailed in the Constitutional Convention that these land grants would prove to be of immense value; that the lands would be located in mineral regions, and sold for fabulous sums; that the school fund derived from such sales would be the most munificent in the world; that it would be more than sufficient to educate all the children in the State and would eventually prove a source of corruption and speculation. The land grant section of the Constitution, adopted in committee of the whole, was carried by a majority of only one vote. As a matter of plain fact the total amount of school money derived from the much debated land grant of five hundred thousand acres was only about a quarter of a million dollars.

*The Beginnings of Schools.*—But before the adoption of the Constitution, before the assembling of a State Legislature, the people of American descent took matters into their own hands and began to establish schools of various kinds after the manner of their forefathers in colonial times. Wherever a score of children could be gathered together, a private school was started by some teacher, who was paid by tuition fees. As soon as churches were organized, denominational schools were opened in connection with them or under their auspices, and oftentimes taught by clergymen. Parochial schools sprang up in San Francisco, Sacramento, and other small centers of population. Then a few public schools, established under no authority of law except that of local town officers, began to make their appearance.



In the town of San Francisco (1847) a school committee of the "Town Council" built a small one-room school-house on the town plaza, and a number of townsmen held a meeting and elected the first "school committee" in California, who proceeded to appoint Thomas Douglass, from Yale College, as teacher, and the school opened with six pupils in April, 1848. This was a school under public control, but supported by tuition fees. Before the school was fairly under headway, gold was discovered at Coloma; schoolmaster Douglass joined in the general stampede for the "diggings," and the school came to an end. In December, 1849, John C. Pelton opened a school supported by "voluntary subscription," but free to "the children of the poor." This school was made a public school by ordinance of the common council, April 8, 1850, and Mr. Pelton was appointed teacher, in which position he remained until September, 1851, when common schools were established in accordance with State law.

*The Evolution of State School Laws.*—The first State Legislature (1849-50) held after the adoption of the State Constitution, enacted no law whatever to carry into effect the constitutional provisions relating to education. At the second legislative session (1850-51) a very primitive school law was enacted, providing for the subdivision of counties into school districts, and for a district board of school trustees, three in number, elected annually for the term of one year, by direct popular vote of school district electors. These boards were given power to build school-houses, but they had no power to levy a tax for building purposes. They could examine teachers and issue certificates "valid for one year"; appoint teachers for the "term of one year," and pay their salaries when the money should come in from the mythical State school fund. These boards were required to report directly to the State School Superintendent at the end of each school year. Though as a matter of fact there was no "State school fund" in existence, this nebulous school law provided for the distribution of the interest on said fund to the counties according to the number of school census children. Furthermore, this peculiar school law provided that the interest on the "State school fund" should be apportioned not to public schools only, but also to "sectarian and denominational schools, orphan asylums, and almshouse schools." Over this latter provision there was a running legislative warfare, which was not ended until 1861.

This abortive school law made no provision whatever for district, county, or State school taxes, but left the schools dependent on rate bills, tuition fees, and subscriptions, until the appearance of the dazzling "State school fund" to be derived from the future sales of congressional land grants.

The succeeding Legislature (1851-52) amended the school law by authorizing counties to levy a school tax "not to exceed three cents on a hundred dollars." It also made the county treasurers ex-officio county school superintendents for the purpose of apportioning the beggarly pittance thus obtained. These legislators evidently considered the common schools to be "charity schools" for the education of the children of the poor.

The Legislature of 1852-53 amended the school law by providing



that cities should have power to raise by tax whatever amount of money was necessary for school purposes; that counties could levy a school tax not to exceed five cents on a hundred dollars; and that religious and sectarian schools should receive a pro rata share of the "school fund." In 1852 the total number of public schools in the State was twenty, with an enrollment of 3,314 pupils. The number of school census children was reported as 17,821. In 1853 there were 111 schools, with an attendance of 2,020 pupils. In 1854 there were 168 schools, with an attendance of 4,635.

In 1854 there was no school legislation, but in 1855 the school law was revised and materially improved. This law provided for the election of county superintendents by popular vote and defined their duties; empowered incorporated cities to raise a school tax not exceeding twenty-five cents on a hundred dollars; provided by election or by appointment for city boards of education and city school superintendents, and authorized counties to levy a county school tax not to exceed ten cents on a hundred dollars. This revised school law was a material advance on all previous school bills. It provided that no school should be entitled to receive public school money unless it had been taught by teachers duly examined and approved by legal authority; and that no sectarian books should be used and no sectarian doctrines should be taught in any school, under penalty of forfeiting the public funds.

The Legislatures of 1856 and 1857 made no school amendments worth mentioning, but in 1858 an advance was made which enabled school districts, by a vote of the electors, to levy district taxes for the support of schools or for building school-houses, under the restriction that the district should maintain a school four months in the year. A law was passed providing for the sale of the remainder of the five hundred thousand acre land grant of Congress, and of the seventy-two sections for a State university.

In 1860 the maximum rate for county school tax was raised from ten cents to twenty-five cents on a hundred dollars; the State Superintendent was authorized to hold annually a State teachers' institute, and an appropriation was made to pay the expenses of such institutes, and to appoint a State board of examination, with power to grant State certificates valid for two years. County superintendents were authorized to appoint county boards of examination, with power to grant certificates valid for one year. These advances in school law were secured by Andrew J. Moulder, who was elected State Superintendent in 1856, and re-elected for a second term in 1859.

Thus ended the evolution of school laws for the first decade of common school history in California. It is evident from the preceding brief statement of school organization that the general plan resembled that of the State of New York rather than that of New England. Indeed, the great area and the sparse and scattered population rendered town or township organization impracticable in California. From the beginning there were two distinct lines of development: one was that of incorporated cities with their local schools provided for by charter, and independent of the State; the other, that of rural schools in which the county was the unit of control under direct State school law. In this protozoic period of development the people in the centers of pop-

ulation were in a stage of school evolution far in advance of State legislation, while the rural schools in remote districts were kept up in a rude way for three or four months in the year by means of tuition fees or rate bills.

In 1860, at the end of the first decade of school history, California reported a common school enrollment of 26,993 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 14,750 pupils, in 593 public schools, taught by 831 teachers, and conducted at an expense of \$474,000. The total amount expended for common schools during this decade was in round numbers \$2,586,000.

*The Making of City Schools.*—From the beginning in California, as in the older States east of the Rocky Mountains, the incorporated cities, by virtue of their special charters, began and developed city schools independent, in some degree, of direct and particular State school law. San Francisco may be taken as a type of all the larger cities of California, such as Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Oakland, San José, Los Angeles, and San Diego. The first city school ordinance passed under the State law of 1851 was the San Francisco ordinance of September, 1851, which provided for a city board of education and a city school superintendent, and appropriated \$35,000 for school purposes. The city board appointed as superintendent Rev. Thomas J. Nevins, who came to California from New York City as the agent of the New York Bible Society. The superintendent drew up a code of rules resembling the regulations of the New York City schools under the control of the "Public School Society." One of these rules required the schools to be opened on each Monday morning with the reading of the Bible and with prayer by the teacher. This rule led to much trouble in the embryo school department, and began a long-continued political warfare. Teachers' certificates "were valid for one year only, unless sooner revoked by the board," a rule handed down from New England to New York and finally passed on to California.

One of the first teachers appointed under the school ordinance was James Denman, of the New York State Normal School, at Albany, who opened school on the 17th of December, 1851, and continued for six years in the same school, now named the "Denman School." He was subsequently three times elected city school superintendent, and in 1899 was appointed by the Mayor as one of the four members of a board of education, who were each paid a salary of \$3,000 a year.

The average daily attendance in the city schools, in 1852, was 445 pupils, who were taught by 15 teachers. In 1853 the attendance rose to 1,182 pupils, taught by 16 teachers. In 1853 several additional principals were elected, among whom were Ellis H. Holmes, Joseph C. Morrill, and the writer of this monograph. Ellis H. Holmes subsequently became principal of the first high school in San Francisco, in 1856. Joseph C. Morrill, on the breaking out of the Civil War, became a captain in the California volunteers and continued in service through the war. The writer of this paragraph remained principal of the Rincon Grammar School until 1862, when he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The period from 1853 to 1856 was a trying time for the public schools. The city government fell into the hands of unscrupulous

politicians, who retained their power by stuffing the ballot-boxes. The school appropriations were parsimonious. The common school spirit was as yet undeveloped. The new city was full of parochial and other denominational schools, and of small private schools. The public schools were looked down upon as "charity schools" for the children of indigent parents. It required heroic efforts to organize and maintain public schools in the midst of a cosmopolitan population, drawn from the four quarters of the globe. In 1856 the city government had become so corrupt that the better class of citizens rose in rebellion, organized the "Vigilance Committee," hanged a few murderers, banished from the State several score of criminals of various kinds, and regained possession of the ballot-boxes. Under a new municipal government by honest and capable officials, the public schools multiplied and grew strong.

In 1860 the average daily attendance was 2,837; the number of teachers, 68; the school revenue, \$156,407. For the entire State in the same year, the school revenue was \$474,263; the average daily attendance, 14,750; the number of teachers, 831.

*Second School Decade, 1860-1870.*—This second decade includes a period of general political upheaval over our whole country, owing to the struggle against the extension of slavery into the territories, followed by the Civil War and the period of reconstruction. In California, it brought into the State Legislature and official positions, men born in New England, New York, Ohio, and the States of the Northwest, who came to this State deeply imbued with a strong belief in American public schools. Men of this class constituted a majority in three successive legislatures, and the result was a notable advance in school legislation. Among the body of common school men who gave staunch support to the school bills passed in this decade, may be mentioned the following: John Conness, afterwards U. S. Senator; Governor Leland Stanford; Governor F. F. Low; B. B. Redding, Secretary of State; John P. Jones, afterwards U. S. Senator from Nevada; William J. Shaw, State Senator from San Francisco; State Senator John S. Hager, of the same city; State Senator John E. Benton, of Sacramento; State Senator C. B. Porter, of Contra Costa; J. J. Owen, of Santa Clara, and others too numerous to mention.

During the four years of his administration (1864-68), Governor F. F. Low earnestly worked for the passage of needful school legislation. He aided the funding of the State indebtedness to the common schools; he was influential in securing the establishment of the State University, and he encouraged the State School Superintendent in organizing the common schools. The name of John Conness headed the great petition of ten thousand electors and taxpayers from each and every school district in California, asking the Legislature of 1864 to levy a State tax of half a mill on the dollar for the better support of common schools. John P. Jones, State Senator from one of the mining counties, was an enthusiast in school legislation. In the State Legislature of 1861, John Conness introduced a bill in the Assembly of which he was a member, which became a law, providing for the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of school lands, the proceeds to be paid into the State



School Fund. Thus, after many years of impracticable legislation in tinkering on township land bills, a practicable law was enacted by which, in less than one year, 200,000 acres were sold. Another attempt was made in this Legislature designed to secure a pro rata of school moneys for certain classes of schools not under State control, but it was defeated by the determined stand taken against it by Mr. Conness.

A professional teacher, born in New England, was nominated by the newly-formed "Union Party," and was elected State Superintendent in 1862. He secured the passage by the Legislature, at the session of 1862-63, of several important amendments to the school law, among which were the following: Making the term of office for district school trustees three years instead of one year; authorizing the State Board of Education to issue State educational diplomas valid for six years, certificates of the first grade valid for four years, of the second and third grades valid for two years; all certificates subject to renewal without examination; that county boards of education should consist of professional teachers, exclusively, and should be authorized to hold examinations in writing, and to issue and renew county certificates; an appropriation not to exceed \$150 annually for the expenses of each county institute, payable out of the county general fund; a State school record book, printed by the State Printer and furnished to each teacher in the State; a provision requiring the State Superintendent to travel throughout the State at least three months in each year for the purpose of visiting schools and attending teachers' institutes, his actual traveling expenses (not to exceed \$1,000 a year) to be paid by the State.

In his annual report (1863) to the Legislature the State Superintendent said: "The most important school measure that demands the attention of legislators is that of a State school tax for the better maintenance of public schools. Our American system of free common schools is based upon two fundamental principles or axioms: (1) That it is the duty of a republican or representative government as an act of self-preservation to provide for the education of every child; (2) That the property of the State should be taxed to pay for that education."

At the session of the Legislature of 1863-64, a supplementary and amendatory school bill, prepared by the State Superintendent, was passed by the Legislature, after a long and bitter fight against it. This bill provided for the levy of an annual State tax of five cents on each one hundred dollars; for the compulsory levy by county boards of a minimum county school tax, equal to two dollars for each school census child; for a maximum county tax of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars; for making it the duty of district school trustees to levy a direct property tax, sufficient to maintain a public school five months in each year, whenever State and county school money should be insufficient for that purpose; and for the annual subscription by county superintendents for a sufficient number of copies of some State educational journal, to furnish each board of school trustees with one copy at an expense not to exceed one dollar a year.

Important school legislation was again secured in 1865-66 by the passage of the "Revised School Law"—a law drafted by the State Superintendent and passed almost without amendment. This law contained liberal provisions for State, county, and district taxation,



and marked the beginning of free common schools in every rural district in the State. It fixed the rate of State school tax at eight cents on the hundred dollars; the county tax at a minimum of three dollars for each school census child, and the maximum rate of thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars; authorized and required school trustees to levy a school tax if necessary, to keep a free school for five months in each year. It provided for a State board of education, with power to grant life diplomas, under specified conditions, to experienced teachers; for district school libraries; for county teachers' institutes; for the election of district school trustees for three years, one to be elected each year; for the payment of county boards of education; for establishing district school libraries; for city boards of examination; for recognizing the normal school diplomas of other States; and for many other minor details of a modern public school system.

During the remainder of this decade there were only slight amendments to the school law, relating to minor matters. In this decade the University of California was established (1869) as a free institution of learning open to young men and young women without tuition fees. The opening of the State University led to the rapid development of high schools in all parts of the State. The State University and secondary education will be treated of in special monographs, and they need no further mention in this monograph, which is limited to elementary education.

At the end of the second school decade (1870) the common school reports show an enrollment of 85,808 pupils; an average daily attendance of 54,271; 1,492 schools; 1,800 teachers; and an expenditure of \$1,529,046. The total expenditures for the whole decade amounted to \$8,910,000.

*Third School Decade, 1870-1880.*—In 1870 the original provision for State uniformity of text-books, which extended only to rural district schools, was amended so as to compel San Francisco and all other incorporated cities to adopt the State series of text-books.

In 1874 the only school legislation of importance was the increase of the State school tax from eight cents on a hundred dollars to an annual tax which should amount to seven dollars per school census child, and a law requiring the county superintendents to make a minimum apportionment of \$450 to each school district, regardless of size—the balance to be distributed on the basis of school census children.

In 1879 a convention was called to revise the State Constitution. The new Constitution, adopted by popular vote, contained several articles that required important amendments to the State school law. One section established in each county a county board of education of five members, appointed by the county board of supervisors, with power to adopt text-books for the schools of their respective counties, and to examine and certificate teachers under prescribed State law. The term of office of county superintendents was made four years instead of two years. An iron-bound section provided that no public school moneys should be apportioned to sectarian or denominational schools of any kind whatever.

During the next decade, in 1884-85, an amendment to the State Constitution was adopted which provided that the State Board of Educa-

tion should edit, compile, and prepare a State series of text-books, to be printed by the State Printer, published by the State, and furnished to the pupils at cost price.

*Later Legislation.*—During the decade of 1890-1900, the chief amendments and additions to the school law related to the organization of union high schools outside of the larger cities, by the combination of rural school districts.

In 1901 elaborate amendments to the school law were passed which raised the standard for teachers' certificates in various ways, specified in detail near the close of this monograph. Provision was made for the concentration of rural schools, and for the transportation of pupils after the manner now coming into favor in States east of the Rocky Mountains. Cities were authorized to establish truant schools. This bill of amendments was drafted by a commission of one hundred citizens, teachers, and educators appointed by the Governor, the State Superintendent, and the President of the State University, who acted through special committees. The work was well done and it resulted in a great educational advance.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted by popular vote, authorizing the Legislature to levy a State property tax to aid in the support of high schools, and the Legislature provided for an annual tax levy of one and a half cents on each one hundred dollars.

The particulars of school legislation have been given in detail because the historical treatment seemed to the writer the most effective way of illustrating the making of a State school system. While this historical method may be of little interest to the general reader, it may prove of some value to educational experts.

*A Statement of Existing Conditions.*—At the opening of the twentieth century the educational outlook of California is most promising. We have a free State University, open to both young men and young women; five State normal schools; one hundred and forty high schools; and underlying these institutions of learning, an efficient system of elementary schools.

The common schools of the State are under the executive supervision of a State superintendent of public instruction, and of county superintendents, elected at general elections by direct popular vote, for the term of four years. City superintendents are, in general, appointed by city boards of education. The State Board of Education is composed of ex-officio members, including the Governor, the State Superintendent, the president of the State University and the professor or pedagogy therein, and the president of each of the five State normal schools—nine members in all. This board has power to adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with State school law, for the government of the public schools and the school district libraries; to prescribe by general rule the credentials upon which persons may be granted certificates to teach in the high schools of the State; to grant life diplomas of four grades, valid throughout the State, as follows: (a) High school, authorizing the holder to teach in any primary, grammar, or high school; (b) Grammar school, good for primary or grammar schools; (c) Kindergarten-primary; (d) Special, good for such grades as are specified.

The State board is further empowered to compile or cause to be compiled a uniform series of school text-books for use in the common schools of the State as required by the State Constitution, to contract for or lease copyrights for the purpose of being used in compiling, printing, and publishing school books, the books to be printed in the State Printing Office, and to be sold at cost price.

County boards of education must consist of the county superintendent and four other members, a majority of whom shall be experienced teachers holding not lower than grammar grade certificates. These boards are empowered to hold one annual examination to examine applicants for grammar school certificates; to issue high school certificates upon credentials as prescribed by the State board, good for their own county; grammar school certificates good for the county; kindergarten-primary certificates and special certificates as prescribed by the State board.

City boards of education in general are elected by popular vote, except in the City and County of San Francisco, where the board at present consists of four members appointed by the Mayor and paid a salary of \$3,000 a year. The powers of city boards vary with the different city charters, subject to a few general provisions in the State school law.

Each district board of school trustees consists of three members, elected by popular vote at school district elections, for the term of three years, one member being elected each year. These boards are empowered to appoint and fix the salaries of teachers; to appoint census marshals; to provide school supplies authorized by law; to keep the school-houses in repair, and to enforce the general provisions of the State school law.

The elementary schools of the State are classified as grammar and primary. All schools must be taught in the English language; in other words, English must be the language spoken in school. The school studies as prescribed by State law are as follows: Reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, nature study; language and grammar, with special reference to composition; history of the United States and civil government; elements of physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system; music, drawing, elementary bookkeeping and humane education; provided, that instruction in bookkeeping, humane education, physiology and hygiene, music, drawing, and nature study may be oral, no text-books on these subjects being required to be purchased by the pupils.

The school law provides that "No pupil under the age of fifteen years, in any primary or grammar school, shall be required to do any home study." "In graded primary schools in which the average age of the pupils is eight years, the daily sessions shall not exceed four hours a day, exclusive of the intermission at noon, and inclusive of the recesses. In ungraded schools, all children under eight years of age shall be either dismissed after a four hours' session, or allowed recesses, for play, of such length that the actual confinement in the school-room shall not exceed three hours and a half."

One of the most beneficent of many good provisions in the California school law is that relating to school libraries, incorporated into the



"revised school law" in 1866, and retained with slight amendment, on the statute books up to the present time. The school library law provides that in rural districts "the library fund shall consist of not less than five nor more than ten per cent of the county school fund annually apportioned to the district; provided, that should ten per cent exceed fifty dollars, fifty dollars only shall be apportioned to the district." In cities not divided into school districts, the library fund consists of fifty dollars for every one thousand school census children or fraction thereof, the superintendent to apportion the fund annually to the several schools in proportion to the average number of children belonging to each school. The number of volumes in all the school libraries in California in 1902 was reported as 1,324,613, and most of these books were specially selected to suit the tastes and needs of young children. Thus, year by year, new books are added to the library, and worn-out books replaced by new ones. Every school in California, however small or however remote, has at least a few volumes of choice books used to cultivate in the pupils a taste for reading.

*School Revenue.*—The school moneys annually apportioned from the State treasury for the partial support of common schools are derived from various sources. The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of common schools (July, 1902) consist of State bonds aggregating \$1,726,500, together with bonds of various counties of the State amounting to \$1,598,700, making a total of \$3,558,200, invested in a permanent State School Fund, the annual interest of which is applied to the support of schools. The amount derived from the State property tax of seven dollars per school census child, amounted in 1902 to \$2,546,972.07. The amount derived from poll taxes, tax on railroads, tax on collateral inheritances, interest on bonds and school bonds, combined with the State tax, makes a total of \$3,588,626 of school revenue derived from the State.

The second source of revenue is the county school tax, the minimum rate of which is six dollars per school census child. In 1902 this tax gave a school revenue of \$2,538,000. Another source of revenue is the city or district tax, which in 1902 amounted to \$270,577. The grand total of all receipts for school purposes in 1902 was \$8,125,490.

*Comparative Rank with Other States.*—It is said that Californians are given to boasting about their climate and their resources, but California teachers and educators make only the modest claim that their schools compare favorably with those of older, wealthier, and more populous States that have a common school history running back for more than two hundred years, into the colonial period of the thirteen original States of the Union. The city schools in California closely resemble the good city schools of other States. The one- and two-room rural schools of California have some points of marked superiority over the corresponding rural schools in the older States. This is owing to the fact that the California school law provides that, to districts having ten and less than twenty school census children, the county superintendent shall apportion outright \$400; and further, that \$500 shall be apportioned to each district for each teacher assigned to it. All remaining moneys are apportioned to districts in proportion to the



daily average school attendance. This direct appropriation of \$400 a year to the small, weak, or newly-formed school districts, to which may be added from \$100 to \$300 by pro rata apportionment, enables the smallest rural schools to secure competent teachers, and continue school at least eight months in the year. The State, in turn, by means of a heavy State school tax, lends a helping hand to the weaker counties, by apportioning the State School Fund on the basis of the number of school census children, thus compelling the cities, where wealth and population are concentrated, to aid the rural counties which have a sparse population and a relatively smaller amount, per capita, of taxable property. This plan is regarded by Californians as dictated by



GRAMMAR SCHOOL. SAN RAFAEL. MARIN COUNTY.

enlightened common sense. It has enabled the rural schools of the State to challenge comparison with the best in the world.

The latest report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Vol. I (1902), states that the average number of days of schooling given to each child between five and eighteen years of age in California is 99.7—a number exceeded only by Massachusetts (108.2) and Connecticut (101.8). The amount of school money raised for each person between five and seventeen years of age in California is \$21.75—an amount exceeded only by Massachusetts (\$22.37), Nevada (\$25.17), Colorado (\$21.83), the District of Columbia, not properly a State, (\$27.57). The average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled on school records in California is 125.9—a number exceeded only by Rhode Island (141.6), Connecticut (138), New York (133.2), and Illinois

(131.5). Amount expended per capita of total population, in California, \$4.94—an amount exceeded only by New York (\$5.00 approximately) and Massachusetts (\$4.96 exactly). The average of teachers' wages in California runs higher than in most of the older States. According to the latest report of the State Superintendent, the average monthly wages paid teachers of grammar schools in the State as a whole, was in 1902, men \$73.21, women \$66.12; paid teachers in primary schools, men \$61.05, women \$62.92; in high schools, men \$104.24, women \$91.28. According to the report of U. S. Commissioner Harris, 1902, the average monthly salaries of teachers of all grades in California was for women \$67.19—a rate exceeded only by Arizona; for men the average was \$87.01—a rate exceeded only by Massachusetts (\$140.94), Rhode Island (\$116.01), and Nevada (\$100.84).

*Other Educational Statistics.*—According to the latest report of the State Superintendent of California, the number of school census children (five to seventeen years of age) was 373,999; attending public schools, 289,993; number of school districts, 3,288; number of teachers, 7,466; average number of school days in the year, 165.8; total of school receipts, \$8,125,490; expenditures, \$6,606,061.

The average daily school attendance at the end of each school decade runs as follows: 1860, 14,750; 1870, 54,271; 1880, 100,966; 1890, 146,589; 1900, 197,395.

The following table shows the amount expended in each school decade from 1850 to 1900:

First Decade, 1850-1860 .....	\$2,486,331 00
Second Decade, 1860-1870 .....	8,919,568 00
Third Decade, 1870-1880 .....	25,117,240 00
Fourth Decade, 1880-1890 .....	38,245,904 00
Fifth Decade, 1890-1900 .....	57,373,047 00
Part of Sixth Decade, 1900-1902 .....	12,981,291 00
Total amount .....	\$145,123,381 00

The following table shows the increase, by decades, in the daily average school attendance:

At the end of the First Decade, 1860 .....	14,750
At the end of the Second Decade, 1870 .....	54,271
At the end of the Third Decade, 1880 .....	100,966
At the end of the Fourth Decade, 1890 .....	146,589
At the end of the Fifth Decade, 1900 .....	197,395

## SECONDARY EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA.

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By J. B. McCHESNEY.

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Secondary education received scant attention during the early history of California for two obvious reasons. First, the population was composed almost entirely of men who came to the State for the purpose of engaging in gold mining, intending as soon as their fortunes were made to return to their homes and families. They had no immediate use for schools of any kind, and they gave little thought to provisions for their organization and maintenance. Secondly, the State was sparsely populated except in the mining camps, where for several years it was difficult to carry on schools of a primary grade for more than three or four months in a year. Fortune-hunting was the supreme intent of the early Californians; all other interests in which civilized society is supposed to be concerned were, for the time being, held in abeyance.

However, the makers of the first Constitution realized that an instrument of that kind would be incomplete without some provision being made for education, and consequently we find Article IX, Section 3, reading as follows: "The Legislature shall provide for a system of schools by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least three months in each year, and any school district neglecting to keep up and support such a school may be deprived of its proportion of the interest of the public fund during such neglect."

The expression "system of schools" is somewhat indefinite. At any rate, it rested with the Legislature to determine the grades of schools which they might constitutionally provide for. In the proceedings of the Legislature of 1851, Article II, Section 5, we find the following: "Not less than sixty per cent of the amount paid each district shall be expended in teachers' salaries; the balance may, at the discretion of the district, be expended in building or repairing school-houses, purchasing a library or apparatus, or *for the support of a high school.*" Thus we see that as early as 1851 legislative provision was made for the support of a high school.

But as far as I have been able to learn, no high school was organized as a result of this permission. In fact, there were no pupils of sufficient scholastic attainments to form a class, or if there were, the "diggings" had such superior attractions that a school of any kind received little or no consideration.



The next Legislature, that of 1852, enacted a new school law, making no mention of high schools. Whether the members thought that the time was not yet ripe for such schools, or whether they considered that the entire school fund should be devoted to elementary instruction, I am unable to state.

In 1855 the school law was enacted for a third time under the following title: "Act to establish, support, and regulate common schools, and to repeal former Acts concerning the same." Section 17 defined the duties and powers of district trustees, as follows: "They may cause the common schools within their respective jurisdictions to be divided into primary, grammar, and high school departments, and to employ competent teachers for the instruction of the different departments, whenever they may deem such division advisable; provided, there be sufficient means for all such departments, and if not, then in the order in which they are herein named, the primary school having preference."

This Act remained undisturbed on the statute books for eight years, and during this period the first permanent high schools of California were established. The San Francisco High School was organized in January, 1858, being the first in California. It was attended by both sexes, and deservedly enjoyed a high reputation.

The school records of this period are exceedingly meager, thus making it difficult to collect accurate data concerning actual work done in secondary education. Then, too, the term "high school" was vaguely used, there being no recognized authority to place a line of demarcation between advanced grammar grades and high school grades proper. Previous to the formal organization of a high school in San Francisco in January, 1858, a class of advanced grammar school pupils was maintained. The school authorities of San Francisco did not call this a high school, although it is quite probable that distinctively high school branches were taught.

About this time a high school was commenced in Sacramento and another in Marysville, but in the annual report of the State Superintendent for 1860 but two high schools are recognized—one in San Francisco and one in Sacramento.

During the decade commencing with 1860 an increased interest in secondary education was manifested in California. In November, 1862, a high school was organized in Nevada City, and at about the same time another in Grass Valley, only four miles distant. These towns were at that time the largest and most thriving mining towns in the State. They were the centers of trade for an extensive area occupied by valuable quartz mines and deep placer diggings. The inhabitants were prosperous and they were desirous that their growing families should enjoy the best educational privileges possible. At this time the influence of the mining counties predominated in State affairs, as they possessed both the wealth and a large majority of the voting population.

The great valley extending from the Tehachapi Mountains on the south to the town of Redding on the north afforded only a rich feeding ground for immense numbers of cattle and sheep. Californians had not yet learned the wonderful possibilities of this vast area for the production of grain and fruit. The State was a mining State; the



new arrivals looked to the mines for investment and as a field for operation. The representatives of the so-called "cow counties" were unwilling that the more prosperous mining counties should dictate a system of common schools which would give them an undue share of the school funds. High schools could exist in thickly-settled communities only, and these were not found outside the cities except in the mining counties. This accounts for the fact that until the close of this decade the high schools of California were confined to the larger cities and towns.

But the dawning of the next decade witnessed a change. The gold mines, which required little or no capital for their operation, were mostly worked out, and thus men of small means were compelled to turn their attention to other pursuits. Vast areas which early Californians considered worthless were found to be capable of sustaining unlimited grain fields and orchards, and as a result, the land was taken up, trees and vines were planted, and California soon became noted for its broad fields of grain and extensive vineyards. Thriving villages sprang into existence all through the State; the despised "cow counties" so increased in population that they soon controlled State legislation. This meant among other matters that the common school system must be acceptable to them, and as their centers of population were only in the formative period they had no use for high schools. The primary and grammar grades satisfied all their needs. To keep these open the requisite number of months each year in order to draw their share of the public funds imposed a burden which they were scarcely able to bear.

In a general way it may be stated that the decade from 1870 to 1880 witnessed a gradual preponderance of population in the agricultural counties over the mining counties, and with this went a corresponding influence in State affairs. But this decade was not prolific in the organization of new high schools. One was opened in Oakland in 1869, one in Los Angeles in 1871; San José and Vallejo followed soon after.

On the whole it may be stated that California did but little for the cause of secondary education during the first thirty years of her history. It can be said, however, that although the high schools were limited in number, they were excellent in quality. The teachers employed in them were men and women of superior ability and devoted to their profession. Their schools took a deservedly high rank, and in their courses of study and in their methods of teaching they were befitting models for the high schools which were to follow. This is all the more remarkable because the manner in which high school certificates were issued was somewhat lax, or perhaps to state it more accurately, the rigorous and searching methods which afterwards prevailed were not used.

It would be interesting at this point to give a careful analysis of the social and political conditions which prevailed in California during the decade above referred to because of the predominating influence these conditions had upon the cause of secondary education. A complete discussion of this most interesting problem would lead me far astray, and I must content myself by a few bald statements which I think a careful discussion would confirm.

Many of the early Californians were men of broad views. Their

investments were in the mines, and from them they obtained their wealth. Gold was an expensive commodity and not suitable for making exact change; early Californians became indifferent to small coins and would not use them in their business transactions; their views of affairs generally were expanded, and it may be said that they despised the day of small things. All this had its influence upon the character of the individual, and thus upon the community as a whole.

This state of affairs might do if the mines held out and the poor as well as the rich could avail themselves of their use. But a change came; the cry was spread abroad that the mines were worked out; men must adapt themselves to new conditions, must seek new fields of labor. Many engaged in agricultural pursuits, where the labor was severe and the results doubtful. To give up the expensive habits of the miner and to adopt the frugal ways of the farmer was a difficult lesson for the Californians of this decade. But some learned it; others, however, did not. They became restless, fault-finding, and envious of those more fortunate. Labor and capital became antagonistic, and a general condition of unrest prevailed throughout the State. Agitators harangued crowds gathered on vacant lots in San Francisco; they were exhorted to down the aristocrats and demand a more equitable division of wealth. This agitation spread throughout the State, and as a result of it all a constitutional convention was called, a new Constitution drafted, and finally adopted by a popular vote of the people.

The new Constitution was a child of the transitional period and consequently some of its sections were unwise, if not unjust. Its provisions were presented and discussed by men laboring under strong prejudices. During the decade there had been a growing depression among workmen throughout the State. The trouble was considerably augmented by a large immigration of Chinese, who by their industrious, plodding ways and their readiness to work for small wages created a violent antagonism toward them among white laborers. A new political party was organized called the Workingmen's Party, with a platform which appealed to class prejudice and which was particularly opposed to Chinese laborers and those who employed them. It may readily be understood that a constitutional convention, called at a time of unusual industrial depression, would reflect in its discussions and conclusions the general trend of public thought. Then, as ever before, it was thought that constitutional provisions and legislative enactments would remedy conditions which could only be reached by changing the thought and purpose of the people.

Previous to the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, in October, 1878, secondary education had received little encouragement from the people of California. The legislative enactment of 1855 provided for primary, grammar, and high school departments, but the primary and grammar schools must receive the first consideration; then, if funds remained in the treasury, they might be appropriated to the support of a high school. But, as we have already shown, this provision, although remaining substantially unchanged until 1872, did not actively encourage the cause of secondary education. On the contrary, the system of issuing teachers' certificates at this time rendered it next to impossible to obtain a high school certificate except from

city boards of education; these might be recognized by county boards of examination or not, as they saw fit.

When all these conditions are fully realized, one can readily understand that the friends and active promoters of secondary education looked forward to the action of the Constitutional Convention with intense interest, and also with considerable anxiety. They had not met with disappointments and rebuffs time and again without a pretty intimate knowledge of the general trend of public sentiment toward the cause they held so dear, and so, while they hoped, they also feared. They had experienced apathy, indifference, and open hostility, but all this would be forgotten if the new Constitution would recognize the high school and make it an integral part of the State system of schools.

Space forbids my entering upon a detailed account of the labors of this convention or of the discussions which took place concerning an educational system for California.

The subject received careful attention by men of large experience in statecraft—men who had an unbounded faith in the future greatness of California and were animated by a desire to formulate the best constitution possible.

The final result of these discussions providing for high schools was embodied in Article IX, Section 6, which reads as follows: "The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools, and technical schools as may be established by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority; but the entire revenue derived from the State school fund and the State school tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar grades."

It will thus be seen that by the adoption of the new Constitution by the people of the State, high schools could not become a part of the State system of schools. It is true, the Legislature might establish them, but no one believed that any Legislature would pass an act so opposed to our democratic principles as to require a community to support a high school contrary to the wishes of its people. It would be putting the case very mildly to say that the friends of secondary education were terribly disappointed. They believed that the public sentiment of the State was prepared to make high schools an integral part of the school system, and to bestow upon them a generous portion of the school funds of the State. But the die was cast; high schools must get on in the future, as in the past, by the sole support of municipal or local taxation.

As one reviews the history of education in California for the quarter of a century that has elapsed since the adoption of the new Constitution, he is inclined to take a more moderate view than high school men entertained at that time. That Section 6 of Article IX expressed the honest and mature convictions of a majority of the framers of the Constitution no one has ever denied. Whether they were mistaken or not remained for coming years of experience to determine. When the new Constitution became operative nearly, if not quite, all the cities and larger towns had organized high schools and were supporting them by local taxation, and they continued to do so after they learned that the State funds could not be used to assist them. Sometimes a



cause is benefited by simply securing the attention of the public. If it can only get itself squarely before the public eye, can get the people to thinking about it and talking about it, then, if the cause possesses merit, the public will not only discern it, but espouse it by voice and action. The high schools of the State occupied a position somewhat similar to this during the first years of the new Constitution. The attention of the public was early directed to the situation and each community found that if it was to enjoy the advantages of a high school it must support it. This led to an investigation of the benefits which the community would gain, to making inquiries of those who already enjoyed the privileges of a high school, and in a general way to obtaining an intelligent view of the situation. As a result of it all the cause of secondary education did not suffer. No high school was discontinued; on the contrary, new ones were organized in many of the growing districts of the State. And more than all this, as public attention was directed toward them, the grade of the high schools was raised, an element of competition between different communities was introduced, and improved methods of teaching were employed. The high school took a prominent place on the programs of the county institutes, and at the meetings of the State Association of Teachers special sections were devoted to secondary schools, in which discussions were held on all matters pertaining to their condition and needs. University professors and prominent educators from other States took a prominent part in these meetings and imparted a new interest in the cause of high schools. Hence, taking a broad and temperate view of the entire high school situation, of their growth, of their improved condition, and of the increased interest manifested toward them by the public, the conclusion is evident that the blow struck at the interests of secondary education by the Constitutional Convention of 1878 and 1879 was not as serious as it was feared it would be, and that, on the contrary, it had its redeeming features.

After the new condition had been in operation a few years a new feature of advanced instruction in the schools of the State made its appearance. There were many districts and communities throughout the State which were unable to bear the financial burden which a fully equipped high school would impose. The residents of these districts saw the advantages which were derived from the establishment of high schools, and very naturally they desired to participate in them. They conceived and carried into execution a plan whereby they might secure partial if not the entire advantages which they would gain from the organization and support of a high school in their midst. This was the adoption of a course of study supplementary to the well-established grammar grades and was called the "grammar school course." The branches taught included a sufficient amount of mathematics, science, history, and English language to enable the pupils taking it to enter one of the scientific colleges or the agricultural college of the University of California. This was claimed by its promoters to be not a high school, but simply an extension of the grammar grade, and consequently could receive its quota of the State School Fund. Thus districts in which the grammar school course was taught were enabled to enjoy partial advantages which a fully-equipped high school would confer without the necessary local taxation. By an Act of the State



Legislature in March, 1887, the State Controller was authorized and directed to appropriate from the State School Fund three dollars for each pupil enrolled in the grammar school course in the several districts of the State. This phase of the general question of State support of high schools did not remain in operation for any length of time. The question as to whether the State School Fund or any portion thereof could be legally used to support the so-called grammar school course was frequently discussed by the public press and in teachers' conventions. The general consensus of opinion finally was that the payment of any portion of the State School Fund for its support was a violation of the State Constitution, and the legislative act recognizing it was repealed in 1891.

This brief episode in the history of secondary education in California emphasized the fact that the people were conscious of the value of a school training beyond what the ordinary grammar school offered, and it paved the way for an amendment to the Constitution.

The difficulties under which sparsely populated communities labored in not being able to support a high school were quite satisfactorily overcome by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1891, whereby contiguous school districts could unite their efforts and establish a union high school. As a preliminary to the organization of such a school a special election must be held in the districts which proposed to join in the support of a high school, and if it was shown by the result of said election that the qualified voters of the districts interested desired the school and were willing to be taxed for its support, then it became the duty of the board of supervisors of the county in which the districts were located to levy a tax upon the property thereof in sufficient amount to defray the expenses necessary for the support of the school. As a result of this law quite a number of union high schools have been organized and are in successful operation. Their effect upon the general educational sentiment of the State can not be overestimated. Their influence in favor of an education beyond the simple rudiments is exerted in the rural districts, where it is particularly needed; besides, it adds an attraction to the country which heretofore was enjoyed exclusively by the cities and larger towns. The union high school is destined to exert a far-reaching and favorable influence upon the cause of secondary education in California.

Another fact must not be overlooked in this connection. The introduction of the union high school system in California brought, in a vital way, the question of State support of high schools to a large number of people who heretofore had given it but little attention. They were led to see the incongruity of a State system of schools which fostered the two extremes, but left them without a connecting link. It provided for the support of schools which prepared for admission to the high school and then stopped, refusing to render assistance in making preparation for admission to the State University, an institution which it liberally supported. The union high school has passed the experimental age; its adequacy to meet the wants of rural districts desiring to secure the benefits which a high school would confer has been practically demonstrated by a successful experience of twelve years.

In the early history of California the term high school was vague and

indefinite. Having no precise signification, it was frequently used when the course of study failed to warrant it. Thus it very naturally came to pass that several schools in which, in addition to the ordinary grammar school studies, algebra and ancient history were added, were called by their patrons high schools. Neither custom nor decisions by competent school authorities had fixed a limit for the grammar school except in a very general way. It is true that in several legislative enactments it is stated that instruction must be given in the common English branches, but prolonged discussions in the Constitutional Convention of 1878-79 demonstrated conclusively that its members differed very radically in their understanding of the term "grammar school."

The school law was repeatedly reenacted during the life of the first Constitution and the original definition of a grammar school was substantially modified. Subsequent legislative action provided for a State board of education, and in defining its duties and powers, authorized it to grade the schools of the State and to adopt a uniform series of text-books for the use of the different grades. Section 17 of an Act passed by the Legislature in 1855 authorized district trustees to divide the schools in their respective jurisdictions into primary, grammar, and high school departments. In 1863 county boards of education were established, with authority to issue certificates of the first, second, and third grades, which would entitle the holders thereof to teach in schools of the grammar, intermediate, or unclassified and primary grades, respectively. The Legislature of 1865 provided that "all schools, unless provided for by special law, shall be divided into three grades, viz.: first, second, and third." Cities having a board of education governed by special laws could grant certificates for teaching high schools. In an Act passed by the Legislature of 1869-70 the provisions of the preceding Act were substantially continued in force, and from this time on to the meeting of the Constitutional Convention of 1878-79 the classification of the schools was directed by the State Board of Education.

During the entire life of the old Constitution no adequate provision was made for the issuance of high school certificates. The entire number of high school teachers needed in the State was so limited that methods for their certification occupied little attention by boards of education or the State Legislature. It was the custom in some of the larger cities at first to select high school teachers from those in the grammar schools who had been successful and efficient. Then followed a period during which the State Board of Education issued educational diplomas and life diplomas to teachers for service in high schools. City boards of education were also authorized to issue high school certificates upon a satisfactory examination. But the methods used for certificating high school teachers were more or less desultory and lacking in uniformity until 1895, when a committee from the State Teachers' Association recommended that no one should receive a high school certificate who had not had an equivalent of a college education, and this recommendation prevails at the present time.

A movement was inaugurated by the University of California in 1884, which was destined to fix definitely and authoritatively the curricula for high schools. This was the adoption by the faculties of the

University of a plan by which those pupils who had maintained an excellent standard during their high school course might be admitted to the State University without examination. This is known in California as the "accrediting system," and as it has been an exceedingly important factor in the history of secondary education in this State, it may be well to give, in brief, its main provisions.

First, no high school could be placed on the accredited list against its consent; as a prerequisite it must request the favor. This condition having been complied with, the University faculty deputed some members of its body to visit the school and determine by a careful and thorough examination whether its course of study and its methods of instruction entitled it to be placed on the accredited list. The examiners embraced representatives of the departments of ancient languages, mathematics, history, and science, or as many of these departments as the school desired to be accredited in, for one feature of the system is, that it admits of partial accrediting. The time at which these examiners made their visit might or might not be known by the teachers of the school; practically, it made no difference, as no amount of cramming would sufficiently prepare the pupils for the examination. The examiners then made a report of their findings to the faculty of the University, who decided whether the school should be placed on the accredited list. If the decision was favorable the principal of the school was notified of the fact, and for the next scholastic year those pupils of his, who had completed its prescribed course of study and had received a diploma certifying to that fact, were entitled to admission to the State University on his recommendation; without this personal recommendation the pupil must undergo an examination, whatever his standing in the high school might have been. This feature of the accrediting system has been criticised because of the power it places in the hands of the high school principal, but an experience of nearly twenty years has failed to produce a single instance, so far as my knowledge extends, wherein this power has been abused. It is customary for the principal to act on the recommendation of the heads of the different departments of his school, as they are most familiar with the attainments of the pupils.

In 1885 but three schools in the State requested an examination for accrediting, but the number gradually increased year by year, but not as rapidly as might have been expected. One reason for this probably arose from the fact that the aims and work of the University were not generally understood by the people of California. But another movement by the University authorities in the early nineties served to remove largely this impediment and to bring their work directly before the people. This was the inauguration of a system of university extension lectures in the larger cities of the State. Lecture courses were given free, or, in some cases, for a small consideration. These lecture courses were well attended by the more progressive people and they served to create a desire for a broader culture.

As one reflects upon the general attitude of the people of California toward secondary and higher education previous to the adoption of the accrediting system and a systematized course of university extension lectures and of the change which they wrought, he is not only



highly gratified, but is amazed at the result. Apathy yielded to a lively interest; local pride was stimulated and a general inquiry was aroused as to the best means for securing an entrance to the university. As the secondary school was the only door through which one could pass to reach the university, it will readily be perceived that an awakened interest in the higher education had a stimulating effect upon the prosperity of the high school. This new interest dates from 1885, although for a few years a change was scarcely perceptible. The seed was sown by the adoption of the accrediting system, and the inauguration of courses of university extension lectures a few years later, rendered it fruitful. Beneficial results were seen not only in the increased number and efficiency of public high schools, but in a general awakening and improvement of private secondary schools and seminaries. They found it necessary to fall into line in order to hold their pupils, and as they did so they enjoyed a generous share of the prosperity which befell the public high schools.

At a meeting of the National Educational Association held in 1892 a resolution was adopted which directed particular attention to secondary education throughout the whole country, and California shared equally with her sister States in this new awakening. This resolution was particularly directed toward an investigation of the requirements for college entrance and toward the possibilities of making them more uniform. As a result of this resolution ten of the most prominent educators in the United States were appointed a committee to make a careful study of the question and report at a future meeting of the Association.

This committee entered upon the work with commendable zeal; subcommittees were appointed to investigate and report to the general committee on particular subjects; in fact, the entire scheme of education previous to entrance to college was reviewed and reported upon. The friends of elementary education became deeply interested in the labors of the committees, because they saw that their conclusions might have an important bearing upon the scope of their work.

So deeply interested did the friends of education throughout the whole country become that at a subsequent meeting of the National Educational Association another committee, known as the committee of fifteen, was appointed to continue the investigation already commenced. This committee enlisted in its labors a large number of educational experts, whose duty it was to make a careful and detailed study of those subjects which pertain to their special lines of work. The different reports were submitted and discussed and finally published in convenient form for general distribution. Both State associations of teachers and county institutes made these reports a basis for their deliberations and thus the entire educational field was exploited, with the important result that the scope of the high school was fixed and a general understanding reached as to what the term secondary education really implied. This alone would have been a sufficient recompense for the labors of the committees, but practically it was a small portion only of the good which followed. A new interest was taken in schools, particularly in the subjects to be taught and in the manner of their presentation. All this coming as it did, just when California was re-



joining in an educational renaissance, gave a new impetus to the movement inaugurated by the accredited system and the university extension lectures.

Reference should be made to a clause in the new Constitution which guaranteed the admission of women to all the collegiate departments of the State University. Advantage was not taken of this provision immediately, but when the full meaning of what it implied and the means for preparation were multiplied, it was eagerly accepted as both a wise and just recognition of the claims of women to a share in the benefits which a State institution afforded. This, it will be readily seen, gave an additional impulse to the cause of secondary education and rendered the multiplication of high schools necessary. The reaction of this movement upon the high schools themselves was particularly beneficial, in that young women, by the assistance of a thorough pedagogical department in the University, became equipped to render valuable service in the high schools.

The following table shows the increase in public high schools from 1885 to 1903:

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. Accredited.		
		Public.	Private.	Total.
1885.....	12	3	0	3
1890.....	24	11	2	13
1895.....	98	43	14	57
1900.....	120	87	23	110
1902.....	139	93	22	115
1903.....	143	99	19	118

In 1902 the number of high school teachers was 606, and the total high school enrollment was 14,459 pupils. To instruct this number \$1,007,646.30 had to be raised by the several communities in which the high schools were located. In addition to this remarkable increase in the number of public high schools, private secondary schools and seminaries enjoyed a corresponding share of the general prosperity. The number of those accredited rose from one in 1888 to twenty-two in 1902. But these figures only partially represent the remarkable impetus given to the cause of secondary education during this golden period. There were large numbers of students proper, some young, some in middle life, and others still who had passed the fifty-mile stone, who were enrolled as members of the University Extension Lecture Courses, and by a regular attendance, supplemented by home study, obtained a fair insight into their respective subjects.

During all this period of prosperity there still lingered a feeling among the friends of secondary education that the high schools did not occupy that position in the State system of schools which its importance demanded. It was not forgotten that State funds were used to support elementary schools and the university, but the connecting link, the high school, was left to be provided for by local taxation, which was, to say the least, an uncertain quantity. If there was a loud cry for retrenchment, the high school fund was usually the one to be re-

duced to the lowest possible limit. It could not be expected, under these circumstances, that a persistent effort would not be made to place the high school where it could be a recipient of State bounty. After much discussion by the school people of the State, the Legislature of 1901 passed a resolution by which a proposed amendment to the Constitution might be submitted to the electors of the State for approval or rejection. This proposed amendment consisted of an addition to Article IX, Section 6, and read as follows: "But the Legislature may authorize and cause to be levied a special State school tax for the support of high schools and technical schools, or either of such schools, included in the public school system, and all revenue derived from such special tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of the schools for which such special tax shall be levied."

This amendment was approved by a vote of the people, and thus became a part of the Constitution. The long-sought-for condition thus became a possibility, and it only needed the proper legislative action to make it a reality. The Legislature of 1903 amended the school law by the passage of an Act providing for State support of high schools, whose salient features are, that until 1906 an ad valorem tax of one and one half per cent on the taxable property of the State shall be levied for the support of regularly established high schools, and after 1906 the State Controller shall estimate the amount necessary to support the high schools of the State and shall allow fifteen dollars per pupil in average daily attendance; one third to go to high schools, irrespective of the number of pupils, and two thirds appropriated on average daily attendance.

Sufficient time has not elapsed since this legislative act became operative to determine whether the plan therein fixed upon is the best that could be devised. It has received considerable adverse criticism by devoted friends of secondary education. All rejoice in the fact, however, that the high school is a recognized part of the State system of schools, and can constitutionally receive State funds for its support.

The intimate relations which necessarily existed between the State University and the high schools in consequence of the influences already recounted, had the effect of definitely fixing the status of the high school in California. Primary education closes with a fair knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar and the use of the English language, history of the United States, the elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, vocal music and drawing. The high school takes up a new line of studies, each of which is limited by University entrance requirements. According to a recent University register, subjects are specified in which accrediting may be given. \* \* \* The smaller high schools are not able to take up so varied and extensive a range of subjects as this, but in order to rank as high schools they must, at least, prepare their pupils in all the subjects necessary for entrance to one of the colleges. The larger high schools, by virtue of their number, both of pupils and teachers, are enabled to offer for accrediting the entire list of subjects submitted by the University, by a system of electives, which would be impracticable in a small school.

It will be readily gathered from the above that the State University exercises a predominating influence over the high schools, both in their courses of study and largely in the method in which the several sub-

jects are presented. It is quite natural that this condition should cause a certain amount of adverse criticism. We are told that the high schools should stand by themselves; should be free to choose that course of study and the time to be devoted to each subject which the patrons of each school preferred; that the industrial conditions of the State are so varied that high school uniformity must work against the best interests of many localities; that the pupils of high schools located in fruit-growing districts should be taught how to plant and care for trees, and how to destroy fruit pests; in short, the school should be made practical. Other critics affirm that preparation for college or university is not the best preparation for the duties of life; that there should be a differentiation of subjects into practical and culture studies. Discussions on these and kindred topics have occupied the public press and have been fruitful sources for papers read at teachers' conventions. Several of the most prominent writers for our educational journals have presented arguments both pro and con, so that high school men in California are quite familiar with what has been said upon this important subject.

But in spite of all that has been said and written, the work of centralization moves steadily on. The University decides what the work of the high school shall be and through the high school exerts an influence upon primary education. To enter upon a discussion as to whether this is the wisest arrangement or not is not pertinent to the purpose of this paper. I simply refer to this question as having had its influence upon the development of secondary education in this State, and also as being an unsettled question.

The development of secondary education in California was substantially along the same lines as those pursued in the older States. The courses of study and the methods of teaching did not differ materially from those adopted by the high schools of Massachusetts or Michigan, still it may be interesting to note particularly the changes which occurred in the presentation of some of the subjects. In the earlier days the courses of study embraced mathematics, (algebra and geometry), the ancient and modern languages, science, and English literature.

Probably the fewest changes in methods of presentation by the teacher have been made in the languages, both ancient and modern. There has been a decided improvement in text-books, but nothing can take the place of that accurate memorizing so absolutely necessary in gaining the rudiments of a foreign language. The teacher of mathematics, however, has materially improved upon the methods pursued by his predecessors. The principal advantage to be gained by the prosecution of this study is the unfolding of the reasoning faculties, and if it is made largely a memoriter exercise, as it was in the olden time, the greatest good is not realized. This remark applies particularly to the study of theorems in geometry. Teachers of mathematics in California high schools, at the present time, give particular attention to original demonstrations. A single step in reasoning at first gives strength and encouragement for others which follow, so that in time the pupil becomes able to give a complete original demonstration for a geometrical theorem. By this training, as he meets with the difficult



problems which arise in his life work he is enabled to fortify his judgments by realizing that they were reached by rational processes.

In none of the high school studies have greater changes taken place in methods than in the entire range of the natural sciences. Up to the present time there have been three stages of development. At first the science was learned exclusively from a book. It is true there were some illustrations of experiments to aid the comprehension of the pupil, but the experiments themselves were few and far between. Whatever knowledge the pupil obtained was at the expense of the power of the imagination, hence this may be called the imagination-developing period. This, however, gave way in time to a decided improvement in science teaching, for the pupil, instead of studying illustrations, was required to observe carefully what the teacher did when he mixed the chemicals and manipulated the air-pump and the electrical machine. This was the observation period. From seeing the teacher perform the experiments to the next step, in which the pupils themselves made the experiments and took down in their notebooks whatever changes they observed, was a natural transition, and it brings us to the experiment-making period. This change involved a complete revolution in the equipment for science teaching in the high schools, for there must be a complete laboratory sufficiently extensive to accommodate all the pupils of the school. The chemical laboratory must be provided with reagents, tables, sinks, running water, gas, and numberless other conveniences which would be required for performing the experiments in a course in chemistry sufficiently comprehensive for entrance to the university. Another laboratory equally elaborate, but entirely different in the apparatus used, must be provided for students in physics, and still another with its microscopes for classes in biology. The adoption of the laboratory methods in California for teaching the natural sciences was largely due to the influence of the university. The change involved a large expense, but the advantages it possesses over the old methods are so apparent that fairly well-equipped laboratories are found in nearly all the high schools of the State.

The fourth subject embraced in the high school curriculum was formerly denominated English literature, but in university and high school schedules of the present day it is known by the comprehensive term of English. It is within the memory of many who may read this paper that during their preparatory course for college they studied English literature, at least that was the name given to the subject, but in reality they gave little or no attention to literature *per se*, but to the biographies of authors, together with the titles of their works. In 1876 the Oakland High School inaugurated a change whereby the productions of standard authors should be studied rather than their biographies. "The Lady of the Lake" and the "Merchant of Venice" were objects of discussion, instead of the lives of Sir Walter Scott and Shakespeare. To the best of my knowledge this was the beginning of a movement which in a few years produced a complete revolution in the study of English literature, not only in California, but throughout the whole country. Henceforth the study was scheduled as English by high schools and universities.

About this time a new professor came to the University of California as head of the department of English Literature, who by his labors

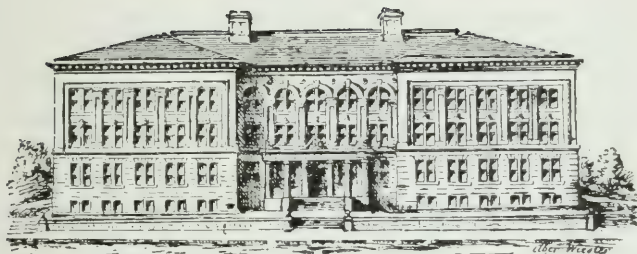


with his own classes and by calling together principals and teachers of high schools for discussion, the new movement was not only approved, but in a brief time it was adopted by most of the high schools of the State. At the present time English occupies a prominent position in the course of study of all secondary schools. This change is also largely responsible for the elimination of formal rhetoric from secondary schools. Attempting to understand the principles of the style of a given literary production without a comprehensive view of several authors' works is on a par with gaining a knowledge of the currents of the ocean by studying a bucket of water.

In view of the changes effected in the methods of teaching in the secondary schools of the State during the last quarter of a century and in the additional fact that the schools are taught by a body of teachers unsurpassed for intelligence and for devotion to their profession, California is ready to have her secondary schools compared with those of any State in the Union. The discouragements and adversities of early years did not dishearten the friends of secondary education in the cause to which they were so thoroughly devoted, but, rather, they were fired with a renewed zeal, confident that in time their efforts would be rewarded. They fully realized also that constant change is both a condition and evidence of life; that without change there must come stagnation and death. They also recognize the fact that the solution of past problems only reveals new ones for the future. Perfection is still a dream unfulfilled.

In the general strife to make each of the divisions of the State system of schools complete there is danger in giving too much attention to the perfection of the grade and too little to the interests of those for whom the grades are organized. As at present constituted the elementary schools require eight years (four years for the primary and four years for the grammar department), the high schools four years, the university four years, and the professional school four years, so that, if a pupil enters the primary school at the age of six, the legal school age in California, and continues in regular course through the succeeding departments, he will have reached the age of twenty-six years before he is ready to begin his professional work. This time may be reduced one year for those who expect to engage in medical practice by taking a prescribed course in the university. All will agree that there must be something radically wrong in a system which requires so many of the best years of one's life to get ready. This problem is too important to be thrust aside; it touches life on too many sides; besides the educational phase, there is the commercial, and, more than all others combined, the social aspect; for any influence that has a tendency to loosen the bonds which hold society together in organized families should receive the strongest disapprobation. There must be an earlier differentiation of studies, the work of the student must be more intensive, he must sooner decide his life work and expend his efforts directly toward that goal. It may be said that such a course will make him narrow-minded, but this objection will have little weight at the present day, when one's general reading covers broad grounds. President Harper says: "The high school is no longer a school preparatory for college. In its most fully developed form it covers at least one half the ground of the college fifty years

ago. It is a real college; at all events, it provides the earlier part of a college course." But will the college grant diplomas in two years to those students who have taken a full four-year course in the high school? Or will the high school reduce its requirements so that one or two years may be saved? These are vital questions for both colleges and high schools. The character of the future high school as well as the scope of secondary education are problems requiring a wider experience for their solution than we now possess.



MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM OF TRAINING ELEMENTARY TEACHERS.

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California possesses five normal schools. Named in the order of their establishment, they are the State Normal Schools at San José, Los Angeles, Chico, San Diego, and San Francisco. These five schools represent a system which presents at once two unique and, in the light of the State's educational needs, effective features—unity and individuality. It will be necessary, therefore, to consider them both collectively and individually. The local autonomy which the law has permitted and the conservative standards which the law has required, combined with the widely different local conditions which have surrounded each school, made these schools first markedly individual. More recently they have begun to represent a better unity, by becoming more coöperative and more conscious of common issues and interests. We turn first, therefore, to their individual histories.

*San José State Normal.*—In point of fact, the first normal school work undertaken in the State was initiated by San Francisco and under the leadership of such men as George W. Minns, principal; John Swett, Ellis H. Holmes, and Thomas S. Myrick. They conducted a city normal school, which met weekly; at first on Saturday, then Monday evenings. All the city teachers were required to attend. The school was established in 1857 and ran until 1862. Another similar school was established in 1872, under the principalship of John Swett; it lasted two years.

It was undoubtedly these early efforts which contributed to the agitation in behalf of a State normal school, resulting in its establishment in May, 1862, and in an appropriation of \$3,000 for five months' support.

The school first opened on Powell street, in San Francisco, with six pupils, this number being increased to thirty-one before the end of the first term. In order to keep the school in touch with the entire State, the attendance, though limited to sixty, was distributed so as to give every county the right to at least one representative. From the first the pledge to teach in the State was exacted of all free students.

five dollars per month being charged all others. From the first also the idea of practical training was enforced by the establishment of a training school in October, 1862, but three months after the opening of the school in July of the same year. In the highest division students were required to conduct classes in the presence of an examining committee. The first examining committee was made up of such educational notables as S. I. C. Swezey, John Swett, and George Tait. Later, June 14, 1871, the school was removed to San José. "The second period of growth and expansion commenced with the principalship of Charles H. Allen," who gathered around him a strong corps of teachers, men and women of fine personality and in thorough sympathy with normal school work. Among those worthy of special mention here were: Mary J. Titus, Cornelia Walker, Lucy M. Washburn, J. H. Braly, Helen S. Wright, Ira More, Mary Wilson, Mary E. B. Norton, Lizzie P. Sargent, C. W. Childs, George R. Kleeberger, A. H. Randall, and "the magnetic Henry B. Norton." The course, in opening at San Francisco, was of one year. In 1870 it was changed to two years.

A new building soon made possible larger numbers of students and the abolishment of competitive examinations for entrance by county boards. In 1874-75 there were three hundred students. The training school was made a tuition school, and soon became self-sustaining. In 1876-77 the course was extended to three years, though after the completion of two years students were still granted an elementary diploma, in force a second grade certificate. In 1880 this diploma was discontinued. In 1896 the course for all State normal schools was lengthened to four years.

On February 10, 1880, the San José building was destroyed by fire, a part of the library and furniture only being saved. A new building was at once erected at a cost of \$149,000, and in 1891-92 the State supplied a special training school building at a cost of \$47,500.

This school first introduced manual training into its course. It was at first elective; later it became a required subject, and so remained down to 1902, when it became elective again. In 1888 the school year was divided into three terms, and the three normal schools of the State (the schools at Los Angeles and Chico having been established) were placed under a uniform curriculum; and some element of uniformity has remained in the system down to the present time. In 1894 this school, with the two others, returned to the two-semester plan of dividing the year. At one time the attempt was made to institute a one years' post-graduate course, but it failed of development, owing to the fact that no effective credential accompanied its completion. The idea, however, may be regarded as the precursor of the four-year course which came for all the schools in 1896.

This school, the pioneer in State normal school development on this Coast, has been under the direction of the following principals: Ahira Holmes, George W. Minns, George Tait, William T. Lucky, H. P. Carlton, Charles H. Allen, C. W. Childs, A. H. Randall, James McNaughton, and Morris Elmer Dailey, the incumbent.

Under President Dailey the school has taken certain decisive steps (which we shall discuss later in a general way), viz.: (1) In the face of considerable local adverse criticism, the school not only advanced in 1901 to a high school basis, that is, admitted only those who have com-



pleted an accredited high school course or its equivalent, but it has also demonstrated its ability to maintain its work on such a basis. This year not less than four hundred students will have been enrolled who are graduates of high schools or have equivalent training. (2) It has instituted with marked success a summer vacation term for both teachers of experience and students; the attendance at its first summer term was 175. (3) Finally, the entire faculty has been brought to a more or less direct supervision of the training school, so that this work expresses the training ideas of the entire body, and the amount of practice teaching has been increased from one-half to one year.

In 1899-1900 the total attendance for the year had reached 768, and 31 teachers were employed. Since that time there has been a gradual falling off, owing to the exclusive high school basis, the present course covering but two years.

*Los Angeles State Normal.*—Much that has been said, historically, of the State Normal School at San José is also true of the four other normal schools of the State. This holds especially for that at Los Angeles, which ranks second in order of institution.

For some years the question of an additional State normal school had been agitated before final provision was made by the Legislature in 1881. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for construction and furnishings, and the school was located upon a hill commanding a beautiful view of the city. The building was completed in the summer of 1882, and the school was organized on August 29th of that year under the principalship of Charles H. Allen, who was also head of the San José school, the Los Angeles school being at first regarded as a branch. There were three members in the first faculty: C. J. Flatt, Miss Emma L. Hawks, and J. W. Redway. As vice-principal, Mr. Flatt had immediate charge of administration the first year. The school opened with 61 normal pupils. A training school was organized from the first, and numbered 126 pupils before the end of the first term.

The second year opened with Ira More as principal. Mr. More was a man of decisive character and high aims in life. His advent in the State Normal School at Los Angeles was especially fortunate, as he had been connected with normal school work for many years in Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, and California. In the years immediately following there was a decided increase in the number and strength of the faculty and in the size of the student body.

In 1890 a new feature in normal school work in this State, if not in the country, was introduced by the erection and furnishing of a gymnasium. From this time physical culture became a peculiarly strong feature of this school.

In 1893 Edward T. Pierce was chosen to succeed Ira More as principal, the latter having voluntarily retired. Mr. Pierce came to his work with four years' service in the normal field, as organizer and principal of the State Normal School at Chico, and several years' experience as a practical school man. Among the closing official efforts of Mr. More as principal had been the appeal to the Legislature for an additional building. Seventy-five thousand dollars had been appropriated for this purpose and the labor of directing the expenditure fell upon Mr. Pierce. A year later the school moved into its additional

quarters. Good science laboratories and manual-training equipment were among the new features. Still more recently (1901-03) further appropriations have rendered possible larger and superior quarters for the training school, for manual training and domestic science, and the beautifying and relatively elaborate furnishings of both buildings and grounds, until the school presents, interiorly, the most commodious, attractive, and tasteful quarters of any normal school in the State.

In 1894-95 the development of this school was marked by the establishment of a department of pedagogy and psychology, so organized as to be one with the supervision and conduct of the training school. The first incumbent in this coördinative position was F. B. Dresslar, who had just received his doctor's degree at Clark University. The second was Charles C. Van Liew, who was called from the State Normal University, at Normal, Illinois. The former entered the Department of Education at the University of California after three years' service; the latter became President of the State Normal School at Chico, after two years' service.

The State Normal School at Los Angeles was the first to institute liberally the State training of kindergartners. The Department of Kindergarten Training was inaugurated in 1897 under the direction of Miss Florence Lawson, of the Chicago Kindergarten College. Its graduates have gone chiefly into the public school kindergarten work of the State.

Men and women of strength and high training have been constantly sought for leadership in the different departments of the school. Among the many who might be mentioned are B. M. Davis, in biological science; Isabel Pierce, Emma Breck, Agnes Crary, and Josephine Seamans, in English; Harriet Dunn and Agnes Eliot, in history; Ada Laughlin, in art; James T. Chamberlain, in geography; Sarah J. Jacobs, in physical culture; and Charles Hutton and Melville Dozier, in mathematics. These are but a few of a faculty which has always possessed an unusual number of strong and inspiring teachers.

The training school of this institution is nominally one of the city schools of Los Angeles, its teachers being paid the regular city salaries. In addition to this they also receive a salary from the State. This arrangement has, especially under the principalship of Mrs. Frances Byram, proved a very successful one for many years. A sufficient amount of inner freedom has been attainable, despite the nominal connection with the larger city system. The institution as a whole, aims at close connection with its training school work, either through occasional supervision or regular conferences.

From a school of 3 teachers and 61 students at the opening in 1882, it has become one of 26 teachers and 462 (total enrollment) students in 1902. For some years past the enrollment of new students has been made up preponderantly of high school graduates.

In brief, the policy of the present administration has been to maintain thoroughly trained and effective leadership in each department, to incorporate into the life of the school as a whole all those phases of modern education which unquestionably reflect the spirit of the times, and to maintain high standards of entrance, scholarship, and graduation.

*Chico State Normal.*—The State Normal School at Chico was established by Act of Legislature in 1887. Before the location was decided upon, a committee was sent north to visit the various places competing for the school. Marysville, Red Bluff, and Chico were regarded as the three most desirable spots for its location. Chico was most centrally located for the northern section of the State, and it seemed to possess the most attractive and healthful surroundings. These advantages, combined with the gifts of its citizens, secured the location of the school at Chico.

General John Bidwell, one of California's ablest and most sterling pioneers, gave the State eight acres of his best land immediately adjoining the city of Chico for the site, and the citizens gave \$10,000 to be applied to the building fund.

The first board of trustees was composed of Governor R. W. Waterman, Superintendent of Public Instruction Ira G. Hoitt, John Bidwell, F. C. Lusk (president), T. P. Hendricks, A. H. Crew, and L. H. McIntosh. Two of these men have been identified with almost the entire history of the school. The one is John Bidwell, whose interested support of the school, combined with that of his wife, Annie K., endured long after he retired from the board. F. C. Lusk has served on the board nearly thirteen years, and is at present chairman, and has brought to its work stability and legal sagacity.

Although the building had not been completed, it was sufficiently advanced by September, 1889, to permit the opening of the school. The board had already selected as principal Edward T. Pierce, at that time superintendent of schools at Pasadena, California. Other members of the first faculty were M. L. Seymour, natural science; Carlton M. Ritter, mathematics; Emily Rice, preceptress and instructor in English; and E. A. Garliehs, music. Eighty students enrolled at the opening of the school. The course required at that time but three years. Two classes were organized, which began the work, respectively, of the junior and middle years. Before the end of the first year 110 students had been enrolled.

The second year the faculty was increased to nine members, and courses in drawing, physical geography, and history were added. A training school was also established and was for a time under the supervision of Washington Wilson. In 1889 the Legislature appropriated \$25,000 to finish the building (making a total, both by subscription and appropriation, of \$130,000 for original construction), and a liberal sum was allowed for the equipment of a library, science department, and museum.

The institution has grown steadily in size and efficiency and has had a marked effect upon the educational tone of northern California, where its graduates are chiefly found in service. In 1898 was established its department for the training of kindergartners, under the management of Mrs. Clara M. McQuade.

At present the institution has in prospect an addition to its building which will provide a modern gymnasium, new and superior laboratories in physical science, and additional room in its assembly hall.

Owing to the fact that the State Normal School at Chico is situated in a section of the State not strongly nor liberally supplied with high



schools, it has been forced to offer a curriculum particularly efficient on the academic side. At present its work is organized in eight departments, as follows: (1) Psychology, Pedagogy, and History and Philosophy of Education, including kindergarten; (2) English, including Literature; (3) Mathematics; (4) Physical Science; (5) Biological Science; (6) History and Political Science; (7) Art and Handicraft; (8) Music.

During the fourteen years of its activity the size of the faculty has increased from 5 to 21, and the number of students (total enrollment) from 110 to 377, the enrollment for 1899-1900. The institution has had four presidents: Edward T. Pierce, four years; Robert F. Pen-  
nell, four years; Carlton M. Ritter, two years; Charles C. Van Liew, incumbent, five years.

The training school of this institution has always been a private tuition school. Its present enrollment ranges from 250 to 275. It is, in fact, under the direction of the faculty, which prescribes the course of study and the methods of instruction, and to some extent supervises the practice teaching. The immediate execution of the work is in the hands of a supervisor of training and four assistant training teachers.

*San Diego State Normal.*—The Act creating the State Normal School at San Diego and appropriating \$50,000 for building and maintenance was approved March 13, 1897. The first board of trustees, W. R. Guy chairman, accepted the offer of the College Hill Land Association, of San Diego, of sixteen and one-half acres on what were known as University Heights, overlooking the Bay of San Diego. The plans finally adopted by this board for the building, a part of which was erected at once (the rest being at present in process of completion), were such as will render this institution externally the most artistic and attractive in the State. "The predominant principle in the architecture is Corinthian Greek, modified by the Oriental dome," and the building as a whole, with its large central portion and east and west wings, is in imitation of the Art Building of the World's Fair, Chicago. The building, since it is most modern, is also the best in point of sanitation.

The first president of the school and the incumbent is Samuel T. Black, who at the time of his selection was State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a school man of wide practical experience. His faculty—nine in number—was from the start a strong one, composed almost entirely of university graduates who were also people of experience. The school opened with an enrollment of 91 students, which became a total enrollment of 135 before the end of the year.

In many respects the school is one of the most fortunate in the State in point of location. Though San Diego is in the extreme southern border of the State, its climate is most equable, its people average high in culture, and its proximity to the ocean and the beautiful Bay of San Diego adds to its charm and beauty. One of the athletic features of the school for both men and women is boating in an eight-oared barge on the bay.

The training school, consisting of the nine grades of the California elementary school system, has enrolled on the average a little over one hundred pupils. The practice teaching in the school and its devel-



opment are significant, as they are indicative of the general trend in the State and of a general awakening to the prime significance of training school work. The renaissance of this phase of normal school work has been felt since the establishment of this school, and was, therefore, early reflected in its growth. During its first two years of development, the school had no means of practice for its candidates for graduation other than could be furnished by the distant city schools. Its training school was created in 1900-01. The time originally required in this work was 250 hours; this has been increased to 300 hours for seniors, plus 100 hours preliminary teaching in the second or third years.

*San Francisco State Normal.*—The State Normal School at San Francisco was established by Act of Legislature, March 22, 1899. At the time of the organization of this school there seemed to be a large supply of teachers in the State. This fact, together with the small appropriation of \$10,000 per year for support, helped to determine the policy of the new school. The board chose Dr. Frederic Burk for its president. Mr. Burk had received his broad training at the University of California and at Leland Stanford Junior University, in newspaper service in San Francisco, in public school work in the State, especially as superintendent at Santa Rosa and Santa Barbara, and had, but one year previous to his election to his present position, achieved the degree of Doctor of Philosophy after two years' work at Clark University. Mr. Burk at once saw in the above conditions opportunity to emphasize the training of teachers on higher standards of admission and to superior efficiency. A resolution of the Joint Board of California Normal Schools, July, 1899, immediately after the organization of the San Francisco board, made it possible for this school to organize upon a purely high school basis, and to receive only graduates of accredited high schools. The requirements of admission, therefore, were from the start the same as the requirements for admission to the State University. "Thus the San Francisco Normal School stands for a sharp distinction between general or academic scholarship and the technical or professional training special to teachers. No courses whatever are given in purely academic studies, and the school centers its energies exclusively upon the professional training, in which term are included studies in the grouping and adaptation of the material of the various subjects to the special uses of the class-room."

\* \* \* \* \*

The work of the school is built about the idea that efficiency in teaching involves three essentials: (1) A teaching personality; (2) General culture and scholarship; (3) Ability in the teaching arts. As already indicated, this school looks to other general culture schools, *i. e.*, elementary and high schools, for the accomplishment of the work indicated under (2). Teaching personality, a somewhat which can not be taught, is secured in this school, as a matter of prime duty, by *rigid selection*. "Twenty per cent of the students who enter the normal school later drop out by reason of these judgments of unsuitable personality." Yet this consummation has been brought about without formal dismissal of any student, because such a measure has not yet proved necessary.

For the rest the San Francisco Normal School limits itself to thorough preparation in the details of class teaching. This work is undertaken with the ideas that skill in teaching is a matter of habit and the product of practice, that time is needed to this end, that the entire course of two years should be this time, that theory as to methods and aims is quite distinct from habit and practice and that the two are not interchangeable. Accordingly the force of the entire school is thrown on the work in the training school, which is organized under a principal and a corps of supervisors who constitute the body of the faculty. The work is rendered purposeful and increasingly effective by a conference system. Technical and theoretical knowledge along the lines of psychology, pedagogy, and history of education is reduced to from three to five hours per week for two years, and is made to bear as directly as possible upon practical school problems. The special method work is carried on in the system of supervisor conferences already alluded to.

The school is located at present in an old and condemned building, belonging to San Francisco's school buildings, on Powell street, near Clay. No legislative appropriation has as yet provided for permanent quarters. This school is, therefore, in comparison with the others, very poorly housed and furnished. On the other hand, the recognition of its work has been worthy and substantial. Not the least satisfactory of its results is the series of bulletins (at present six) which have been prepared by different members of the faculty, and are published and sold at a nominal price to cover cost and mailing. These set forth the researches and, better still, experiences of the school in special method lines.

Such is, in brief, the history of the individual schools. There remains to the present task some discussion of the schools collectively as regards (a) the work accomplished, (b) phases of organization and administration under the present laws, including the present course of study, (c) pending issues and problems.

*The Work Done.*—Taken together, the work of the five State Normal Schools of California represents a sum total, at present writing (February 1, 1904), of ninety-two and a half years devoted by the State to the work of training its teachers. In the forty-two and a half years since the opening of the work of the San José institution there have been graduated: San José, 3,271; Los Angeles, 1,506; Chico, 533; San Diego, 127; San Francisco, 95; total, 5,532.

This total has of course been decreased at the usual rate by death, marriage, or change of profession. Yet a very large per cent of the number still remains in service. They represent unquestionably a sterling body of teachers, and constitute, together with the teachers trained at the universities, a highly effective educational force produced by the State itself.

The following statistics will perhaps give some further idea of the work being accomplished from the viewpoint of attendance and expenditure. They are based on the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1902, the latest year for which full returns are available. In 1902 these five schools were employing 107 teachers. They enrolled a total for that year of 1,783 students, about 200 less than the preced-

ing year, owing chiefly to the establishment of higher entrance requirements in two of them. The average daily attendance in 1902 was 1,474. Their training schools enrolled a total for the year of 1,406 children and maintained an average daily attendance of 960. The total expenditures for the maintenance of these schools in 1902 was \$209,140.46, distributed as follows: San José, \$55,999.10; Los Angeles, \$75,696.73; Chico, \$32,657.88; San Diego, \$29,201.02; San Francisco, \$17,585.93. The total appropriations for these schools for 1903-04 and 1904-05 were \$497,400, including \$106,500 for buildings and special improvements. The total valuation of normal school property for 1902 was \$756,102.07. The libraries of these schools contained about 33,616 volumes. (See pages 251-254 for later statistics.—Supt. Pub. Inst.)

It should not be understood, however, that the establishment, development, and maintenance of these five normal schools constitute California's only provision for her supply of trained teachers. As will be shown hereafter, her laws also provide for the accrediting by the State Board of Education of the normal schools of other States which are of equal rank. This opens California to trained Eastern teachers without examination. By this means the State has again added to the number of trained teachers now in service.

This emphasis which it has been the policy of the State to place on a trained teaching service has wrought a rapid revolution in educational efficiency in the State. Counties which once supplied their teachers almost wholly by recruiting through examination from their own grammar school graduates are now seeking trained teachers from abroad and are sending their quotas of representatives to the normal schools. The old frontier system of educational breeding-in had many baneful effects, was hard to break, and in some localities is not yet wholly broken. But it would be difficult to overestimate the influence California's normal schools have had in liberalizing the educational ideas of the State, especially in frontier mountain districts, and in paving the way for the still greater university liberalization. In 1901 it was possible for the State Legislature to pass a law still further restricting certification by examination. Under this law all granting of certificates except of high, *i. e.*, first or grammar grade, has been abolished and examinations have been reduced in number to one a year. But few applicants have applied for examinations in any county, and in some counties not one has appeared at the appointed time. The law may justly be regarded as a decisive concession to the average superiority of the trained over the untrained teachers, other things being equal.

In conclusion, the idea and practice of a *trained* teaching service were early injected into the educational system of California. Their influence has continued in force and development until it can be fairly claimed to be the dominant element in shaping public school practice in the State. Whenever a young State provides as liberally as California has done for the training of its own elementary teachers, supported its own work by giving such teachers the preference under its laws and made its field more readily accessible to trained teachers from other States than to others, it is going to do just what California has



done, advance its educational interests to keep pace with the best in the country at large.

*Features of Organization and Administration.*—As has been already noted, the organization of the California normal schools presents two distinct ideas: local autonomy for each school, and a limited joint administration.

The governing board of each school is composed of the Governor of the State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. These five appointees hold office for four years. Their terms overlap, in that not more than two members retire or receive appointment each year. The secretary of the board has usually been the president of the school, though any member of the board or any one not a member of the board may hold this office.

It lies within the power of the local board to prescribe rules for the government of the school, for the reports of its officers and teachers, and for the visiting of other institutions; to provide for the purchase of necessary supplies and to control all expenditures in behalf of the school; to grant diplomas to students completing the course, upon recommendation of the faculty; to revoke diplomas for cause (drunkenness, immorality, dishonesty), and to elect a president of the school. (Formerly the latter was elected by the Joint Board.) The faculty is elected by the board upon nomination by the president, in whose hands solely lie the power and right of selection. After two years' honorable service members of the faculty may be elected for four years.

The board is required to report its transactions to the Governor of the State annually, including the annual report of the president of the school; to keep open records of all transactions; to meet regularly at least twice a year. In attending meetings, members are allowed mileage and hotel expenses.

Three features commend themselves particularly in the above citations. First, the presence of the Governor and State Superintendent of Public Instruction on every local board insures some cognizance on the part of the central authorities of the State of the affairs and conduct of each institution. Second, it is possible for the local boards, made up as they are of men of business and affairs, to enter into the life, interest, and needs of their several widely separated institutions far more intimately and intelligently than could a single board of regents in a State of so vast territorial extent. Experience is showing that intelligent direction of such institutions can be secured wherever the governing board is given opportunity to study at first hand the school it seeks to administer. It has been the policy of Governor Pardee to secure on the part of these boards some more intimate touch with the real issues which confront the schools which they operate. The local board feature is peculiarly adaptable to California, which still often presents in its different sections widely varying cultural as well as industrial conditions and ideals.

Uniformity in the system is secured through the Joint Board. This board is made up of the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State, the presidents of the normal schools, the chairmen of each local board, and two other members selected by the local



boards to represent them. It meets annually at one of the normal schools, the Governor being ex-officio chairman. This board must prescribe and enforce a uniform series of text-books, a uniform course of study, a time and standard for graduation, and a uniform standard of admission and of transfer of pupils. It may sit as a board of arbitration in the adjustment of matters pertaining to any State normal school, and pass regulations affecting the well-being of all such schools. The members receive mileage while in attendance at meetings. The State Superintendent is secretary of the Joint Board.

It will appear at once that it is the function of this board to offer the needful balance to the various local boards. Whatever the needs and interests of the schools, locally or of the sections, may be, there are still certain fundamental ideas which must characterize the system as a whole. Were it not so, no definite or uniform policy relative to the training of teachers or the standards of its teaching force could be pursued by the State at large. The problem of this Joint Board, therefore, is so to regulate the system as to secure uniformity of aim and result without unwisely infringing upon the needful local autonomy of each school. That this has been successfully accomplished will appear below in the statement of the way each school shapes its own work. In no regard has the freedom been left to the individual schools more fittingly than in preserving to each its educational touch with its sections of the State. The life and influence of such a school are vitally dependent upon the character of the schools from which it draws its students. The preservation of any vital contact already attained between the other schools of the State and its normals has, therefore, been a wise policy.

One difficulty with the Joint Board has been its inability at times to find serious occupation, when once its general policy was established. It is not altogether advisable to maintain a large board which has no more vital purpose in convening than the formal establishment of a few regulations, the adoption of a few texts, and the enjoyment of a gratuitous trip. The present Governor of the State, George C. Pardee, realized this difficulty. At the last meeting in April he brought about a decisive renewal of the official conscience of the board, secured a general interest in the most vital modern problems of training teachers, and set a number of committees about the preparation of reports upon the new issues. This movement, kept up, must react beneficially upon both the administration and the instruction of the schools.

Another difficulty for which nothing has been done because it has not yet received sufficient recognition lies in the fact that the personnel of the board may change greatly from year to year. This status will greatly impede good committee work, at least in the line of investigation and reports.

No acts of the Joint Board prior to July 12, 1899, now seriously affect the normal school policy of the State. We shall, therefore, consider organization only as it has been shaped in the last five years. At that time the State Normal School at San Francisco had just been created, and \$10,000 per year appropriated for its support. This meager appropriation for support was the incident which set on foot the present movement for advance in normal school standards. The San Francisco contingent came to the special meeting of the Joint

Board, July 12, 1899, determined to secure a ruling which would enable them to operate their school on a safe yet high standard. A compromise was necessary. It was effected in the following requirements (of sufficient interest to be quoted in full), which became at once a basis for the work of all schools and which are still in effect, having been reaffirmed on April 10, 1903:

1. The course of study shall cover a period of four years; provided, that the State normal schools shall accept as equivalent of the first and second years of this course, (a) graduation from any of the schools accredited by the University of California on the same basis as would govern admission to the University, or (b) a proficiency shown by examination to be the equivalent of the courses pursued in these accredited schools; and provided further, that State normal schools which may have suitable and sufficient accommodations for no pupils, other than those who offer the equivalents above stated, may omit the instruction of the first and second years of this course of study until such accommodations are provided.

2. The requirements for admission shall be:

(a) Those who furnish satisfactory evidence of having received a thorough grammar school education;

(b) A proficiency shown by examination to be equivalent to that represented by the diploma of graduation from the ninth year; or,

(c) A diploma of graduation from any school accredited by the University of California on the same basis as would govern admission to the University; or,

(d) A proficiency shown by examination to be the equivalent of the courses pursued in accredited schools; or,

(e) A valid teacher's certificate from any county or city and county in the State of California;

Provided, that in the admission of students to any of the State normal schools the classes of applicants described by the clauses lettered "c," "d," and "e," shall have precedence in enrollment, and only after these are fully provided with accommodations shall classes be organized in the first and second years of the course for the classes of applicants represented by the clauses "a" and "b."

3. The course of study, the minimum number of recitation periods in each topic of study being stated, shall be as follows:

(1) For the first and second years: English, 350 periods, including grammar, composition, word analysis, literature, reading, and rhetoric; science, 400 periods, including biology, physics, geography, chemistry, physiology (geology and astronomy elective in place of chemistry), domestic science; mathematics, 400 periods, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and bookkeeping; miscellaneous, 400 periods, including drawing, manual training, penmanship, music, physical culture, history, and civics; provided, that there shall be accepted as the equivalent of this course for the first and second years, (a) graduation from any school accredited by the University of California, when diploma is accompanied by a recommendation from the principal of the school, or (b) proficiency shown by examination to be the equivalent of the courses pursued in these accredited schools.

(2) For the third and fourth years of the course: General psychology, 160 periods; general pedagogy, 150 periods; practice teaching,

250 periods; pedagogy of reading, English, and literature, 250 periods; pedagogy of history, 80 periods; pedagogy of science, 400 periods; pedagogy of mathematics, 100 periods; pedagogy of manual training, 240 periods; pedagogy of music, 160 periods; pedagogy of physical training, 160 periods.

Although the prescribed course of study, it will be observed, creates two distinct divisions of work of two years each, the one so-called academic, and the other strictly professional, each individual school is allowed to work out and arrange its curriculum in its own way, and local initiative and originality in work are preserved. This is an advantage for two chief reasons: it brings a greater variety of experience and originality into the normal school work of the State, by which in the end all profit, and it permits each school to adapt itself freely to the prevailing needs of its own locality and students.

How variously these courses of study work out can be seen by a comparison of the course of study issued by each school for the year 1903-04. Such a comparison will show that Chico and San Diego still deem it necessary and expedient to offer graduates of the ninth grade four-year courses covering a relatively large amount of academic work and at the same time maintaining a high grade of professional work. Both of these schools also offer the two-year course of chiefly professional work for graduates of high schools. Their grounds, in brief, for their present position, are the relatively few strong high schools which can at present feed them, and the beneficent touch which they are maintaining under the present plan with rural and isolated communities. Yet they have felt and responded to the demand of the past five years for higher standards. San Francisco and San José, it will appear, rest solely on the two-year course for graduates of high schools. Their work may justly be regarded, therefore, as exclusively professional. Los Angeles still maintains the four-year course for a few. The great majority of her entering students for the past few years, however, have been graduates of good high schools. The high school basis for these three schools is easily possible, since they are located in those sections of the State where high school development has been best and strongest.

In justice it should be noted, also, that although all these schools have to occupy themselves in a measure with the academic fitness of the student for teaching, such work, even when devoted liberally to positive general culture, as at Chico and San Diego, is still made to rest directly upon fitness for teaching. The study of any subject of general interest from the teacher's point of view can no longer be the same, in a live normal school, as the pursuit of the same subject for merely cultural purposes. Arithmetic, literature, English, science, *e. g.*, may all be made specially significant to the one who is to become a teacher of them. "Thou that teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?" Nor is the teacher's point of view, so far as she goes, any narrower than the purely cultural. Indeed, it comprehends the latter, and adds to it the teacher's interests in the child as affected by culture, as growing under its influence, and in educational and cultural aims in the broadest sense. In a true sense, therefore, all of the work of the California normal schools is making directly for the professional efficiency and breadth of their graduates. In a true sense, no line of



work is either conceived or executed from a cultural point of view alone.

*Pending Issues and Problems.*—The work of the past five years, covering also the period of the activity of the two new schools at San Diego and San Francisco, gives the key to the current problems in normal school work. Without a doubt the great issue to-day is the standard of admission. Should they advance soon to the requirement that all candidates for admission be graduates of accredited high schools on a basis which would admit to the State University, or have equivalent preparation as is the case at present with San Francisco, San José, and practically also Los Angeles? In addition to their two-year courses for such candidates, Chico and San Diego still maintain four-year courses for graduates of the ninth grade. But the question before the State at present is: How is our normal school work being affected by the new standard which has been coming in? The old culture courses of the normal schools kept in view the practical as well as liberal cultural demands of the teacher. The high schools can not do this, for they are dominated still by the classic element as a necessary propaedeutics to university work. Latin may be very essential to this end, but it is hard to justify its dominance of a work which should serve the general cultural interests of a people more than the high schools are doing at the present time. The equipment of many pupils in our high schools with meager Latin which they will never have a chance to study in the university, is cutting them off from many things they have a clear right to, and unfitting them for entrance into anything but the university. The relative value of certain culture for elementary school teachers, is a problem in the training of teachers which can not be overlooked.

The present writer a year ago undertook some investigation of this question among the normal schools of the United States, the results of which may be summed up as follows: The high school graduate does not in all respects represent that general culture and training which many years of normal school experience have shown to be prerequisite for the teacher. It appears that a normal school, by virtue of its professional aspect, is a good place in which to discover how much one knows and how effectively he knows it. These schools find the high school graduates deficient in most of those lines of general information which are to-day the common stock in trade, in the power readily and effectively to use the English language and the principles of arithmetic, in scientific knowledge, in power of independent thought and interpretation. They are stronger on the side of higher mathematics, the formal side of classical studies, and in the power to memorize and get assigned lessons from texts. The comprehensive defect is absence of culture so far as it relates to the realities of life. It is being felt more and more in the State that the high school should not aim primarily to prepare for entrance to the university; that is its incidental function. It should rather make for the many-sided development of the adolescent in the direction of more effective and worthy manhood or womanhood along lines of general culture, with some specialization along the line of special bent. When the high schools are permitted to give greater prominence to real literary and English training, to the social



and natural sciences, to arithmetic, music, and art, and by methods that shall more generally provoke real thought as well as exercise memory, their graduates will be in much better condition to undertake normal school work proper. Normal schools must not be understood to be in the position of making any demands upon the constitution of the high schools; for the latter have already been too much hampered by such purely external considerations as that of preparation for the universities. But the truth remains that when the high school graduates stand closer to the demands of present-day citizenship, character, and mental equipment, it will be possible for the normal school to undertake their professional training far more effectively. Most of the remaining defects in culture will be those arising from the new or more perfect viewpoint which a teacher must always bring to the subject-matter, and from lack of skill in execution; and these defects can best be met in connection with, and under the stimulus of, the teacher's professional problems. Moreover, wherever secondary training in such lines as social and natural sciences, English composition, literature, and mathematics, has dealt with the function of thought as well as that of memory, the student's grasp of method should enable him readily to do what every teacher in practice should be able to do—to supply his own lack of information and to do so accurately.

Another issue now before our normal schools may be said to grow out of the above. The emphasis of professional work, which in some cases has monopolized the time of the two-year course, has entailed also a very great emphasis, especially at San Francisco, of practice work. The relative merits of theoretical pedagogics and practice teaching are not viewed alike by these normal schools. The experience of the future may be expected to have something of practical value in store, for some of these schools place great emphasis on theoretical professional training, *e. g.*, Los Angeles and Chico; others reduce it to a minimum and rely almost solely on the formation of teaching habits in practice work, *e. g.*, San Francisco.

At the last Joint Board meeting, San Diego, April 12-13, 1903, Governor George C. Pardee, chairman, succeeded in bringing new life and interest into its work, by raising a number of issues and securing a new attack upon normal school problems peculiar to this State.

It appears that male attendance in the California normal schools is rapidly falling off. Yet it is eminently desirable that men receive this training and infuse the spirit and life of men into elementary school work. The falling off is due to two chief causes: the revival of industry on this coast which offers a superior financial field for young men of intelligence, and the preference of men for university training, which leads them to seek the university more readily and directly by way of the high schools. It is, therefore, a matter of concern as to how to stimulate male attendance at the normal schools, in order that those young men who ultimately enter the university with a view to more advanced educational work shall have first received the practical training for elementary teachers, the best possible fore-school for supervisory work.

This introduces a new problem, that of the relation of the normal schools to the university in the State system. What recognition should the Latin-less normals receive, if their best graduates ultimately desire

to enter the university? This is a laudable ambition in elementary teachers. Yet at present there is no way by which they can enter upon such work and receive a just equivalent standing for past experience and training, or specialize freely and without reference to certain preliminary but unrelated work they may never have had.

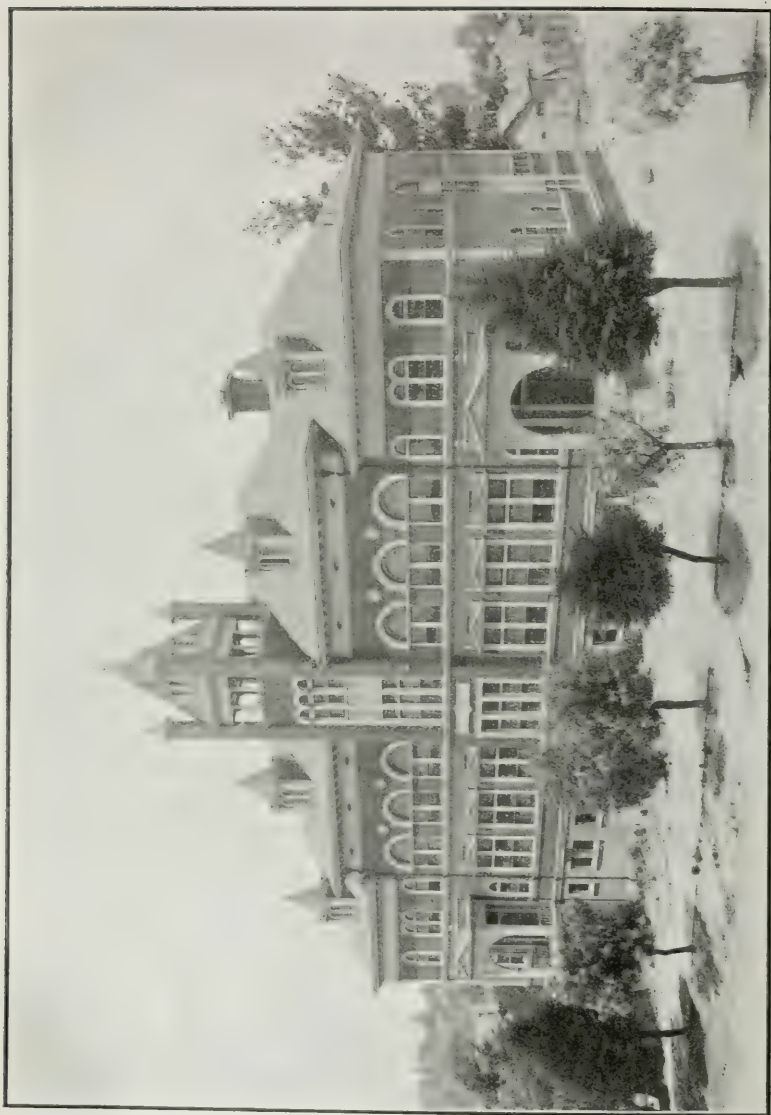
Continuous sessions of the normal schools, especially for the purpose of placing them at the service of teachers in practice, is another problem which the San José school has already taken steps to meet.

Three of California's normals have undertaken to train kindergartners; but recent discussion has called this work in question, owing to the fact that kindergartens, maintained at public expense, have not yet become popular except in a few localities.

Finally, there is evidence that the further protection of the standard of the State for the training of its teachers will be agitated along the line of the German "Probejahr," or year of probation. At present the normal diploma is in effect a life certificate to teach, and there is no effective means of protecting it after the graduation of the candidate. The probation year would be a step in this direction.

Such, then, are the issues now before the normal schools of our State: Whence and under what conditions shall we draw our candidates for the teaching profession? What is the real value of theoretical pedagogical training and what relation does it bear to practice training in teaching habits? In what should the theoretical training consist to be most effective? By what means can male attendance be increased? What should be the standing of the normal-trained teacher on entering the university? Shall continuous, especially summer, sessions be instituted? Shall the normal schools train kindergartners at State expense? Shall the normal diploma be made a permanent basis for certification only after satisfactory evidence has been furnished, under special supervision, of practical success in the teaching service?

(NOTE.—I am indebted to the presidents and faculties of the State normal schools of California for much valuable and helpful information. I have also made use of the reports and catalogues of the various institutions, of the reports of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of the Joint Board minutes, of the bulletins of the San Francisco Normal School, and of the Los Angeles Normal Exponent. Vol. XI, No. 5.—C. C. VAN LIEW.)



GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL, VALLEJO, SOLANO COUNTY.

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STATISTICS  
OF  
PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR  
SCHOOLS.

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# STATISTICS OF PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE No. 1.—CENSUS STATISTICS FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1903,  
AND JUNE 30, 1904.

Number of White Children between Five and Seventeen Years of Age.

Counties.	1903.			1904.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	17,450	17,298	34,748	17,221	17,276	34,497
Alpine	33	44	77	37	41	78
Amador	1,263	1,224	2,487	1,198	1,132	2,330
Butte	2,150	2,150	4,300	2,298	2,292	4,590
Calaveras	1,433	1,308	2,741	1,375	1,236	2,611
Colusa	943	891	1,834	938	880	1,818
Contra Costa	2,412	2,315	4,727	2,500	2,385	4,885
Del Norte	287	325	612	280	328	608
El Dorado	947	878	1,825	939	872	1,811
Fresno	5,376	5,358	10,734	5,743	5,745	11,488
Glenn	603	632	1,235	625	621	1,246
Humboldt	3,667	3,616	7,283	3,724	3,656	7,380
Inyo	375	351	726	358	361	719
Kern	1,990	1,866	3,856	2,095	2,015	4,110
Kings	1,342	1,283	2,625	1,415	1,330	2,745
Lake	726	682	1,408	724	695	1,419
Lassen	476	474	950	464	487	951
Los Angeles	25,527	25,376	50,894	29,764	29,572	59,336
Madera	752	717	1,469	716	707	1,423
Marin	1,865	1,608	3,473	2,182	1,658	3,840
Mariposa	499	493	992	436	430	866
Mendocino	2,566	2,434	5,000	2,505	2,389	4,894
Merced	1,223	1,240	2,463	1,337	1,290	2,627
Modoc	654	643	1,297	651	635	1,286
Mono	169	156	325	151	142	293
Monterey	2,657	2,647	5,304	2,649	2,525	5,174
Napa	1,813	1,736	3,549	1,781	1,650	3,431
Nevada	1,864	1,743	3,607	1,760	1,672	3,432
Orange	3,340	3,002	6,342	3,534	3,250	6,784
Placer	1,636	1,579	3,215	1,572	1,583	3,155
Plumas	435	415	850	378	399	777
Riverside	2,643	2,495	5,138	2,762	2,561	5,323
Sacramento	4,676	4,545	9,221	4,913	4,748	9,661
San Benito	866	829	1,695	844	813	1,657
San Bernardino	4,028	3,940	7,968	4,352	4,315	8,667
San Diego	3,915	3,770	7,685	4,072	3,940	8,012
San Francisco	45,044	43,562	88,606	47,502	46,053	93,555
San Joaquin	3,610	3,800	7,410	3,745	3,878	7,623
San Luis Obispo	2,587	2,441	5,028	2,394	2,284	4,678
San Mateo	1,793	1,538	3,331	1,788	1,554	3,342
Santa Barbara	2,416	2,304	4,720	2,527	2,423	4,950
Santa Clara	7,775	7,819	15,594	7,776	7,669	15,445
Santa Cruz	2,864	2,729	5,593	2,882	2,696	5,578
Shasta	2,007	1,905	3,912	1,997	1,892	3,889
Sierra	386	427	813	391	430	821
Siskiyou	1,831	1,777	3,608	1,839	1,807	3,646
Solano	2,509	2,506	5,015	2,490	2,386	4,876
Sonoma	5,104	4,947	10,051	5,086	4,954	10,040
Stanislaus	1,293	1,206	2,499	1,448	1,335	2,783
Sutter	657	620	1,277	696	641	1,337
Tehama	1,401	1,376	2,777	1,380	1,365	2,745
Trinity	390	347	737	395	322	717
Tulare	2,886	2,779	5,665	2,975	2,877	5,852
Tuolumne	1,203	1,144	2,347	1,162	1,138	2,300
Ventura	2,101	1,885	3,986	2,104	1,931	4,035
Yolo	1,554	1,578	3,132	1,508	1,559	3,067
Yuba	978	941	1,919	861	854	1,715
Totals	192,990	187,685	380,675	201,239	195,679	396,918

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

## Number of Negro Children between Five and Seventeen Years of Age.

Counties.	1903.			1904.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	146	107	253	180	184	364
Alpine						
Amador		1	1		1	1
Butte	10	8	18	8	5	13
Calaveras	1	4	5		1	1
Colusa	10	6	16	9	5	14
Contra Costa	7	2	9	2	3	5
Del Norte						
El Dorado	5	8	13	6	4	10
Fresno	84	86	170	89	79	168
Glenn	3	3	6	3	1	4
Humboldt						
Inyo	2	2	4	2	2	4
Kern	18	25	43	16	28	44
Kings	6	10	16	11	14	25
Lake	2	2	4	2	2	4
Lassen						
Los Angeles	408	404	812	494	492	986
Madera	6	1	7	4		4
Marin	2	7	9	13	10	23
Mariposa		3	3		2	2
Mendocino				3	1	4
Merced	6	5	11	6	6	12
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	13	15	28	8	11	19
Napa	1	1	2	1	2	3
Nevada	1	2	3	1	2	3
Orange	7	2	9	11	3	14
Placer	1	4	5	2	2	4
Plumas						
Riverside	52	55	107	49	54	103
Sacramento	56	59	115	58	57	115
San Benito	12	7	19	11	7	18
San Bernardino	30	34	64	31	43	74
San Diego	52	53	105	33	22	55
San Francisco	120	111	231	240	222	462
San Joaquin	46	36	82	45	26	71
San Luis Obispo	11	7	18	10	4	14
San Mateo	8	5	13	9	10	19
Santa Barbara	2	3	5	4	2	6
Santa Clara	21	42	63	23	27	50
Santa Cruz	7	7	14	7	6	13
Shasta	23	27	50	27	20	47
Sierra		2	2		1	1
Siskiyou	7	12	19	7	5	12
Solano	15	12	27	15	11	26
Sonoma	6	4	10	3	3	6
Stanislaus	9	5	14	9	7	16
Sutter						
Tehama	18	24	42	20	14	34
Trinity						
Tulare	12	11	23	9	8	17
Tuolumne	3	5	8			
Ventura	4	2	6	1	2	3
Yolo	29	14	43	26	21	47
Yuba	29	34	63	31	34	65
Totals	1,311	1,279	2,590	1,539	1,466	3,005

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of Indian Children, between Five and Seventeen Years of Age, whose Parents or Guardians Pay Taxes, or Do Not Live in the Tribal Relation or on Government Reservations.

Counties.	1903.			1904.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	9	6	15	10	9	19
Alpine						
Amador	20	22	42	18	25	43
Butte	45	34	79	32	31	63
Calaveras	21	17	38	8	8	16
Colusa	14	8	22	22	4	26
Contra Costa	2	3	5			
Del Norte	30	36	66	35	35	70
El Dorado	37	42	79	29	31	60
Fresno	67	43	110	55	37	92
Glenn				5	2	7
Humboldt	132	123	255	122	101	223
Inyo	76	101	177	69	117	186
Kern	61	38	99	36	27	63
Kings	9	7	16	10	19	29
Lake	50	53	103	57	52	109
Lassen	76	67	143	68	74	142
Los Angeles	63	49	112	47	41	88
Madera	41	39	80	48	33	81
Marin		1	1			
Mariposa	17	26	43	18	28	46
Mendocino	93	108	201	105	113	218
Mered	3	4	7			
Modoc	75	62	137	58	48	106
Mono	43	45	88	52	66	118
Monterey	12	10	22	10	8	18
Napa	1		1	1		1
Nevada	7	3	10	6	2	8
Orange						
Placer	11	9	20	11	9	20
Plumas	56	73	129	58	65	123
Riverside	100	85	185	57	63	120
Sacramento	13	12	25	8	4	12
San Benito	2	2	4			
San Bernardino	154	125	279	105	81	186
San Diego	131	105	236	133	109	242
San Francisco					1	1
San Joaquin						
San Luis Obispo	10	6	16	11	7	18
San Mateo						
Santa Barbara	2	6	8	3	3	6
Santa Clara	1		1			
Santa Cruz				1		1
Shasta	117	111	228	118	101	219
Sierra	1	2	3			
Siskiyou	74	64	138	80	71	151
Solano	2	3	5	2	1	3
Sonoma	38	47	85	50	49	99
Stanislaus	5	4	9	7	6	13
Sutter		2	2			
Tehama	16	17	33	10	13	23
Trinity	3	5	8	4		4
Tulare	11	17	28	12	11	23
Tuolumne	16	8	24	26	12	38
Ventura	10	8	18	29	23	52
Yolo						
Yuba	8	8	16	13	10	23
Totals	1,785	1,666	3,451	1,659	1,550	3,209

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Native-born Mongolians between Five and Seventeen Years of Age.

Counties.	1903.			1904.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alameda	35	12	47	44	15	59
Alpine						
Amador	15	5	20	10	5	15
Butte	7	2	9	9	2	11
Calaveras	3	2	5	2	1	3
Colusa	1		1			
Contra Costa	4	1	5	5	2	7
Del Norte						
El Dorado	2	2	4	3	2	5
Fresno	66	39	105	45	43	88
Glenn						
Humboldt	3		3	3	3	6
Inyo						
Kern	25	24	49	38	34	72
Kings	5	5	10	1	3	4
Lake	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lassen						
Los Angeles	48	32	80	54	32	86
Madera	3		3	4	4	8
Marin	9	2	11	9	1	10
Mariposa						
Mendocino	3	2	5		1	1
Merced	5	5	10	4	3	7
Modoc						
Mono						
Monterey	40	25	65	39	34	73
Napa	8	4	12	8	6	14
Nevada	13	7	20	12	8	20
Orange	2		2	2		2
Placer	17	10	27	15	6	21
Plumas	5		5	8		8
Riverside				2		2
Sacramento	87	56	143	97	41	138
San Benito						
San Bernardino		2	2			
San Diego	3	6	9	3	6	9
San Francisco	1,612	937	2,549	2,427	908	3,335
San Joaquin	13	11	24	23	9	32
San Luis Obispo	5	7	12	6	7	13
San Mateo				2		2
Santa Barbara	4	4	8	6	6	12
Santa Clara	30	9	39	26	14	40
Santa Cruz	5	3	8	4	8	12
Shasta				1		1
Sierra						
Siskiyou	4	5	9	12	14	26
Solano	9	3	12	10	4	14
Sonoma	6	3	9	5	3	8
Stanislaus	6	5	11	3	4	7
Sutter						
Tehama	7	6	13	8	8	16
Trinity	9	5	14	7	7	14
Tulare	1	5	6	4	3	7
Tuolumne						
Ventura	5	2	7	5	3	8
Yolo	5	3	8	6	3	9
Yuba	23	19	42	20	19	39
Totals	2,154	1,271	3,425	2,993	1,273	4,266



TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Total Number of Census Children; Children who have Attended Public Schools; Children who have Attended Private Schools; and Children who have not Attended any School.

Counties.	Total Number of Census Children.		Number of Children Between Five and Seventeen Years of Age Who Have Attended Public Schools During Year.		Number of Children Between Five and Seventeen Years of Age Who Have Attended Private but not Public Schools at Any Time During Year.		Number of Children Between Five and Seventeen Years of Age Who Have Attended No School at Any Time During the Year.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	35,063	34,939	25,161	24,536	2,716	3,477	7,186	6,926
Alpine	77	78	63	60	2	2	12	16
Amador	2,550	2,389	2,060	2,008	42	24	448	357
Butte	4,406	4,677	3,633	3,763	49	35	724	879
Calaveras	2,789	2,631	2,278	2,126	43	22	468	483
Colusa	1,873	1,858	1,450	1,502	84	75	339	281
Contra Costa	4,746	4,897	3,828	3,830	38	56	880	1,011
Del Norte	678	678	527	520	10	9	141	149
El Dorado	1,921	1,886	1,567	1,547	29	50	325	289
Fresno	11,119	11,836	8,492	9,069	211	244	2,416	2,523
Glenn	1,241	1,257	1,067	1,031	16	25	158	201
Humboldt	7,541	7,609	5,874	6,121	113	146	1,554	1,342
Inyo	907	909	743	741	7	5	157	163
Kern	4,047	4,289	3,175	3,484	51	42	821	763
Kings	2,667	2,803	2,201	2,208	24	57	442	538
Lake	1,517	1,534	1,163	1,138	54	73	300	323
Lassen	1,093	1,093	799	837		20	294	236
Los Angeles	51,898	60,496	41,975	49,049	2,653	3,375	7,270	8,072
Madera	1,559	1,516	1,188	1,202	20	6	351	308
Marin	3,494	3,873	2,233	2,350	556	868	705	655
Mariposa	1,038	914	834	741	8	2	196	171
Mendocino	5,206	5,117	3,893	3,942	125	115	1,188	1,060
Merced	2,491	2,646	1,979	2,132	22	20	490	494
Modoc	1,434	1,392	1,134	1,053	7	15	293	324
Mono	413	411	295	269	7	13	111	129
Monterey	5,419	5,284	4,042	3,888	182	225	1,195	1,171
Napa	3,564	3,449	2,770	2,664	104	102	690	683
Nevada	3,640	3,463	2,838	2,642	82	106	720	715
Orange	6,353	6,800	5,223	5,392	279	385	851	1,023
Placer	3,267	3,200	2,640	2,605	27	36	600	559
Plumas	984	908	742	689	42	30	200	189
Riverside	5,430	5,548	4,376	4,479	161	113	893	956
Sacramento	9,504	9,926	7,566	7,659	522	594	1,416	1,673
San Benito	1,718	1,675	1,316	1,295	71	77	331	303
San Bernardino	8,313	8,927	6,990	7,444	292	270	1,031	1,213
San Diego	8,035	8,318	6,529	6,499	370	483	1,136	1,336
San Francisco	91,386	97,353	57,603	58,856	14,002	20,978	19,781	17,519
San Joaquin	7,516	7,726	5,906	5,849	334	428	1,276	1,449
San Luis Obispo	5,074	4,723	3,846	3,693	195	196	1,033	834
San Mateo	3,344	3,363	2,365	2,484	346	273	633	606
Santa Barbara	4,741	4,974	3,498	3,960	223	206	1,020	808
Santa Clara	15,697	15,535	11,821	11,205	1,492	1,504	2,384	2,826
Santa Cruz	5,615	5,604	3,937	3,940	705	696	973	968
Shasta	4,190	4,156	3,267	3,323	58	103	865	730
Sierra	818	822	668	679	5	12	145	131
Siskiyou	3,774	3,835	2,973	2,987	125	50	676	798
Solano	5,059	4,919	3,651	3,513	526	522	882	884
Sonoma	10,155	10,153	7,688	7,723	560	503	1,907	1,927
Stanislaus	2,533	2,819	2,121	2,298	14	14	398	507
Sutter	1,279	1,337	1,040	1,059	27	19	212	259
Tehama	2,865	2,818	2,372	2,175	57	86	436	557
Trinity	759	735	530	531	17	20	212	184
Tulare	5,722	5,899	4,793	4,809	34	26	895	1,064
Tuolumne	2,379	2,338	1,962	1,833	20	34	397	471
Ventura	4,017	4,098	3,120	3,277	193	117	704	704
Yolo	3,183	3,123	2,496	2,454	83	86	604	583
Yuba	2,040	1,842	1,450	1,357	165	156	425	329
Totals	390,141	407,398	289,751	298,520	29,200	37,226	71,190	71,652

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

## Number of Children Under Five Years of Age.

Counties.	1903.					1904.				
	White	Negro	Indian	Mongolian	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Mongolian	Total
Alameda	10,410	75	3	36	10,524	10,820	123	11	49	11,003
Alpine	38				38	37				37
Amador	892	1	7	7	907	874	2	10	6	892
Butte	1,473		33	3	509	1,538	3	31	7	1,579
Calaveras	995	3	15		1,013	1,013		8		1,021
Colusa	512	5	15		532	537	5	12		554
Contra Costa	2,112	4		2	2,118	1,952	4		7	1,963
Del Norte	265		36		301	265		25		290
El Dorado	559	3	36	3	601	590		32	5	627
Fresno	4,052	29	28	43	4,152	4,551	46	31	38	4,666
Glenn	384	2	1		387	425	2	3		430
Humboldt	2,701	4	117	2	2,824	2,742		101	3	2,846
Inyo	278		31		309	268		34		302
Kern	1,458	12	24	15	1,509	1,594	11	24	17	1,646
Kings	870	13	1	3	887	820	4	4	1	829
Lake	483		54		537	458		52		510
Lassen	393		56		449	369		46		415
Los Angeles	15,612	200	40	31	15,883	16,639	271	32	60	17,002
Madera	504	2	40	2	548	518	2	24	2	546
Marin	1,173	5		3	1,181	1,178	2		3	1,183
Mariposa	369		20		389	294	1	18		313
Mendocino	1,735		78	1	1,814	1,734		88	4	1,826
Merced	932	6	1	2	941	1,033	4			1,037
Modoc	508		18		526	439		16		455
Mono	125		34		159	112		41		153
Monterey	1,511	1	2	24	1,538	1,363	1	6	16	1,386
Napa	1,076	18		5	1,099	1,142	1		4	1,147
Nevada	1,267			10	1,277	1,230		4	7	1,241
Orange	2,008		4		2,012	1,947	2			1,949
Placer	1,104	1	8	5	1,118	1,055		8	8	1,071
Plumas	334		39	7	380	304		34	9	347
Riverside	1,670	29	52		1,751	1,698	30	34	2	1,764
Sacramento	3,162	35	15	35	3,247	3,160	23	4	59	3,246
San Benito	548	6			554	505	11			516
San Bernardino	2,820	21	14	8	2,863	2,862	22	13		2,897
San Diego	2,190	18	72	1	2,281	2,174	9	78	4	2,265
San Francisco	19,214	50		540	19,804	20,556	87		328	20,971
San Joaquin	2,365	17		8	2,390	2,456	19		4	2,479
San Luis Obispo	1,614		4	4	1,622	1,509	5	6	4	1,524
San Mateo	1,212	2			1,214	1,181	2		1	1,184
Santa Barbara	1,710	1	10	5	1,726	1,706	1	1	3	1,711
Santa Clara	4,423	14		26	4,463	4,641	24		30	4,695
Santa Cruz	1,536	3		15	1,554	1,620	1		18	1,639
Shasta	1,497	10	69		1,576	1,426	1	61	10	1,498
Sierra	330		2		332	346			2	348
Siskiyou	1,409		62	14	1,485	1,277	3	49	8	1,337
Solano	1,762	2		5	1,769	1,582	3		5	1,590
Sonoma	3,227	2	36	2	3,267	3,270	2	40	3	3,315
Stanislaus	808	4	4	5	821	947		6	2	955
Sutter	544				544	488		1	1	490
Tehama	946	4	10	4	964	945	13	8	1	967
Trinity	307		2	5	314	318		5	6	329
Tulare	1,953	2	11	3	1,969	1,871	2	14	1	1,888
Tuolumne	852	4	3		859	926		15		941
Ventura	1,512	5	14	4	1,535	1,470	1	32	4	1,507
Yolo	911	10		5	926	952	9		7	968
Yuba	572	13	4	11	600	549	23	2	7	581
Totals	115,227	636	1,125	904	117,892	118,276	775	1,064	756	120,871

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

## Nativity of Children.

Counties.	Native Born.		Foreign Born.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	44,711	44,855	876	1,087	45,587	45,942
Alpine	115	109		6	115	115
Amador	3,355	3,220	102	61	3,457	3,281
Butte	5,893	6,229	22	27	5,915	6,256
Calaveras	3,755	3,615	47	37	3,802	3,652
Colusa	2,388	2,403	17	9	2,405	2,412
Contra Costa	6,763	6,657	101	203	6,864	6,860
Del Norte	977	967	2	1	979	968
El Dorado	2,513	2,479	9	34	2,522	2,513
Fresno	14,356	15,540	915	962	15,271	16,502
Glenn	1,618	1,674	10	13	1,628	1,687
Humboldt	10,193	10,285	172	170	10,365	10,455
Inyo	1,210	1,210	6	1	1,216	1,211
Kern	5,517	5,896	39	39	5,556	5,935
Kings	3,526	3,596	28	36	3,554	3,632
Lake	2,033	2,033	21	11	2,054	2,044
Lassen	1,542	1,508			1,542	1,508
Los Angeles	66,499	75,835	1,282	1,663	67,781	77,498
Madera	2,088	2,840	19	22	2,107	2,062
Marin	4,540	4,915	135	141	4,675	5,056
Mariposa	1,421	1,218	6	9	1,427	1,227
Mendocino	6,924	6,856	96	87	7,020	6,943
Merced	3,330	3,610	102	73	3,432	3,683
Modoc	1,958	1,846	2	1	1,960	1,847
Mono	567	556	5	8	572	564
Monterey	6,898	6,614	59	56	6,957	6,670
Napa	4,564	4,507	99	89	4,663	4,596
Nevada	4,857	4,644	60	60	4,917	4,704
Orange	8,268	8,672	97	77	8,365	8,749
Placer	4,339	4,237	46	34	4,385	4,271
Plumas	1,354	1,247	10	8	1,364	1,255
Riverside	7,059	7,210	122	102	7,181	7,312
Sacramento	12,557	13,027	194	145	12,751	13,172
San Benito	2,234	2,171	38	20	2,272	2,191
San Bernardino	11,021	11,587	155	237	11,176	11,824
San Diego	10,024	10,298	292	285	10,316	10,583
San Francisco	108,965	115,954	2,225	2,370	111,190	118,324
San Joaquin	9,793	10,084	113	121	9,906	10,205
San Luis Obispo	6,642	6,188	54	59	6,696	6,247
San Mateo	4,471	4,374	87	173	4,558	4,547
Santa Barbara	6,354	6,594	113	91	6,467	6,685
Santa Clara	19,738	19,719	422	511	20,160	20,230
Santa Cruz	7,064	7,151	105	92	7,169	7,243
Shasta	5,702	5,588	64	66	5,766	5,654
Sierra	1,145	1,166	5	4	1,150	1,170
Siskiyou	5,189	5,140	70	32	5,259	5,172
Solano	6,739	6,422	89	87	6,828	6,509
Sonoma	13,133	13,142	289	326	13,422	13,468
Stanislaus	3,317	3,716	37	58	3,354	3,774
Sutter	1,822	1,818	1	9	1,823	1,827
Tehama	3,787	3,778	42	7	3,829	3,785
Trinity	1,070	1,060	3	4	1,073	1,064
Tulare	7,642	7,703	49	84	7,691	7,787
Tuolumne	3,199	3,260	39	19	3,238	3,279
Ventura	5,407	5,489	145	116	5,552	5,605
Yolo	4,080	4,064	29	27	4,109	4,091
Yuba	2,623	2,416	17	7	2,640	2,423
Totals	498,849	518,192	9,184	10,077	508,033	528,269

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Number of Children that are Deaf; Children Not Vaccinated.

Counties.	Number of Children Over Five but Not Over Seventeen Years of Age that are Deaf.		Number of Children Over Five but Not Over Seventeen Years of Age that Have Not Been Vaccinated.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	60	42	10,233	9,881
Alpine			74	71
Amador	7	9	396	487
Butte	6	4	2,690	2,802
Calaveras	2	1	1,153	1,092
Colusa	7	6	1,230	1,283
Contra Costa	1	4	2,044	1,902
Del Norte			517	700
El Dorado			1,540	1,280
Fresno	9	10	4,350	2,956
Glenn	1	1	926	288
Humboldt	5	3	4,371	3,845
Inyo	1		709	315
Kern	1	1	1,200	1,208
Kings	2		1,276	886
Lake			751	864
Lassen			730	574
Los Angeles	44	78	6,725	8,586
Madera	2	6	1,145	1,206
Marin	3	4	1,787	1,611
Mariposa	1	1	886	751
Mendocino	6	5	4,320	3,333
Merced	1	4	1,770	1,267
Modoc			968	741
Mono			304	342
Monterey	2	1	4,126	3,347
Napa			2,532	1,974
Nevada	4		1,680	2,065
Orange	1	15	4,197	4,374
Placer			2,123	2,301
Plumas			429	599
Riverside	4	2	2,245	2,334
Sacramento	9	8	2,388	1,981
San Benito	1		1,499	1,254
San Bernardino	10	7	2,468	1,719
San Diego			3,720	3,745
San Francisco	33	47	840	986
San Joaquin	8	14	3,518	3,419
San Luis Obispo	4	2	3,325	3,177
San Mateo	4	4	1,633	1,543
Santa Barbara	1	1	2,176	1,804
Santa Clara	8	12	3,518	4,505
Santa Cruz	3	7	2,507	2,683
Shasta	3	1	2,683	2,869
Sierra			469	481
Siskiyou	2	3	2,164	1,795
Solano	1		2,058	1,909
Sonoma	13	7	4,967	4,638
Stanislaus	1	5	1,627	1,662
Sutter		1	707	840
Tehama	2	1	2,367	1,890
Trinity	1	1	436	398
Tulare	6	2	2,214	2,420
Tuolumne	3		1,623	1,605
Ventura	6		2,160	1,881
Yolo	1	1	1,564	1,302
Yuba	4		994	943
Totals	294	321	126,112	116,714



TABLE No. 2—PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL STATISTICS.

## School Districts.

Counties.	At Beginning of School Year.		New Districts Organized.		Districts Lapsed During Year.		Districts Combined During Year.		Total Number at Close of Year.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	55	55				1			55	54
Alpine	3	3							3	3
Amador	44	44				1			44	43
Butte	76	72	1	5	4	1	1		72	76
Calaveras	57	57	1		1				57	57
Colusa	38	38							38	38
Contra Costa	53	54	2	2			1	1	54	55
Del Norte	14	15	1	1					15	16
El Dorado	62	63	2	2	1	1			63	64
Fresno	126	126	2	1		3	2	2	126	122
Glenn	36	37		1		1			36	37
Humboldt	106	105	2		3	1			105	104
Inyo	18	19	1	2		2			19	19
Kern	63	64	3	3	2				64	67
Kings	27	24		2	3				24	26
Lake	42	42		1		3			42	40
Lassen	33	33		2		1			33	34
Los Angeles	134	134	1	4	1				134	138
Madera	41	38			1	1	1		39	37
Marin	42	43	2				1		43	43
Mariposa	33	33				3			33	30
Mendocino	125	127	5	3	2	6	1	2	127	122
Merced	54	56	3	3	1	1			56	58
Modoc	34	34		2		1			34	35
Mono	9	9							9	9
Monterey	96	94		1	1	1	1		94	94
Napa	53	53				1			53	52
Nevada	43	43		1		1			43	43
Orange	39	41	2	2					41	43
Placer	57	58	2	1			1	2	58	57
Plumas	28	29	1			1			29	28
Riverside	69	68	1		2	1			68	67
Sacramento	75	76	2	1	1				76	77
San Benito	47	47		1	1	2			46	46
San Bernardino	52	52		2		1			52	53
San Diego	124	123	4	5	1	3	4	1	123	124
San Francisco	1	1							1	1
San Joaquin	85	85		3					85	88
San Luis Obispo	100	93			4	2			96	91
San Mateo	33	32	1	1					34	33
Santa Barbara	64	63		2	1	2			63	63
Santa Clara	83	84	1	1		2		1	84	82
Santa Cruz	54	55	1						55	55
Shasta	102	103	2	2	1	1			103	104
Sierra	20	20							20	20
Siskiyou	86	86	3	1	3	1			86	86
Solano	54	54							54	54
Sonoma	141	139	2		4	1			139	138
Stanislaus	51	50		5	2	1			49	54
Sutter	35	34			1				34	34
Tehama	65	65	1		1	1			65	64
Trinity	23	22	1	1	2				22	23
Tulare	108	106	1	1	3				106	107
Tuolumne	38	37			1				37	37
Ventura	49	49							49	49
Yolo	49	48			1				48	48
Yuba	38	39							38	39
Totals	3,287	3,274	51	65	49	49	13	9	3,276	3,281

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Grade of School.

Counties.	Grammar.		Primary.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	199	196	311	229
Alpine	3	3		9
Amador	33	32	32	31
Butte	52	53	23	17
Calaveras	45	46	29	27
Colusa	29	35	24	18
Contra Costa	51	55	41	42
Del Norte	13	13	4	5
El Dorado	32	29	37	36
Fresno	119	118	14	4
Glenn	28	24	17	21
Humboldt	35	24	132	80
Inyo	12	13	10	8
Kern	61	67	37	
Kings	22	22	4	
Lake	30	43	12	
Lassen	19	27	14	8
Los Angeles	306	388	581	10
Madera	45	36	1	
Marin	35	42	32	29
Mariposa	32	30	6	3
Mendocino	77	89	47	38
Merced	57	57	13	14
Modoc	30	32	10	8
Mono	8	8	1	1
Monterey	66	75	64	56
Napa	36	38	17	15
Nevada	51	50	26	26
Orange	65	41	54	
Placer	53	58	32	25
Plumas	28	29		3
Riverside	18	30	48	37
Sacramento	96	102	131	119
San Benito	28	29	32	30
San Bernardino	54	53	105	115
San Diego	107	80	75	40
San Francisco	31	30	47	47
San Joaquin	60	94	34	72
San Luis Obispo	70	82	27	11
San Mateo	39	42	24	22
Santa Barbara	44	41	70	72
Santa Clara	153	163	108	117
Santa Cruz	68	71	48	47
Shasta	92	95	33	26
Sierra	13	13	10	10
Siskiyou	61	66	38	34
Solano	64	74	50	39
Sonoma	122	106	93	32
Stanislaus	50	49	1	
Sutter	32	34	9	7
Tehama	66	68	14	13
Trinity	6	6	17	18
Tulare	114	91	35	15
Tuolumne	35	42	20	13
Ventura	52	55	35	34
Yolo	35	33	40	46
Yuba	42	40	6	8
Totals	3,224	3,362	2,775	1,778

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Teachers.

Counties.	No. Regular and Special Teachers including Principals, in Primary and Grammar Schools.		Sex of Teachers. Primary and Grammar.				Number of Teachers At- tending Institute			
			Men.		Women.		From Pri- mary and Grammar Schools.		From High Schools.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	551	575	51	55	500	522	542	568	89	92
Alpine	3	3			3	3				
Amador	65	63	8	6	57	57	63	61		2
Butte	113	108	19	16	94	92	108	104	6	9
Calaveras	74	73	20	16	54	57	73	73		
Colusa	53	53	9	10	44	43	52	52	6	6
Contra Costa	92	98	13	14	79	84	91	95	9	12
Del Norte	17	18	3	6	14	12		18		2
El Dorado	69	69	11	9	58	60	58	66		
Fresno	237	254	37	39	200	215	234	251	29	29
Glenn	45	44	9	9	36	35	43	42	4	5
Humboldt	167	165	37	30	130	135	164	163	9	9
Inyo	22	22	4	2	18	20		21		2
Kern	98	102	11	10	87	92	94	98	6	6
Kings	59	54	13	13	46	41		54		9
Lake	48	47	9	7	39	40	42	45	3	3
Lassen	37	35	18	19	19	16	37	35		2
Los Angeles	1,055	1,131	95	96	960	1,035	1,014	1,029	94	140
Madera	46	47	7	7	39	40	42	43	3	4
Marin	67	71	6	5	61	66	68	68	4	4
Mariposa	38	33	3	3	35	30	26	26		
Mendocino	150	153	28	33	122	120	137	137	8	10
Merced	70	71	12	13	58	58	70	68	8	8
Modoc	40	40	8	10	32	30	36	38		2
Mono	12	11	1	1	11	10				
Monterey	130	131	12	14	118	117	123	131	7	9
Napa	82	82	9	5	73	77	80	82	7	7
Nevada	77	76	14	12	63	64	75	77	1	10
Orange	119	124	27	24	92	100	119	124	22	30
Placer	85	83	14	15	71	68	80	78	3	4
Plumas	31	32	4	5	27	27	31	32		
Riverside	130	131	15	18	115	113	128	126	21	21
Sacramento	233	241	13	14	220	227	226	226	13	15
San Benito	60	59	8	6	52	53	62	59	2	3
San Bernardino	165	173	12	18	153	155	165	172	31	33
San Diego	207	216	23	26	184	190	203	205	29	30
San Francisco	961	996	62	65	899	931	927	988	81	98
San Joaquin	166	166	29	27	137	139	164	162	14	15
San Luis Obispo	129	122	13	16	116	106	128	121	11	10
San Mateo	68	69	11	10	57	59	65	64	8	9
Santa Barbara	114	114	14	13	100	101	111	112	18	18
Santa Clara	284	293	26	26	258	267	277	284	37	37
Santa Cruz	116	118	7	6	109	112	116	117	12	14
Shasta	125	121	16	14	109	107	119	118	6	6
Sierra	23	24	6	4	17	20				
Siskiyou	99	100	25	24	74	76	93	95	6	5
Solano	114	113	11	12	103	101	112	110	18	20
Sonoma	215	221	23	21	192	200	212	217	19	19
Stanislaus	73	74	13	9	60	65		71		6
Sutter	41	41	11	11	30	30	41	41	3	3
Tehama	80	81	9	8	71	73	80	81	5	8
Trinity	23	24	5	4	18	20		22		
Tulare	149	161	37	35	112	126	142	154	15	18
Tuolumne	55	55	8	7	47	48				
Ventura	87	89	14	15	73	74	86	88	14	15
Yolo	75	79	6	4	69	75	75	78	11	9
Yuba	48	48	9	11	39	37	43	43	4	4
Totals	7,592	7,797	938	926	6,654	6,871	7,080	7,433	696	832

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Grade of Certificates of Teachers. (Includes all Teachers Employed in County.)

Counties.	High School.		Grammar School.		Primary.		Special or Kindergarten.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	132	74	449	465	17	13	43	23
Alpine			3	3				
Amador	4	3	61	60				
Butte	13	3	107	104	1			1
Calaveras	1		73	73				
Colusa	9	3	47	47	3	3		
Contra Costa	12	3	83	88	6	6		1
Del Norte	2	2	15	15	2	1		
El Dorado	2		54	60	12	9		
Fresno	43	14	218	233	5	3	2	4
Glenn	4		37	39	8	5		
Humboldt	17	7	109	115	50	43		
Inyo	2		21	22	1			
Kern	9	4	92	96	1		3	2
Kings	9		53	52	5	2		
Lake	3		48	47				
Lassen	1		30	33	6	2		
Los Angeles	168	65	808	843	42	28	131	145
Madera	4	2	44	45	1			
Marin	5	4	60	62	6	5	1	
Mariposa			37	33	1			
Mendocino	12	5	142	147	4			1
Merced	10	3	68	68			1	
Modoc		3	40	37				
Mono			11	10	1	1		
Monterey	15	9	106	111	16	10	1	1
Napa	10	4	76	75	3	3		
Nevada	14	3	63	69	7	4		
Orange	32	6	100	110	4	4	5	4
Placer	7	4	78	79	3			
Plumas			31	32				
Riverside	33	11	85	94	30	25	3	1
Sacramento	16		217	220			14	21
San Benito	5	1	50	50	8	8		
San Bernardino	36	15	135	135	22	20	3	3
San Diego	44	11	174	184	10	16	8	5
San Francisco	179	110	783	801	45	45	38	40
San Joaquin	20	3	157	161			3	2
San Luis Obispo	22	6	28	104	19	12	9	
San Mateo	12	6	58	57	2	2	4	4
Santa Barbara	21	5	86	92	15	11	10	6
Santa Clara	54	13	246	256	12	14	12	10
Santa Cruz	30	17	95	97	3	2		2
Shasta	6		121	127	4			
Sierra			23	24				
Siskiyou	8	3	84	86	13	11		
Solano	32	14	88	89	11	9	1	1
Sonoma	40	20	162	174	31	27		
Stanislaus	13	7	65	67	1			
Sutter	4		40	41				
Tehama	6	1	79	80				
Trinity	1	1	15	18	7	5		
Tulare	25	4	140	154	4	3		
Tuolumne			55	55				
Ventura	11	3	85	84	2	1	3	1
Yolo	12	1	69	77	4		1	1
Yuba	5	1	47	47				
Totals	1,175	474	6,414	6,691	448	353	296	279



TABLE No. 2—Continued.  
Number of Teachers Employed.

Counties.	1903.			1904.		
	Primary and Grammar Schools, Including Kindergarten Classes	High Schools	Total	Primary and Grammar Schools, Including Kindergarten Classes	High Schools	Total
Alameda	551	90	641	575	93	668
Alpine	3		3	3		3
Amador	65		65	63	2	65
Butte	113	8	121	108	9	117
Calaveras	74		74	73		73
Colusa	53	6	59	53	6	59
Contra Costa	92	9	101	98	12	110
Del Norte	17	2	19	18	2	20
El Dorado	69		69	69		69
Fresno	237	31	268	254	31	285
Glenn	45	4	49	44	5	49
Humboldt	167	9	176	165	9	174
Inyo	22	2	24	22	2	24
Kern	98	7	105	102	7	109
Kings	59	8	67	54	9	63
Lake	48	3	51	47	3	50
Lassen	37		37	35	2	37
Los Angeles	1,055	94	1,149	1,131	141	1,272
Madera	46	3	49	47	4	51
Marin	67	5	72	71	5	76
Mariposa	38		38	33		33
Mendocino	150	8	158	153	10	163
Merced	70	9	79	71	8	79
Modoc	40		40	40	2	42
Mono	12		12	11		11
Monterey	130	8	138	131	9	140
Napa	82	7	89	82	7	89
Nevada	77	7	84	76	10	86
Orange	119	22	141	124	30	154
Placer	85	3	88	83	4	87
Plumas	31		31	32		32
Riverside	130	21	151	131	21	152
Sacramento	233	14	247	241	17	258
San Benito	60	3	63	59	3	62
San Bernardino	165	31	196	173	33	206
San Diego	207	29	236	216	30	246
San Francisco	961	84	1,045	996	98	1,094
San Joaquin	166	14	180	166	16	182
San Luis Obispo	129	10	139	122	10	132
San Mateo	68	8	76	69	9	78
Santa Barbara	114	18	132	114	21	135
Santa Clara	284	40	324	293	41	334
Santa Cruz	116	12	128	118	13	131
Shasta	125	6	131	121	6	127
Sierra	23		23	24		24
Siskiyou	99	6	105	100	8	108
Solano	114	18	132	113	20	133
Sonoma	215	18	233	221	19	240
Stanislaus	73	6	79	74	6	80
Sutter	41	3	44	41	3	44
Tehama	80	5	85	81	10	91
Trinity	23		23	24		24
Tulare	149	20	169	161	16	177
Tuolumne	55		55	55	2	57
Ventura	87	14	101	89	15	104
Yolo	75	11	86	79	12	91
Yuba	48	4	52	48	4	52
Totals	7,592	741	8,333	7,797	855	8,652

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of Teachers who are Graduates of California State Normal Schools.

Counties.	Chico.		Los Angeles.		San Diego.		S. Francisco.		San José.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	7	9	10	10		1	12	22	101	99	130	141
Alpine												
Amador									3	4	3	4
Butte	51	50								2	51	52
Calaveras									8	5	8	5
Colusa	11	10							5	8	16	18
Contra Costa	2	1		1			2	3	29	35	33	40
Del Norte	1						1	1	3		5	1
El Dorado	10	2	4	1			1	1	24	39	39	43
Fresno	2	6	2	4			1	2	45	56	50	68
Glenn	17	16							1	2	18	18
Humboldt	1								35	40	36	40
Inyo			1	1					3	5	4	6
Kern	1	1	8	5	2	6	3	3	24	32	38	47
Kings			1	2			1		17	23	19	27
Lake	1	1	1				1		8	13	11	14
Lassen	1	1							2	1	3	2
Los Angeles	2	2	440	540	16	23			40	45	498	610
Madera				1				1	10	9	10	11
Marin			1	1			4	8	12	19	17	26
Mariposa								1	12	10	12	11
Mendocino	2		2				4	1	18	38	26	39
Merced		1						1	12	13	12	15
Modoc	2	1							3	4	5	5
Mono	1								3	4	4	4
Monterey	1	2					2	3	60	60	63	65
Napa	3	4					1	1	24	18	28	29
Nevada	2								18	21	20	25
Orange	1		42	54	3	5	1	1	1	3	48	63
Placer	8	8				1			21	16	29	25
Plumas	3	5					1	1	2	2	6	8
Riverside			19	18	1	4	1	1	5	3	26	26
Sacramento	7	11						3	14	23	22	37
San Benito		1					1		12	14	12	15
S. Bernard'o		1	41	45	2	4		1	6	5	49	56
San Diego	3	3	18	15	47	75			2	2	70	95
San Fran.	3	5	1	2		2	17	27	41	45	52	81
San Joaquin	5	5						2	19	27	24	34
S. L. Obispo			3	4			5	5	87	85	95	94
San Mateo			1				1	1	11	12	13	13
S. Barbara	1	1	20	7	2	8	1	1	7	8	31	25
Santa Clara	2	1						1	201	228	203	230
Santa Cruz	3	3	1	1			1	1	43	48	48	53
Shasta	30	22							10	2	40	24
Sierra	1	1							9	5	10	6
Siskiyou	13	22						1	18	14	31	37
Solano	5	3					2	4	28	29	35	36
Sonoma	1	4	2				4	11	20	26	27	41
Stanislaus	1				1	1	1	2	18	19	21	22
Sutter	11	13							2	3	13	16
Tehama	25	22							5	5	30	27
Trinity	4	5		1					4	4	8	10
Tulare		1	6	6	1	3	1	2	33	38	41	50
Tuolumne									6	3	6	3
Ventura			37	26	1	9			3	10	41	45
Yolo	2	3					1	2	14	17	17	22
Yuba	11	10						1	5	5	16	16
Totals	258	257	661	745	76	142	71	116	1,167	1,306	2,233	2,566

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Number of Teachers who are Graduates of State Normal Schools of Other States and of Universities of this and Other States.

Counties.	Number of Teachers who are Graduates of State Normal Schools of Other States.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of the University of California.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of Stanford University.		Number of Teachers who are Graduates of Universities on the Accredited List of the State Board of Education.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903	1904	1903.	1904.
Alameda	32	23	108	116	10	11	17	21
Alpine	3	3						
Amador	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Butte	1		2	4	1			3
Calaveras								
Colusa			4	6	1	1	1	
Contra Costa	4	2	5	6	2	3		
Del Norte				2				
El Dorado		5	1	1	1		2	
Fresno	11	15	12	21	10	13	2	3
Glenn			1	1				1
Humboldt			3	4	5	9	1	
Inyo		3		1		1		
Kern	4	6	3	5	2	2	2	
Kings	4	3	7	7			2	2
Lake	1	2			2	2		
Lassen		2				2		
Los Angeles	126	174	49	64	32	41	24	20
Madera		2			3	6		
Marin		1	5	5		1	1	
Mariposa		2	3	1	1	2		
Mendocino			5	5	2	3	1	2
Merced		1	2	4	6	4	2	4
Modoc	2	2	3	2	1	2		
Mono	2		1					
Monterey	4	10	5	4	6	6	1	1
Napa	2	7	3	3	5	4	2	
Nevada	1		11	1				
Orange	7	9	8	10	6	6	16	2
Placer	3	2	6	6		1	1	1
Plumas	3	4					1	3
Riverside	9	12	8	8	8	7	7	4
Sacramento	7	1	8	11	3	2		
San Benito	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	
San Bernardino	26	20	11	12	7	18	5	8
San Diego	18	20	10	14	10	11	1	4
San Francisco	5	8	72	80	10	15	3	5
San Joaquin	4	2	6	9	4	5		1
San Luis Obispo		1	10	9	11	10		
San Mateo			4	4	6	7	2	2
Santa Barbara	4	5	10	14	4	4	1	2
Santa Clara	1	3	2	8	31	24	6	3
Santa Cruz	4	2	7	7	5	4	2	3
Shasta	2	2	2	2	8	6		
Sierra	1	2	1	1				
Siskiyou	1	1	5	6		2		1
Solano	1	1	9	11	8	9	4	2
Sonoma	4	2	18	24	8	11	3	2
Stanislaus	3	1	4	6	2	1	1	1
Sutter	2	1	3	3				
Tehama		1	4	6		1	1	
Trinity			1					
Tulare	9	6	16	5	4	4	2	1
Tuolumne		2		2				
Ventura	13	10	5	7	2	5	5	5
Yolo	1	2	9	11	1	1		
Yuba		1	2	3	1		1	1
Totals	322	386	478	545	232	269	121	109

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Teachers' Certificates.

Counties.	Number Granted on Examination.				Number Granted on Credentials.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda		7	2	5	15	134	35	154
Alpine								
Amador		4		2		4	2	5
Butte				3	10	21	6	23
Calaveras	1	10	1	7		1	1	2
Colusa		2	1	2	3	11	1	10
Contra Costa		3		4	4	18	2	17
Del Norte		1		1		4		
El Dorado				3		6		17
Fresno		12	4	9	7	48	12	41
Glenn	1	2		2		10	1	8
Humboldt		10	1	11	2	13	2	17
Inyo		3		2	1	3	2	5
Kern		7	1	6	5	23	6	27
Kings		1				20	4	9
Lake	1	3	2	1	2	7		9
Lassen	3	3	1	5			2	
Los Angeles	4	15	7	20	39	231	41	327
Madera				1			1	11
Marin				1	2	15		10
Mariposa	1	4		1	1	14	1	7
Mendocino	1	7	1	1	3	34	9	35
Merced	2	5	1	3	2	15	5	5
Modoc		3		5	2	6	2	7
Mono				1	1	4		7
Monterey		1		3	5	36	5	45
Napa		2	1	1	2	9		8
Nevada		5		5		7	2	8
Orange	10	25		1			4	33
Placer		4		1	2	11	7	15
Plumas		5			1	5	2	10
Riverside		5	1	6	7	25	4	19
Sacramento		2	1	7	1	33	1	27
San Benito		6		4	1	6		5
San Bernardino		6	3	9	8	40	6	30
San Diego	1	6	1	10	5	53	5	42
San Francisco	6	12	8	20	16	65	11	94
San Joaquin	5	9	3	12	2	19	3	17
San Luis Obispo		1	2	2	4	44	7	37
San Mateo				1	4	9	3	7
Santa Barbara	1	6	1	10	7	22	9	25
Santa Clara		2			12	59	16	69
Santa Cruz		4			7	9	2	18
Shasta	1	12		2	1	6	1	11
Sierra		2				5	1	9
Siskiyou	1	2			3	9	5	24
Solano	1	3	4	1	5	21		17
Sonoma				4	4	31	11	32
Stanislaus					5	12	2	25
Sutter		5	1	1	1	7	2	10
Tehama	2	11		3	1	2		4
Trinity	1	2		2	4	16	1	11
Tulare	1	1	1	7	2	9	3	46
Tuolumne	3	12		1				
Ventura	3	6	1	7	3	25	5	18
Yolo		2		4		7	3	14
Yuba	1	7	1	5	2	6	3	8
Totals	51	268	51	225	194	1,250	259	1,481



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Teachers' Certificates.

Counties.	Number Renewed.		Number of Applicants Rejected.				Fees Collected for Examination and for the Issuance of Certificates.	
			On Examination.		On Credentials.			
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	38	48	10	8			\$374	\$276
Alpine								
Amador	16	25	5	3			54	72
Butte	2	2	1	2	1	2	32	32
Calaveras		2	15	16			52	48
Colusa	4	9		6	1		24	52
Contra Costa	5	3					58	52
Del Norte		2					12	6
El Dorado	10	2	3	2	1		30	22
Fresno	17	9	8	6			184	138
Glenn	6	7	3				34	22
Humboldt	42	15	10	28			160	148
Inyo	5	2		2			22	26
Kern	2	4	2	1			78	90
Kings	4	1	3	2	1		52	30
Lake	2	3	3	5		1	24	24
Lassen	5	7	8	8			28	46
Los Angeles	21	38	12	10	3	11	544	536
Madera		1	4	2			22	16
Marin	2	3	1				40	28
Mariposa	5		3				56	18
Mendocino	5	11	10	2			66	34
Merced	2	1	6	3			58	36
Modoc	2	2	4	4		1	30	36
Mono	2						10	6
Monterey	18	13	2				124	132
Napa	15	5	5	5			58	46
Nevada	9	7	4				50	30
Orange	6		21	3			124	82
Placer	2	7		2			22	54
Plumas	3	1	3				6	2
Riverside	23	7	3	4		3	110	112
Sacramento			9	7			72	86
San Benito	11	6	4	2			48	28
San Bernardino	3	4	5	5			102	114
San Diego	12	3	2	4		10	108	70
San Francisco	47	69	7	4			288	296
San Joaquin	7	8	6	8			96	102
San Luis Obispo	14	3	4	4			134	54
San Mateo	6	7					18	26
Santa Barbara	10	5	4	3	2		94	100
Santa Clara	3	11	1	1	3		152	112
Santa Cruz	33	17	6	6			56	64
Shasta	11	6	5	9			72	46
Sierra		3	1	2		1	6	12
Siskiyou	8	2	2		1		40	10
Solano	21	18	6	4			114	88
Sonoma	64	61	3	1	1	1	76	218
Stanislaus	2	9	1	2			40	76
Sutter	2	3	4	3			30	26
Tehama	4	5	8	7			50	20
Trinity	6	4					26	12
Tulare	4		5	5			32	42
Tuolumne	3	7	3	5			32	12
Ventura	3		6	7	1	1	94	38
Yolo	5	3	2	3			16	54
Yuba	7	6	3	2			46	40
Totals	559	497	246	218	15	31	\$4,380	\$3,998

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Attendance at School.

Counties.	Average Number Belonging to Gram- mar and Primary Schools, including Kindergarten Classes.		Average Daily Attendance in Gram- mar and Primary Schools, including Kindergarten Classes.		Percentage of Attendance on Average Number Belonging.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	18,733	19,788	17,752	18,699	94	94
Alpine	47	48	44	42	93	88
Amador	1,679	1,581	1,564	1,468	93	93
Butte	2,582	2,695	2,390	2,517	92	93
Calaveras	1,669	1,640	1,523	1,505	91	91
Colusa	1,183	1,222	1,102	1,146	93	93
Contra Costa	2,870	2,946	2,673	2,736	93	93
Del Norte	411	418	381	382	93	93
El Dorado	1,173	1,167	1,075	1,080	92	93
Fresno	6,516	7,247	6,171	6,864	95	94
Glenn	869	844	817	786	94	93
Humboldt	4,706	4,598	4,437	4,341	94	94
Inyo	466	478	441	451	94	95
Kern	2,213	2,506	2,078	2,323	94	93
Kings	1,576	1,601	1,505	1,523	95	95
Lake	856	842	786	777	91	92
Lassen	642	637	601	590	93	94
Los Angeles	33,043	36,504	30,866	34,483	93	95
Madera	900	941	836	882	93	92
Marin	1,709	1,869	1,589	1,751	93	94
Mariposa	626	542	569	499	91	92
Mendocino	2,876	2,836	2,664	2,655	93	93
Merced	1,410	1,598	1,301	1,499	92	93
Modoc	841	822	786	770	94	94
Mono	200	189	187	181	93	95
Monterey	2,936	3,003	2,770	2,813	94	94
Napa	2,229	2,203	2,110	2,068	94	94
Nevada	2,181	2,100	2,073	1,993	95	95
Orange	3,843	4,184	3,620	3,976	93	92
Placer	2,103	2,092	1,942	1,938	92	92
Plumas	498	521	467	480	95	92
Riverside	3,192	3,340	3,014	3,175	94	95
Sacramento	6,145	6,258	5,729	5,791	93	92
San Benito	994	995	934	938	93	94
San Bernardino	4,829	5,083	4,570	4,826	95	95
San Diego	4,756	4,709	4,455	4,441	92	94
San Francisco	37,152	37,519	34,977	35,401	94	94
San Joaquin	4,353	4,653	4,292	4,369	98	94
San Luis Obispo	2,891	2,871	2,696	2,681	93	93
San Mateo	1,754	1,857	1,670	1,750	95	94
Santa Barbara	2,635	2,893	2,433	2,707	92	93
Santa Clara	8,965	8,538	7,905	8,122	88	95
Santa Cruz	2,841	3,114	2,716	2,951	95	94
Shasta	2,481	2,468	2,312	2,312	93	94
Sierra	518	538	488	524	94	94
Siskiyou	2,054	2,148	1,913	2,013	93	94
Solano	2,932	2,862	2,720	2,700	93	95
Sonoma	5,586	5,713	5,222	5,297	93	92
Stanislaus	1,655	1,816	1,557	1,736	94	94
Sutter	869	927	820	865	94	93
Tehama	1,540	1,610	1,432	1,510	93	93
Trinity	365	389	335	355	91	91
Tulare	3,632	3,826	3,464	3,641	95	95
Tuolumne	1,395	1,399	1,293	1,305	92	93
Ventura	2,317	2,339	2,184	2,204	94	94
Yolo	2,069	2,037	1,955	1,922	94	94
Yuba	1,064	1,062	989	982	93	92
Totals	212,570	220,626	199,195	207,693	Av. 94	Av. 94

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## State Enrollment by Grades and by Sex.

Counties.	Kindergarten.				Primary.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	31	45	45	36	8,395	7,939	8,821	8,286
Alpine					13	17	22	18
Amador					877	821	821	753
Butte					1,209	1,172	1,319	1,182
Calaveras					840	688	778	671
Colusa					531	453	511	443
Contra Costa					1,204	1,091	1,282	1,182
Del Norte					186	211	181	201
El Dorado					616	516	623	509
Fresno	31	24	27	25	3,274	3,015	3,531	3,315
Glenn					337	340	347	330
Humboldt					2,198	2,033	2,277	2,152
Inyo					217	204	217	195
Kern					1,039	917	1,172	1,130
Kings					729	620	776	679
Lake					389	369	363	338
Lassen					297	293	263	228
Los Angeles	1,526	1,550	1,601	1,669	15,297	13,979	15,733	14,403
Madera					423	407	478	411
Marin					790	732	794	762
Mariposa					295	241	238	208
Mendocino					1,328	1,223	1,300	1,238
Merced					564	550	659	573
Modoc					383	332	352	333
Mono					66	77	63	57
Monterey					1,385	1,175	1,325	1,169
Napa					1,022	913	907	840
Nevada					767	694	818	737
Orange	78	77	75	89	1,612	1,409	1,666	1,507
Placer					839	747	823	724
Plumas					231	200	198	200
Riverside	33	53	27	39	1,433	1,270	1,486	1,354
Sacramento	122	131	174	170	2,611	2,281	2,611	2,329
San Benito					491	429	468	446
San Bernardino					2,040	1,863	2,192	1,992
San Diego	185	188	164	181	2,272	1,981	2,051	1,821
San Francisco					15,279	13,446	16,842	14,083
San Joaquin					1,953	1,866	1,936	1,876
San Luis Obispo					1,389	1,205	1,360	1,196
San Mateo					856	671	896	666
Santa Barbara	67	92	111	108	1,474	1,348	1,416	1,210
Santa Clara					3,514	3,026	2,395	2,095
Santa Cruz	34	35	40	42	1,158	1,074	1,172	1,069
Shasta					1,004	990	1,013	918
Sierra					199	208	212	232
Siskiyou					940	884	949	861
Solano					1,238	974	1,185	937
Sonoma					2,832	2,499	2,821	2,527
Stanislaus					671	592	733	643
Sutter					365	294	393	311
Tehama					712	692	766	700
Trinity					232	191	227	199
Tulare					1,310	1,225	1,478	1,388
Tuolumne					547	516	481	458
Ventura	43	34			1,101	957	1,085	967
Yolo	40	30	31	40	810	804	813	794
Yuba					442	381	445	381
Totals	2,190	2,259	2,295	2,399	94,316	85,045	96,088	86,227

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## State Enrollment by Grades and by Sex.

Counties	Grammar Grades.			
	1903.		1904.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	3,355	3,587	3,514	3,926
Alpine	10	12	8	15
Amador	141	184	154	184
Butte	494	579	463	547
Calaveras	304	356	309	371
Colusa	200	223	225	224
Contra Costa	670	676	622	648
Del Norte	56	83	66	83
El Dorado	211	270	179	193
Fresno	890	1,036	1,066	1,148
Glenn	182	185	159	171
Humboldt	764	945	700	823
Inyo	116	115	102	103
Kern	463	487	431	413
Kings	253	297	359	359
Lake	190	184	184	195
Lassen	135	143	158	187
Los Angeles	4,317	5,240	6,093	6,763
Madera	149	183	145	185
Marin	359	357	443	421
Mariposa	157	193	138	181
Mendocino	663	700	638	653
Merced	322	331	349	457
Modoc	200	216	210	198
Mono	72	48	66	59
Monterey	609	694	655	673
Napa	429	438	532	482
Nevada	561	555	569	498
Orange	795	790	929	906
Placer	472	546	457	528
Plumas	97	142	112	158
Riverside	550	566	619	631
Sacramento	1,139	1,251	1,151	1,232
San Benito	196	195	183	175
San Bernardino	985	1,007	1,034	1,069
San Diego	983	973	966	951
San Francisco	10,538	9,082	9,945	8,730
San Joaquin	878	1,049	917	1,073
San Luis Obispo	516	559	523	538
San Mateo	378	337	379	382
Santa Barbara	245	259	421	474
Santa Clara	1,920	2,034	1,480	1,338
Santa Cruz	599	678	625	681
Shasta	636	673	603	684
Sierra	115	152	133	151
Siskiyou	530	580	522	546
Solano	665	759	717	731
Sonoma	1,124	1,285	1,157	1,220
Stanislaus	318	370	416	412
Sutter	207	209	194	204
Tehama	278	309	290	315
Trinity	50	58	63	67
Tulare	966	997	901	920
Tuolumne	387	384	377	441
Ventura	430	419	504	484
Yolo	357	392	381	420
Yuba	245	248	237	250
Totals	42,873	44,620	44,713	45,871



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Total Enrollment in all Grades of the Primary and Grammar Schools.

Counties.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	11,781	12,380	11,571	12,248	23,352	24,628
Alpine	23	30	29	33	52	63
Amador	1,018	975	1,005	937	2,023	1,912
Butte	1,703	1,782	1,751	1,729	3,454	3,511
Calaveras	1,144	1,087	1,044	1,042	2,188	2,129
Colusa	731	736	676	667	1,407	1,403
Contra Costa	1,874	1,904	1,767	1,830	3,641	3,734
Del Norte	242	247	294	284	536	531
El Dorado	827	802	786	702	1,613	1,504
Fresno	4,195	4,624	4,075	4,488	8,270	9,112
Glenn	519	506	525	501	1,044	1,007
Humboldt	2,962	2,977	2,978	2,975	5,940	5,952
Inyo	333	319	319	298	652	617
Kern	1,502	1,603	1,404	1,543	2,906	3,146
Kings	982	1,135	917	1,038	1,899	2,173
Lake	579	547	553	533	1,132	1,080
Lassen	432	421	436	415	868	836
Los Angeles	21,140	23,427	20,769	22,835	41,909	46,262
Madera	572	623	590	596	1,162	1,219
Marin	1,149	1,237	1,089	1,183	2,238	2,420
Mariposa	452	376	434	389	886	765
Mendocino	1,991	1,938	1,923	1,891	3,914	3,829
Merced	886	1,008	881	1,030	1,767	2,038
Modoc	583	562	548	531	1,131	1,093
Mono	138	129	125	116	263	245
Monterey	1,994	1,980	1,869	1,842	3,863	3,822
Napa	1,451	1,439	1,351	1,322	2,802	2,761
Nevada	1,328	1,327	1,249	1,235	2,577	2,562
Orange	2,485	2,670	2,276	2,502	4,761	5,172
Placer	1,311	1,280	1,293	1,252	2,604	2,532
Plumas	330	310	342	358	672	668
Riverside	2,016	2,132	1,889	2,024	3,905	4,156
Sacramento	3,872	3,936	3,663	3,731	7,535	7,667
San Benito	687	651	624	621	1,311	1,277
San Bernardino	3,025	3,226	2,870	3,061	5,895	6,287
San Diego	3,440	3,181	3,142	2,953	6,582	6,134
San Francisco	25,817	26,787	22,528	22,813	48,345	49,600
San Joaquin	2,831	2,853	2,915	2,949	5,746	5,802
San Luis Obispo	1,905	1,883	1,764	1,734	3,669	3,617
San Mateo	1,234	1,275	1,008	1,048	2,242	2,323
Santa Barbara	1,786	1,948	1,699	1,792	3,485	3,740
Santa Clara	5,434	3,875	5,060	3,433	10,494	7,308
Santa Cruz	1,791	1,837	1,787	1,792	3,578	3,629
Shasta	1,730	1,616	1,663	1,602	3,393	3,218
Sierra	314	345	360	383	674	728
Siskiyou	1,470	1,471	1,464	1,407	2,934	2,878
Solano	1,903	1,902	1,733	1,668	3,636	3,570
Sonoma	3,956	3,978	3,784	3,747	7,740	7,725
Stanislaus	989	1,149	962	1,055	1,951	2,204
Sutter	572	587	503	515	1,075	1,102
Tehama	990	1,056	1,001	1,015	1,991	2,071
Trinity	282	290	249	266	531	556
Tulare	2,276	2,379	2,222	2,308	4,498	4,687
Tuolumne	934	858	900	899	1,834	1,757
Ventura	1,574	1,589	1,410	1,451	2,984	3,040
Yolo	1,207	1,225	1,226	1,254	2,433	2,479
Yuba	687	682	629	631	1,316	1,313
Totals	139,379	143,092	131,924	134,497	271,303	277,589

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Length of School Term; Length of Time Present Teachers Have Taught; Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.

Counties.	Number of Days School Was Maintained During the Year.		Number of Months the Present Teachers Have Taught in the Schools.		Average Monthly Salary Paid Teachers in Primary and Grammar Schools.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	193	195	83	85	\$82 43	\$83 40
Alpine	158	163	19	19	62 32	65 00
Amador	165	162	24	24	60 15	60 15
Butte	160	158	24	27	65 42	67 20
Calaveras	166	186	28	25	63 00	63 00
Colusa	150	150	26	15	69 03	70 05
Contra Costa	187	186	37	33	70 54	71 72
Del Norte	163	171	37	22	61 00	61 10
El Dorado	156	157	17	15	58 24	56 76
Fresno	159	159	20	21	71 00	73 00
Glenn	161	160	13	17	69 00	69 59
Humboldt	173	170	25	21	67 94	70 00
Inyo	155	144	17	15	72 20	73 80
Kern	161	154	17	17	74 75	73 75
Kings	159	151	17	22	75 02	74 44
Lake	170	158	17	18	58 22	58 00
Lassen	151	157	20	18	66 62	67 30
Los Angeles	178	180	48	41	75 53	73 55
Madera	163	161	12	10	70 35	72 88
Marin	185	186	42	41	66 75	65 49
Mariposa	153	158	13	10	65 00	65 00
Mendocino	159	153	18	15	59 88	60 64
Merced	164	164	14	10	69 00	69 00
Modoc	147	146	8	7	68 00	68 50
Mono	170	169	18	13	72 30	78 18
Monterey	165	164	20	23	63 00	65 00
Napa	180	179	43	42	61 65	62 01
Nevada	171	159	53	54	69 77	71 00
Orange	184	181	22	62	68 66	70 65
Placer	164	162	25	26	64 82	66 03
Plumas	142	148	10	8	65 64	65 30
Riverside	165	167	20	22	63 20	66 40
Sacramento	164	168	80	62	71 00	71 50
San Benito	173	169	29	30	59 40	60 00
San Bernardino	170	164	22	23	69 41	71 69
San Diego	167	156	21	24	64 77	64 00
San Francisco	199	210	161	162	87 00	87 77
San Joaquin	156	168	42	52	70 90	75 00
San Luis Obispo	176	167	20	19	64 35	65 30
San Mateo	186	187	52	49	62 25	65 54
Santa Barbara	175	180	23	24	63 35	68 00
Santa Clara	188	186	25	74	69 00	73 90
Santa Cruz	190	190	52	51	60 50	61 95
Shasta	148	150	13	14	64 76	65 58
Sierra	155	156	13	16	70 36	71 00
Siskiyou	150	135	14	13	70 25	70 40
Solano	178	179	40	46	66 18	67 41
Sonoma	180	180	25	30	61 00	61 00
Stanislaus	166	170	28	49	65 52	67 26
Sutter	153	151	16	24	67 50	66 28
Tehama	140	151	12	16	62 94	66 25
Trinity	141	143	22	23	67 00	68 00
Tulare	152	153	18	19	71 40	70 18
Tuolumne	167	164	29	32	66 00	66 00
Ventura	183	181	20	20	68 50	68 63
Yolo	164	165	28	28	67 11	67 63
Yuba	161	158	26	29	65 05	65 93
Averages	166	165	29	30	\$67 47	\$69 21

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Counties.	Visits.							
	Number School Visits made by County Super- intendents.		Number Schools Not Visited by County Super- intendent.		Number School Visits made by School Trus- tees.		Number School Visits made by Other Persons.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	833	778			1,697	1,853	15,110	17,183
Alpine	6	5			5	9	34	31
Amador	112	97		1	128	143	1,056	1,145
Butte	124	111		2	254	220	1,657	1,607
Calaveras	88	75		3	151	218	1,353	1,414
Colusa	55	54			80	100	631	545
Contra Costa	233	187			299	328	1,362	1,298
Del Norte	23	19			29	32	341	429
El Dorado	82	75			184	119	988	885
Fresno	212	249		1	559	587	3,801	3,750
Glenn	43	44			93	62	855	834
Humboldt	163	131	3	2	278	371	3,452	3,252
Inyo	22	23			49	59	277	302
Kern	82	117	21		213	225	1,315	1,214
Kings	62	61	2		97	71	728	698
Lake	54	47			104	94	971	749
Lassen	40	46			55	47	432	663
Los Angeles	6,839	6,648			6,372	1,938	40,115	49,329
Madera	46	50			121	109	640	702
Marin	138	204			177	162	1,173	1,070
Mariposa	70	50		1	57	54	470	484
Mendocino	183	173	7	19	423	361	2,464	2,631
Merced	97	95			149	158	975	863
Modoc	44	39	1	1	52	71	731	717
Mono	12	10	1		22	25	326	217
Monterey	145	144	13	1	490	454	2,990	2,517
Napa	137	104	1		140	151	1,356	1,120
Nevada	57	89	13	2	128	147	1,671	1,442
Orange	113	240			243	217	2,165	2,059
Placer	94	98		2	121	168	1,339	1,508
Plumas	29	32	2	2	85	74	481	539
Riverside	154	145			428	303	6,945	3,548
Sacramento	485	477		1	860	1,112	2,538	3,584
San Benito	121	116			163	122	1,362	1,310
San Bernardino	145	154	14		263	305	6,135	5,524
San Diego	153	240	5	1	797	779	5,691	5,756
San Francisco	4,028	4,385			4,589	5,915	46,983	48,109
San Joaquin	154	159			462	349	2,871	2,514
San Luis Obispo	59	126	59		310	352	1,921	2,005
San Mateo	130	123			173	180	1,096	1,071
Santa Barbara	122	120		2	278	225	2,516	2,768
Santa Clara	347	375			1,536	1,326	6,461	7,170
Santa Cruz	136	119			168	233	2,904	2,531
Shasta	128	130	6	2	247	244	2,643	2,385
Sierra	24	22	1	1	52	33	707	621
Siskiyou	96	101		3	205	187	1,872	2,079
Solano	154	141			339	335	1,914	1,566
Sonoma	227	230			591	551	3,798	8,823
Stanislaus	90	83			127	106	1,128	953
Sutter	41	51			40	69	861	801
Tehama	84	86	8	10	145	130	1,186	1,193
Trinity	42	36			47	59	541	362
Tulare	151	144	8	2	324	342	2,832	2,538
Tuolumne	55	55			105	120	916	931
Ventura	124	101		1	147	117	1,256	1,414
Yolo	74	92	4		101	128	683	1,006
Yuba	73	76			88	99	870	888
Totals	17,587	16,982	169	60	26,440	22,348	202,089	212,708

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## School Libraries—State Text-Books Used.

Counties.	Number of Volumes in School Library at Close of School Year.		Number of Volumes in County Teachers' Library (Office of County Superintendent of Schools).		Districts Using Only the Authorized Series of Text-Books.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda .....	48,335	50,319	1,861	1,966	55	54
Alpine .....	448	505	38	42	3	3
Amador .....	10,697	11,314	205	206	44	43
Butte .....	24,449	23,977	486	536	75	70
Calaveras .....	16,452	18,186	544	545	57	57
Colusa .....	14,908	16,143	211	214	38	38
Contra Costa .....	33,633	36,282	492	538	54	55
Del Norte .....	3,192	3,487	65	75	14	15
El Dorado .....	16,214	17,043	375	200	62	63
Fresno .....	48,114	48,323	998	1,378	126	121
Glenn .....	13,018	13,713	417	420	36	35
Humboldt .....	36,574	38,025	525	541	103	104
Inyo .....	4,696	4,307	72	75	18	18
Kern .....	22,871	24,713	262	278	63	64
Kings .....	9,741	9,875	291	341	26	22
Lake .....	10,046	9,942	343	343	42	41
Lassen .....	7,053	7,571	30	110	33	32
Los Angeles .....	91,415	97,059	2,401	2,714	134	135
Madera .....	9,201	10,114	344	350	39	36
Marin .....	29,147	33,221	238	274	41	43
Mariposa .....	7,264	7,271	175	180	33	30
Mendocino .....	36,256	38,669	362	418	124	126
Merced .....	20,207	21,309	350	500	53	54
Modoc .....	8,374	8,597	218	267	33	33
Mono .....	4,125	4,475	29	38	9	9
Monterey .....	41,900	42,007	850	878	96	91
Napa .....	16,565	18,881	820	850	53	53
Nevada .....	19,978	21,143	220	240	43	43
Orange .....	25,509	28,772	3,107	3,183	39	41
Placer .....	25,516	26,418	670	700	57	58
Plumas .....	7,874	9,109	105	130	28	29
Riverside .....	25,377	26,964	664	710	68	67
Sacramento .....	28,948	29,819	311	305	74	75
San Benito .....	15,232	15,812	230	284	47	46
San Bernardino .....	32,803	37,880	1,011	1,045	52	54
San Diego .....	45,035	43,426	2,545	2,557	123	121
San Francisco .....	67,673	68,707	2,900	3,000	1	1
San Joaquin .....	38,364	41,171	700	700	85	85
San Luis Obispo .....	30,512	27,212	385	405	97	93
San Mateo .....	18,718	19,676	1,500	1,600	32	32
Santa Barbara .....	32,531	29,244	265	266	63	61
Santa Clara .....	52,777	56,947	1,689	2,562	83	84
Santa Cruz .....	21,764	23,201	1,283	1,421	54	55
Shasta .....	32,030	34,174	420	479	102	102
Sierra .....	6,161	6,407	84	84	20	20
Siskiyou .....	26,338	25,458	700	790	83	84
Solano .....	27,492	28,737	290	340	54	54
Sonoma .....	70,079	75,581	1,471	1,605	136	138
Stanislaus .....	16,814	17,463	930	743	51	49
Sutter .....	13,328	13,018	300	475	34	34
Tchama .....	16,514	16,949	500	300	65	64
Trinity .....	4,313	4,776	43	50	21	22
Tulare .....	41,872	45,003	685	693	108	106
Tuolumne .....	7,542	8,130	53	76	38	37
Ventura .....	30,956	32,214	500	515	49	49
Yolo .....	17,762	7,309	1,279	1,320	48	48
Yuba .....	12,082	12,416	285	290	38	38
Totals .....	1,386,789	1,448,464	38,127	41,145	3,257	3,235



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Length of School Term.

Counties.	Less than 120 days during year.		120 and less than 160 days dur- ing year.		160 and less than 200 days dur- ing year.		200 days or over.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda			1	3	21	38	33	13
Alpine			1	1	2	2		
Amador			2	1	40	42	2	
Butte			16	13	59	56		1
Calaveras	1		9	8	44	49	3	
Colusa	1		36	37	1	1		
Contra Costa		1			37	35	17	19
Del Norte			4	1	10	14		
El Dorado	1	2	12	30	49	31		
Fresno	2	3	17	12	107	106		
Glenn			2	2	34	33		
Humboldt	1	1	10	18	92	59		26
Inyo			5	8	13	10		
Kern	1		10	39	52	25		
Kings			18	14	8	8		
Lake		1	9	9	32	31	1	
Lassen			14	11	19	21		
Los Angeles			128	9	6	124		2
Madera			4	1	35	35		
Marin			1	1	29	37	11	5
Mariposa			16	10	17	20		
Mendocino		1	23	44	98	78	3	3
Merced	1		12	6	39	47	1	1
Modoc			21	20	12	13		
Mono			1		7	8	1	1
Monterey			8	10	82	75	6	6
Napa			1	2	38	38	14	13
Nevada			3	22	35	21	5	
Orange				1	39	39		1
Placer		2	5	3	52	53		
Plumas		1	20	17	8	10		1
Riverside	3	2	1	2	64	63		
Sacramento		1	29	14	44	58	1	2
San Benito		1	1		44	43	2	2
San Bernardino		2	5	7	47	45		
San Diego	1	1	2	75	120	45		
San Francisco					1			1
San Joaquin		2	26	19	59	64		
San Luis Obispo	2		6	10	86	80	3	3
San Mateo			4	1	13	16	15	15
Santa Barbara			2	1	48	45	13	15
Santa Clara					61	59	22	25
Santa Cruz				1	28	25	26	29
Shasta	2		41	32	59	70		
Sierra	1		9	9	10	10		1
Siskiyou	1	15	47	62	35	7		
Solano			5	7	38	37	11	10
Sonoma			8	11	99	92	29	34
Stanislaus	1		7	6	43	43		
Sutter			29	31	5	3		
Tehama		2	21	60	44	2		
Trinity	1		17	17	3	5		
Tulare	1		46	38	61	68		
Tuolumne			5	8	33	29		
Ventura					38	42	11	7
Yolo			3		45	48		
Yuba	1	1	5	8	32	29		
Totals	22	40	738	772	2,267	2,187	230	236

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## School Houses.

Counties.	Number Built of Brick.		Number Built of Stone.		Number Built of Adobe.		Number Built of Wood.		Total Number School Houses at Close of Year	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	7	10					92	90	99	100
Alpine							3	3	3	3
Amador	4	4					42	42	46	46
Butte	6	6					68	72	74	78
Calaveras	2	2					58	58	60	60
Colusa	3	3					35	35	38	38
Contra Costa	1	1					59	59	60	60
Del Norte							14	15	14	15
El Dorado							66	66	66	66
Fresno	8	9					119	119	127	128
Glenn							32	33	32	33
Humboldt							119	119	119	119
Inyo							18	21	18	21
Kern	6	8					61	56	67	64
Kings	2	3					25	21	27	24
Lake	1	1					43	39	44	40
Lassen	1	1					32	33	33	34
Los Angeles	8	11					220	239	228	250
Madera	1	1			1	1	40	37	42	39
Marin		1					43	43	43	44
Mariposa							37	32	37	32
Mendocino							127	128	127	128
Merced	4	4					49	56	53	60
Modoc	2	2					31	31	33	33
Mono							9	9	9	9
Monterey	1	1					105	105	106	106
Napa			1	1			55	56	56	57
Nevada							54	54	54	54
Orange	4	4					53	55	57	59
Placer	1						57	59	58	59
Plumas	2	2					26	27	28	29
Riverside	7	7			1	1	68	68	76	76
Sacramento	4	4					84	85	88	89
San Benito							47	47	47	47
San Bernardino	13	15	1	1			72	74	86	90
San Diego	4	5			2	3	143	145	149	53
San Francisco	7	7					65	66	72	73
San Joaquin	12	12					85	85	97	97
San Luis Obispo	2	2					96	94	98	96
San Mateo		1					35	36	35	37
Santa Barbara	1	1	1	1			73	74	75	76
Santa Clara	1	1					98	100	99	101
Santa Cruz							65	65	65	65
Shasta	7	7					96	97	103	104
Sierra							20	20	20	20
Siskiyou	5	4					81	82	86	86
Solano	2	2					61	63	63	65
Sonoma	1	1					150	152	151	153
Stanislaus	3	3					50	50	53	53
Sutter	2	1					32	33	34	34
Tehama	2	2					64	64	66	66
Trinity							22	23	22	23
Tulare	7	8					105	106	112	114
Tuolumne	3	3					49	37	52	40
Ventura	1	1					54	54	55	55
Yolo	1	1					52	52	53	53
Yuba	1	1					37	37	38	38
Totals	150	163	3	3	4	5	3,596	3,621	3,753	3,792

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid to City Superintendents or Supervising Principals. (Men.)		Average Monthly Wages Paid Principals of High Schools.			
			1903.		1904.	
	1903.	1904.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda.....	\$260 00	\$260 00	\$190 00		\$194 78	
Alpine.....					100 00	
Amador.....			143 33		147 21	
Butte.....						
Calaveras.....			132 50		140 00	
Colusa.....			123 75		133 00	
Contra Costa.....			135 00		125 00	
Del Norte.....						
El Dorado.....						
Fresno.....	166 65	166 65	122 90		122 90	
Glenn.....			116 66		116 67	
Humboldt.....	166 67	166 67	140 00		120 00	
Inyo.....			125 00		125 00	
Kern.....			200 00		222 22	
Kings.....			150 83		155 83	
Lake.....			120 00		120 00	
Lassen.....					166 66	
Los Angeles.....	181 67	193 06	157 52		134 27	\$120 00
Madera.....			150 00		150 00	
Marin.....			170 00		170 00	
Mariposa.....						
Mendocino.....			150 00	\$150 00	141 66	125 00
Merced.....			142 50		152 50	
Modoc.....					150 00	
Mono.....						
Monterey.....	150 00	150 00	125 00		125 00	
Napa.....			143 75		143 75	
Nevada.....			135 00	125 00	145 00	125 00
Orange.....	150 00	150 00	122 00		132 75	
Placer.....			150 00		180 00	
Plumas.....						
Riverside.....	177 75	177 75	126 34		122 00	160 00
Sacramento.....	225 00	225 00	250 00	100 00	190 00	
San Benito.....			125 00		125 00	
San Bernardino.....	*140 00	120 00	123 70		149 00	
San Diego.....	166 66	200 00	114 16	90 00	121 00	95 00
San Francisco.....	400 00	400 00	300 00		300 00	
San Joaquin.....	200 00	240 00	162 50		175 00	
San Luis Obispo.....			125 00		133 00	
San Mateo.....			142 50		145 00	
Santa Barbara.....	166 66	166 67	120 00		122 50	
Santa Clara.....	200 00	200 00	155 00		163 80	
Santa Cruz.....			175 00		175 00	
Shasta.....			166 67		166 66	
Sierra.....						
Siskiyou.....			142 50		150 00	
Solano.....			125 83		135 83	
Sonoma.....	200 00	200 00	99 00		168 00	
Stanislaus.....			137 50		145 00	
Sutter.....			125 00		125 00	
Tehama.....			135 00		155 00	
Trinity.....						
Tulare.....			126 00		133 25	
Tuolumne.....					150 00	
Ventura.....			151 66		160 00	
Yolo.....			125 00	90 00	116 33	
Yuba.....	50 00	50 00	175 00		175 00	
Averages.....	\$190 70	\$191 61	\$146 10	\$111 00	\$149 29	\$125 00

\* Woman.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid Principals of Primary and Grammar Schools.				Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in High Schools.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda	\$128 10	\$100 35	\$131 72	\$107 59	\$111 13	\$110 79	\$131 56	\$109 51
Alpine								
Amador	92 00	75 00	96 66	81 25				75 00
Butte	92 12	80 00	100 42	80 00	125 70	80 00	110 00	81 00
Calaveras	88 12	75 00	92 50	72 50				
Colusa	94 00		97 00		100 00	91 66		93 75
Contra Costa	91 82	85 00	92 10	87 50		77 00	100 00	83 33
Del Norte	95 00		95 00			75 00		85 00
El Dorado	87 50		100 00					
Fresno	90 00	73 50	90 00	73 50	112 00	90 00	112 00	90 00
Glenn	102 50	65 00	91 67		127 78	90 00	127 77	95 00
Humboldt	87 14	78 33	78 66	66 45	100 00	92 50	100 00	96 25
Inyo	86 00	80 00		87 50				85 00
Kern	122 50	86 25	110 83	80 00	102 96	125 00	133 33	119 44
Kings	100 55		119 22		100 00	91 00		96 42
Lake	82 50	75 00	85 00	75 00	80 00	80 00	80 00	80 00
Lassen	85 00		90 00				111 11	
Los Angeles	98 16	74 23	109 61	86 31	112 61	81 46	113 12	101 64
Madera		125 00		125 00		95 00	125 00	110 00
Marin	96 00	70 00	90 00	71 87		100 00		90 00
Mariposa	75 00	76 66	80 00	72 50				
Mendocino	88 75	55 00	86 66	67 50	110 00	99 66	110 00	93 75
Merced	84 00		86 25		120 00	92 50	106 40	95 00
Modoc	90 00	80 00	90 00					
Mono	100 00	72 50	140 00					
Monterey	88 00	70 00	89 00	70 00	92 50	92 50	93 00	91 00
Napa	114 16	52 50	117 50	66 66	100 00	85 00	100 00	85 00
Nevada	113 33	80 00	113 33	80 00	110 00	110 00	101 66	104 29
Orange	91 00		88 30	86 60	100 00	95 00	102 75	95 75
Placer	93 33	78 33	95 37	80 00		95 00	100 00	115 00
Plumas		70 00	75 00	75 00				
Riverside	102 67	72 66	96 00	88 00	95 50	76 60	105 40	86 50
Sacramento	125 00	95 00	105 00		100 00	97 00		94 00
San Benito	91 00	55 00	91 66	50 00	125 00	85 00		90 00
San Bernardino	90 20	74 61	102 00	72 00	110 94	91 21	118 00	91 00
San Diego	95 00	103 00	80 00	77 00	96 50	85 00	85 00	86 00
San Francisco	181 00	159 00	181 00	159 00	164 00	158 00	164 00	158 00
San Joaquin	96 66	89 00	102 50	87 00	106 00	83 57	116 25	92 80
San Luis Obispo	90 00	70 00	91 00	70 00	119 00	80 00	120 00	84 00
San Mateo	107 85	72 50	108 55	72 50	82 50	78 75	96 66	87 50
Santa Barbara	88 50	72 00	88 75	76 66	110 00	88 00	110 00	85 00
Santa Clara	93 00	78 00	104 00	76 33	128 00	89 00	116 80	96 40
Santa Cruz	80 00	64 75	89 15	68 10	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
Shasta	85 00	77 50	93 33	80 00	122 23	91 66	107 17	90 00
Sierra	85 00	86 66	85 00	86 00				
Siskiyou	92 86		94 17	90 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	98 00
Solano	104 28	84 16	109 28	83 13	122 14	84 72	122 22	89 10
Sonoma	82 70	58 00	102 00	61 00	96 50	75 00	106 00	77 00
Stanislaus	95 00		100 00		85 00	95 00	95 00	95 00
Sutter	100 00		90 00			80 00		85 00
Tehama	98 33	70 00	107 50	70 00	120 00	115 00	143 33	111 00
Trinity	90 00		90 00					
Tulare	96 00		89 37	80 00	103 00	98 00	103 70	101 60
Tuolumne	89 00	97 50	100 00	97 50				100 00
Ventura	91 66	73 00	93 00	75 00	129 16	87 50	124 25	93 33
Yolo	90 00	76 45	98 33	76 00	100 00	90 75		95 00
Yuba	95 00		95 00			100 00		100 00
Averages	\$96 15	\$79 36	\$98 48	\$88 66	\$108 70	\$99 47	\$110 87	\$94 92



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in Grammar Schools.				Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in Primary Schools.			
	1903.		1904.		1903.		1904.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Alameda	\$79 46	\$81 16	\$112 26	\$83 32	\$70 00	\$75 28	\$70 00	\$76 52
Alpine		62 33		65 00				
Amador	68 83	57 89	70 00	58 96		55 14	60 00	54 24
Butte	81 57	61 23	72 20	62 65	66 00	66 42	70 00	59 50
Calaveras	62 22	60 92	62 50	60 93	52 50	59 07	56 25	58 91
Colusa	68 75	64 66	75 00	66 37		73 00		66 66
Contra Costa	82 50	67 44	75 00	70 00	60 00	66 20		65 20
Del Norte	67 50	57 50	66 66	58 80		56 25		65 00
El Dorado	55 00	55 00	55 00	55 00			55 00	55 00
Fresno	77 00	68 00	77 00	68 00		70 00		70 00
Glenn	77 50	68 95	83 00	69 69	65 00	60 94	65 00	62 80
Humboldt	79 00	76 92	85 25	76 50	70 00	64 00	69 25	64 71
Inyo	86 00	73 50		69 00		69 50		70 00
Kern	80 19	71 56	77 50	70 97	65 00	71 93		
Kings	72 04	70 00		71 33		65 00		
Lake	64 16	56 20	66 00	54 60		51 66		
Lassen	75 00	67 50	69 66	66 66	65 00	60 00	61 66	62 50
Los Angeles	108 00	75 51	87 35	72 90	60 50	69 59	72 00	69 33
Madera		69 00	73 57	70 15		75 00		80 00
Marin	60 00	67 50	80 00	66 73		61 00	60 00	61 71
Mariposa	67 50	63 55	65 00	65 00		62 50		66 66
Mendocino	66 25	57 69	60 30	59 20	60 00	53 88		60 50
Merced	78 63	65 39	71 85	66 46		67 86		67 50
Modoc	65 00	64 74	66 67	69 38		68 50		68 75
Mono	100 00	70 94		72 50		66 67		70 00
Monterey	67 00	63 00	62 00	64 00		60 00		62 00
Napa	67 00	61 11	70 00	61 20	60 00	57 11		57 30
Nevada	75 62	67 89	91 25	67 93	65 00	70 00	70 00	65 62
Orange	70 00	68 00	71 00	62 00		65 90		68 50
Placer	65 00	62 80	67 50	65 62		62 70		62 58
Plumas	72 50		75 00	75 00	60 00	60 00		65 00
Riverside	65 83	65 26	70 00	66 25	55 00	57 20	59 38	56 10
Sacramento	75 00	70 00	67 50	78 00		60 00	80 00	68 25
San Benito	82 00	61 75	66 65	61 19	60 00	56 00		56 15
San Bernardino	78 00	65 00	85 00	66 00		65 00	73 00	65 00
San Diego	76 00	68 50	62 50	63 50	65 00	66 66		63 00
San Francisco	95 00	86 00	95 00	86 00		84 00		84 00
San Joaquin	75 36	68 02	71 36	66 00	60 00	62 90		70 20
San Luis Obispo	75 00	63 00	65 00	63 00	60 00	57 00	60 00	58 00
San Mateo	75 00	62 20		60 94		57 08		64 00
Santa Barbara	70 00	61 25	65 75	62 39	50 00	61 50	50 00	65 30
Santa Clara	89 00	66 00		66 81		66 00		69 20
Santa Cruz		61 00		62 30		60 00		60 00
Shasta	63 45	60 00	65 58	65 58		66 50		70 62
Sierra	81 20	64 45		65 60		62 22	70 00	64 00
Siskiyou	73 08	69 39	73 21	69 11	65 00	66 21	68 00	65 32
Solano	90 45	66 11	89 16	65 49		60 82		63 90
Sonoma	76 00	61 00	80 00	61 00	58 00	55 00	60 00	59 00
Stanislaus	64 00	64 46	71 25	67 16				
Sutter	74 00	70 00	70 00	65 00		66 00		72 00
Tehama	84 16	65 77	80 62	65 44		68 75		71 00
Trinity	70 00	70 00	65 00	70 00	65 00	65 00	77 50	64 00
Tulare	75 00	70 00	73 56	69 68	68 00	68 00	70 00	62 50
Tuolumne	60 00	70 00	62 50	60 00				60 00
Ventura	87 00	65 65	86 64	66 28		64 33		64 16
Yolo	75 00	64 30	98 33	71 10		59 20		68 33
Yuba	67 14	61 74	66 66	62 93		70 83		68 75
Averages	\$74 73	\$66 23	\$73 87	\$66 53	\$60 40	\$63 87	\$65 57	\$65 10

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Salaries.

Counties.	Average Monthly Wages Paid Teachers in Kindergarten Schools. (Women.)		Average Monthly Wages Paid all Teachers in County.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda.....	\$80 00	\$80 00	\$87 59	\$92 04
Alpine.....			62 33	65 00
Amador.....			60 30	60 16
Butte.....			65 42	66 98
Calaveras.....			63 31	63 08
Colusa.....			72 85	74 02
Contra Costa.....			73 48	75 90
Del Norte.....			65 50	65 50
El Dorado.....			58 24	56 76
Fresno.....	75 00	75 00	94 50	76 44
Glenn.....			72 57	73 73
Humboldt.....			69 63	70 30
Inyo.....			78 63	87 20
Kern.....			79 38	78 57
Kings.....			79 46	69 80
Lake.....			60 30	60 10
Lassen.....			66 62	70 00
Los Angeles.....	52 97	53 43	78 41	77 31
Madera.....			73 00	77 04
Marin.....			89 00	73 28
Mariposa.....			65 00	65 00
Mendocino.....			89 12	64 01
Merced.....			72 75	74 00
Modoc.....			68 00	72 00
Mono.....			72 30	78 18
Monterey.....			66 00	65 00
Napa.....			64 97	65 31
Nevada.....			73 21	74 82
Orange.....	58 00		72 93	76 00
Placer.....			65 46	71 17
Plumas.....			65 64	65 30
Riverside.....	60 00	60 00	70 72	72 27
Sacramento.....	50 00	57 50	71 00	66 10
San Benito.....			59 40	62 00
San Bernardino.....			73 47	77 00
San Diego.....	73 00	65 00	69 84	67 34
San Francisco.....			96 00	96 00
San Joaquin.....			73 31	76 35
San Luis Obispo.....			82 20	67 80
San Mateo.....			65 60	65 90
Santa Barbara.....	53 33	59 00	69 10	72 35
Santa Clara.....			78 00	77 50
Santa Cruz.....	60 00	60 00	65 20	66 50
Shasta.....			66 70	71 04
Sierra.....			75 90	67 74
Siskiyou.....			72 76	73 33
Solano.....			70 95	72 50
Sonoma.....			78 00	65 00
Stanislaus.....			69 90	70 09
Sutter.....			69 37	68 24
Tehama.....			65 90	70 67
Trinity.....			72 00	68 00
Tulare.....			82 00	74 70
Tuolumne.....			66 00	66 00
Ventura.....	65 00		73 62	73 50
Yolo.....		65 00	63 67	72 30
Yuba.....			68 82	69 62
Averages.....	\$62 73	\$63 88	\$70 27	\$71 16

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Salaries.

Counties.	Class as fixed by Statute of 1897.	Area, in square miles.	Population as fixed by the Statute of 1897.	Salary of County Superintendent as fixed by County Government Act of 1897.	Salary allowed for Deputies.	Pay as Member of County Board of Education per day when Board is in session.	Traveling Expenses per Annum, not to exceed
Alameda	3	840	100,415	\$3,000	\$900	\$5 00	\$10 00 per district.
Alpine	57	575	490	100		5 00	10 00 " "
Amador*	32	568	13,250	600		5 00	300 00 per annum.
Butte	14	1,764	22,770	1,500		5 00	10 00 per district.
Calaveras	31	990	14,175	1,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Colusa	39	1,202	10,510	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Contra Costa	26	750	17,200	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Del Norte	55	1,546	3,465	400		5 00	10 00 " "
El Dorado	33	1,891	13,040	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Fresno	9	5,940	25,080	2,000	1,200	5 00	10 00 " "
Glenn	47	1,248	7,445	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Humboldt	11	3,507	27,255	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Inyo	54	10,224	4,360	400		5 00	10 00 " "
Kern	25	8,159	17,330	1,800			10 00 " "
Kings	43	1,257	8,935	1,500			10 00 " "
Lake	46	1,332	7,600	800		5 00	10 00 " "
Lassen	52	4,750	5,330	600		5 00	10 00 " "
Los Angeles	2	3,957½	124,875	3,000	2,520		5 00 " "
Madera	45	2,140	7,975	500		5 00	10 00 " "
Marin	38	516	11,360	1,650		5 00	10 00 " "
Mariposa	50	1,580	5,720	600		5 00	10 00 " "
Mendocino	17	3,460	21,095	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Merced	41	1,750	9,815	1,400			300 00 per annum.
Modoc	51	4,097	5,565	700		5 00	10 00 per district.
Mono	56	2,796	2,775	400		5 00	10 00 " "
Monterey	18	3,450	20,600	1,650			10 00 " "
Napa	23	800	18,220	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Nevada	16	958	21,905	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Orange	27	780	16,540	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Placer	20	1,484	18,935	1,800			300 00 per annum.
Plumas	49	2,361	5,970	600		5 00	10 00 per district.
Riverside†	21	7,008	18,400	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Sacramento	5	1,007	47,820	2,000		5 00	300 00 per annum.
San Benito	42	1,476	9,090	1,500			10 00 per district.
San Bernardino	10	20,160	27,500	1,500			10 00 " "
San Diego	8	8,800	35,620	2,500	1,200	5 00	10 00 " "
San Francisco	1	42	298,215	4,000	7,200	5 00	
San Joaquin	7	1,370	36,670	2,000		5 00	10 00 per district.
San Luis Obispo	19	3,500	20,140	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
San Mateo	35	470	12,450	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Santa Barbara	22	2,450	18,310	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Santa Clara	4	1,355	58,290	2,000	900	5 00	10 00 " "
Santa Cruz	15	425	22,055	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Shasta	29	4,050	16,145	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Sierra	48	910	6,540	625		5 00	10 00 " "
Siskiyou	28	6,078	16,190	1,500		5 00	500 00 per annum.
Solano	12	911	26,130	1,500		5 00	10 00 per district.
Sonoma	6	1,540	37,345	2,000		5 00	10 00 " "
Stanislaus	34	1,486	12,745	1,200			10 00 " "
Sutter	44	611	8,565	1,200		5 00	10 00 " "
Tehama	36	3,200	11,675	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Trinity	53	3,276	4,990	700		5 00	10 00 " "
Tulare	13	4,935	24,150	1,800		5 00	10 00 " "
Tuolumne	40	2,232	10,235	900		5 00	10 00 " "
Ventura	30	1,850	14,410	1,500		5 00	10 00 " "
Yolo	24	1,017	17,375	1,600		5 00	10 00 " "
Yuba	37	625	11,635	1,200		5 00	10 00 " "
Totals		157,455½	1,312,690	\$84,325	\$13,920		

\*Supervisors may fix salary at \$1,200 per annum and require Superintendent to devote entire time to school.

†Office hours, 2 to 5 P. M., on business days.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Expenses.

Counties.	1903.				1904.			
	Amount of Money Drawn from Unapportioned County Fund with Which to Pay.							
	Institute In- structors	Institute Ex- penses.	Postage and Ex- pressage.	Binding School Docu- ments.	Institute In- structors.	Institute Ex- penses.	Postage and Ex- pressage.	Binding School Docu- ments.
Alameda		\$199 10	\$252 00			\$186 00	\$252 00	
Alpine			6 00	\$3 50			6 00	
Amador	\$158 50	41 50	88 00	20 00	\$107 20	50 80	86 00	\$20 00
Butte	67 50	38 45	150 00		130 00	41 90	145 00	
Calaveras	150 00	50 00	114 00		200 00		114 00	20 00
Colusa	181 00	18 00	82 00		184 00	16 00	74 00	
Contra Costa	101 40	98 60	118 00		100 00	30 56	118 00	
Del Norte			30 00	7 50	75 00	67 40	30 00	
El Dorado	125 00	64 85	115 86	5 40	150 00	50 00	111 37	
Fresno	130 00	64 70	215 00		145 00	79 25	130 00	
Glenn	145 00	49 50	70 00		170 00	17 50	70 00	
Humboldt	142 00	30 50	88 80		200 00		51 10	
Inyo			18 00		76 50		23 00	
Kern	125 00	75 00	53 00	20 00	80 00	91 55	20 00	
Kings			53 05		157 80	80 00	53 00	
Lake	165 00	35 00	50 00		165 50	30 50	40 00	
Lassen	200 00		66 00		180 00	20 00	66 00	
Los Angeles	21 00	159 00	346 00		130 00	69 50	300 00	
Madera	106 00	74 90	80 00		170 00	25 50	78 00	
Marin	181 10	35 85	25	15 00	130 00	60 20	70 00	10 00
Mariposa	105 00		66 00		125 00		75 65	
Mendocino	143 45	56 55	222 85		162 35	37 65	228 65	
Merced	140 00	60 00	123 00	20 00	200 00		114 00	20 00
Modoc	172 00	21 50	26 50		165 50	29 00	49 20	
Mono			18 00				18 00	
Monterey	200 00		195 00	13 00	200 00		188 00	20 00
Napa	200 00		83 60		200 00	1 50	110 00	
Nevada	158 00	42 50			165 00		96 00	
Orange	184 75	23 25	52 32	12 70	250 00	20 00	86 39	
Placer	98 50	97 35			116 00	78 00		
Plumas	160 00	38 00	53 00		160 00	30 00	58 00	
Riverside	159 00	41 00	120 00	10 00	169 00	31 00	120 00	10 00
Sacramento	100 00	100 00	94 00	175 00	154 85	45 15	96 00	1 75
San Benito	139 80	20 90	94 00		140 00	35 95	92 00	
San Bernardino	120 00		50 00		79 10	10 00	100 00	
San Diego	142 50	57 50	224 10	1 25	167 75	31 60	182 62	
San Francisco	200 00				140 00	29 50		
San Joaquin		200 00	169 00		143 50	56 50	170 00	20 00
San Luis Obispo	127 00	73 00	200 00		93 90	103 25	192 00	
San Mateo	161 55	47 70	32 50		111 25	19 50	33 70	
Santa Barbara	200 00	27 50	126 00		100 00	46 50	134 00	20 00
Santa Clara	135 00	56 50	128 00		114 00	54 45	99 80	
Santa Cruz	105 00	95 00	114 00		150 00	50 00	114 00	
Shasta	200 00		215 00		178 10	20 80	208 00	6 00
Sierra			40 00				40 00	
Siskiyou		200 00	163 80		155 00	45 00	163 15	9 45
Solano	175 00	23 00	30 00		155 00	43 50	119 00	76 50
Sonoma	136 10	63 90	282 00	20 00	105 10	94 90	278 00	5 25
Stanislaus			105 00	6 00	161 35	24 50	100 00	
Sutter	169 28	3 10	70 00		145 00	10 05	70 00	
Tehama	110 00	26 79	130 00		220 00	34 00	130 00	
Trinity			45 00		175 00	25 00	44 00	
Tulare	161 25	38 75	220 00		160 00	40 00	220 00	
Tuolumne			76 00				76 00	20 00
Ventura	200 00		104 00	20 00	150 00	50 00	105 00	20 00
Yolo	118 65	81 35	80 00		140 00	100 00	85 00	
Yuba	152 50	32 50	70 00		151 50	8 50	70 00	
Totals	\$6572 83	\$2562 50	\$5818 63	\$176 10	\$7754 25	\$2122 46	\$5903 63	\$278 95



TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Expenses.

Counties.	Amount of Money Drawn from the Institute and Library Fund with which to Pay			
	Institute Instructors.		For Books for County Teachers' Library.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda..	\$415 00	\$120 50	\$294 05	\$186 59
Alpine ..				
Amador ..	50 00	9 00		3 50
Butte ..			17 10	32 55
Calaveras ..	50 00		14 00	38 60
Colusa ..	10 00	32 47	8 05	90
Contra Costa ..	26 10	50 00	2 20	5 35
Del Norte ..				12 00
El Dorado ..			1 81	39 05
Fresno ..	98 90	70 00	14 10	136 10
Glenn ..	45 00	30 00	6 65	15 50
Humboldt ..	58 00	75 00	45 75	27 25
Inyo ..		18 50	1 00	1 00
Kern ..			93 00	25 85
Kings ..		37 80	11 25	35 95
Lake ..			5 38	18 82
Lassen ..			100 00	25 00
Los Angeles ..	195 50	194 53	110 73	401 73
Madera ..		20 00	15 90	3 50
Marin ..	181 10		15 00	119 44
Mariposa ..	30 00	10 50		1 00
Mendocino ..	66 55	45 00	13 50	18 44
Merced ..	13 75	34 40	38 76	124 28
Modoc ..			4 00	56 59
Mono ..				
Monterey ..	100 00	50 00	40 00	87 10
Napa ..	23 00	16 00	27 26	31 80
Nevada ..	10 50	57 50		3 50
Orange ..	15 00	44 00	179 28	35 25
Placer ..	44 00	19 00	26 90	12 17
Plumas ..		20 00	8 75	4 75
Riverside ..	61 35	84 05	37 40	55 03
Sacramento ..	31 15	39 70	22 37	54 50
San Benito ..		20 00	8 75	57 51
San Bernardino ..	75 50	87 50	42 00	51 75
San Diego ..	25 00	7 50	140 65	92 05
San Francisco ..			245 25	250 00
San Joaquin ..	95 00	156 50	96 50	143 23
San Luis Obispo ..	83 00	95 00	12 38	87 50
San Mateo ..			67 92	45 40
Santa Barbara ..	25 00	40 00	13 00	1 00
Santa Clara ..	80 00	20 00	71 05	30 85
Santa Cruz ..		7 00	60 10	65 80
Shasta ..	54 05	51 25		64 27
Sierra ..			1 65	
Siskiyou ..	52 00	9 40	32 16	56 25
Solano ..	65 00	60 00	46 24	65 10
Sonoma ..	10 90	167 10	108 02	92 08
Stanislaus ..		4 85	20 40	14 15
Sutter ..	20 72		7 86	27 78
Tehama ..	40 00	25 00	65 85	25 50
Trinity ..			7 80	10 95
Tulare ..	42 55		32 31	11 50
Tuolumne ..			37 50	88 75
Ventura ..	75 00	100 00	28 92	6 75
Yolo ..	31 95	40 00		22 95
Yuba ..		36 10	23 50	15 70
Totals ..	\$2,300 57	\$2,005 40	\$2,324 00	\$2,939 51

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

## Property.

Counties.	Assessed Valuation of Taxable Property.		Rate of County School Tax per \$100.		Amount Received from County Tax for School Purposes.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda .....	\$92,103,782	\$128,681,766	.26	.20	\$236,679 62	\$242,830 98
Alpine .....	317,508	422,063	.25	.20	839 81	1,160 17
Amador .....	4,618,830	4,918,908	.32	.32	14,334 83	15,627 35
Butte .....	14,174,591	16,057,766	.23	.22	31,988 53	35,769 94
Calaveras .....	5,714,800	6,177,275	.34	.30	19,573 56	17,661 98
Colusa .....	11,850,008	12,188,096	.168	.179	19,827 53	21,297 42
Contra Costa .....	17,457,402	21,753,956	.18	.20	33,000 51	41,850 27
Del Norte .....	2,746,567	2,882,445	.14	.15	3,677 09	4,562 26
El Dorado .....	4,243,585	4,068,840	.32	.35	13,696 10	16,948 39
Fresno .....	32,049,386	34,302,205	.21	.24	67,305 85	78,550 05
Glenn .....	10,330,877	10,645,524	.168	.165	17,397 65	17,474 84
Humboldt .....	19,044,551	24,911,492	.28	.22	51,764 45	55,826 00
Inyo .....	2,000,229	2,316,319	.28	.28	5,513 78	5,114 96
Kern .....	22,558,092	24,050,871	.165	.16	38,104 15	38,260 97
Kings .....	7,871,294	7,883,009	.23	.23	16,745 84	17,217 89
Lake .....	3,153,614	3,258,020	.35	.32	9,949 68	10,355 72
Lassen .....	3,743,520	4,590,748	.39	.30	14,669 25	14,451 57
Los Angeles .....	118,266,624	169,268,166	.27	.22	326,360 49	377,136 92
Madera .....	6,469,885	6,732,495	.30	.30	22,113 92	21,769 71
Marin .....	12,292,947	14,489,582	.18	.15	21,930 81	21,402 76
Mariposa .....	2,192,412	2,270,146	.47	.47	10,746 80	11,025 90
Mendocino .....	10,940,403	13,131,995	.30	.29	33,889 77	37,926 82
Merced .....	14,426,770	14,877,086	.17	.20	24,431 82	29,328 98
Modoc .....	3,216,423	4,076,680	.35	.30	11,020 48	12,148 49
Mono .....	1,071,641	1,151,109	.50	.50	5,372 00	5,637 99
Monterey .....	18,772,749	18,962,554	.21	.22	39,578 61	41,581 93
Napa .....	12,100,985	13,840,291	.19	.18	22,384 50	26,709 23
Nevada .....	7,171,631	7,203,349	.36	.36	25,410 05	29,454 26
Orange .....	11,882,916	13,812,566	.32	.28	37,889 29	39,690 51
Placer .....	9,467,385	9,677,724	.26	.27	24,219 36	25,661 07
Plumas .....	2,256,279	2,792,091	.38	.33	9,138 50	10,591 76
Riverside .....	13,498,385	16,373,296	.268	.229	38,480 09	36,927 56
Sacramento .....	35,018,484	41,333,337	.166	.138	57,352 92	58,853 77
San Benito .....	6,275,678	6,499,068	.30	.32	18,786 44	20,780 82
San Bernardino .....	18,687,923	21,392,228	.265	.25	49,592 38	54,505 41
San Diego .....	20,341,614	20,807,594	.28	.25	60,618 24	51,286 42
San Francisco .....	420,355,541	564,070,301	.0963	.096	405,338 08	649,355 90
San Joaquin .....	33,307,767	34,740,535	.14	.18	46,565 14	62,478 79
San Luis Obispo .....	13,078,101	13,680,235	.29	.232	38,167 23	32,017 25
San Mateo .....	14,937,522	18,999,564	.14	.12	20,807 27	20,139 86
Santa Barbara .....	15,276,271	18,849,976	.28	.28	40,409 47	50,569 00
Santa Clara .....	51,990,152	61,390,817	.20	.165	102,860 59	100,615 50
Santa Cruz .....	11,540,781	12,560,071	.28	.265	32,389 51	34,177 84
Shasta .....	10,478,514	10,902,036	.33	.28	35,472 63	31,436 00
Sierra .....	1,736,862	1,844,560	.48	.48	7,706 35	9,160 08
Siskiyou .....	9,549,738	10,560,650	.345	.26	39,848 84	25,927 88
Solano .....	17,987,040	20,195,481	.20	.20	35,959 25	39,508 08
Sonoma .....	26,257,616	30,380,419	.238	.21	62,204 35	64,015 66
Stanislaus .....	12,403,838	12,834,208	.20	.20	24,748 81	25,831 97
Sutter .....	6,468,909	6,621,047	.24	.24	14,868 12	15,942 50
Tehama .....	11,240,967	11,674,562	.23	.23	18,849 48	53,744 68
Trinity .....	1,502,120	1,651,362	.35	.32	4,818 46	4,964 33
Tulare .....	16,476,032	17,447,042	.248	.25	40,142 97	43,172 06
Tuolumne .....	6,688,655	7,089,725	.208	.23	12,050 15	15,582 01
Ventura .....	9,398,496	11,171,219	.30	.329	28,550 16	35,371 57
Yolo .....	16,127,878	17,640,406	.148	.13	22,347 20	23,018 30
Yuba .....	5,599,895	5,898,350	.27	.26	14,925 36	15,212 77
Totals .....	\$1,290,750,465	\$1,598,603,226	Av.28	Av.248	\$2,483,414 12	\$2,908,623 14

TABLE No. 3.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all Sources of Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1903.

Counties.	Balance on Hand at Beginning Year.	Amount Received from State Apportionment.	Amount Received from County Taxes, as Apportioned by County Superintendent.	Amount Received from City or District Taxes.	Amount Received from Sale of Bonds.	Amount Received from Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Sources, as Reported by School Trustees.	Total Receipts from All Sources.
Alameda.....	\$162,987 53	\$322,303 10	\$235,902 25	\$21,091 19		\$14,405 45	\$756,689 12
Alpine.....	982 51	752 44	865 25				2,600 20
Amador.....	9,556 78	25,783 94	13,846 94	83 44		104 15	49,425 25
Butte.....	10,659 82	42,637 35	31,339 14	10,404 62	\$12,372 50	771 72	108,185 15
Calaveras.....	10,297 52	27,338 80	19,216 50		7 00	62 31	56,922 13
Colusa.....	5,931 62	18,503 10	19,773 99	562 94			44,771 65
Contra Costa.....	22,897 67	42,287 40	33,259 07	811 99	19,558 00	1,888 52	120,702 65
Del Norte.....	1,920 66	6,147 46	3,677 09	1,538 74	87		13,284 82
El Dorado.....	4,239 57	18,489 55	13,182 80			149 15	36,081 07
Fresno.....	18,737 28	94,765 17	66,930 69	22,291 47	88,568 87	906 10	292,259 58
Glenn.....	3,251 27	11,841 97	17,109 18	455 46		303 91	32,961 79
Humboldt.....	23,073 21	68,827 00	51,383 00	3,692 85	7,452 54		154,428 60
Inyo.....	2,908 07	10,636 17	5,513 78				19,148 02
Kern.....	47,985 60	37,630 23	37,360 27	3,509 55	10,720 90	1 50	137,208 05
Kings.....	13,842 94	25,725 00	13,747 00		13,303 37	29 97	64,648 28
Lake.....	5,419 67	14,850 29	10,469 54			59 25	30,798 75
Lassen.....	3,092 44	10,214 00	14,876 00	661 61			28,844 05
Los Angeles.....	402,385 27	436,612 00	323,481 78	92,397 51	192,473 88	8,905 99	1,456,236 43
Madera.....	4,697 00	14,378 17	22,622 35	680 82		4 00	42,362 34
Marin.....	17,764 70	31,990 26	21,618 73	758 57	2,648 90	1,750 00	76,551 16
Mariposa.....	730 41	10,632 34	10,746 80			37 44	22,146 99
Mendocino.....	38,884 23	50,489 67	35,508 02	6,781 12	361 10	22 00	132,046 14
Merced.....	6,176 17	22,771 00	24,244 50		42,067 45	455 00	95,714 12
Modoc.....	1,268 03	14,707 40	10,754 75				26,760 18
Mono.....	2,119 39	3,965 09	5,327 00			1 88	11,413 36

Monterey	9,729 33	49,922 50	38,315 50	1,163 20	246 33	99,376 86
Napa	10,488 25	33,720 41	22,384 50	5,465 16	15 00	72,073 32
Nevada	3,871 75	35,400 00	30,696 00		661 55	70,629 30
Orange	14,620 39	57,917 00	38,807 38	5,783 91	749 50	122,683 18
Placer	10,750 19	31,916 49	23,822 68	8,238 54	746 43	75,474 33
Plumas	5,314 92	9,252 46	9,138 12			23,705 50
Riverside	18,718 93	47,414 67	38,637 33	13,161 14	3,142 19	144,821 27
Sacramento	22,600 79	90,521 39	57,352 92	70,408 97	1,206 80	244,352 08
San Benito	12,091 41	16,828 80	18,531 06		77 22	47,528 49
San Bernardino	30,350 85	74,821 00	49,863 00	10,254 76	5,325 59	233,767 04
San Diego	32,677 10	73,653 35	60,618 24	28,165 27	1,050 87	196,184 12
San Francisco	144,212 54	777,106 14	270,338 40		38,557 75	1,250,220 83
San Joaquin	33,372 73	70,623 36	46,066 05	28,691 70	427 71	186,080 55
San Luis Obispo	42,953 19	52,271 20	37,896 50	88 84	187 39	133,397 12
San Mateo	34,333 08	33,933 45	20,221 16		2,113 37	90,601 06
Santa Barbara	31,604 17	45,694 00	38,401 61	9,248 01	118 50	127,572 89
Santa Clara	48,035 30	143,339 72	103,499 62	16,250 70	3,061 63	321,018 32
Santa Cruz	16,294 43	55,147 75	32,027 65		153 50	106,248 33
Shasta	35,320 12	41,936 19	35,472 63		221 14	115,351 38
Sierra	2,494 97	7,110 64	7,654 68		91 94	17,352 23
Siskiyou	9,103 75	35,661 82	29,458 88	1,812 20	10 00	76,046 65
Solano	24,547 62	49,130 83	35,714 86	14,024 80	83 50	123,501 61
Sonoma	53,808 93	94,669 83	60,809 40	1,647 30	292 20	216,504 66
Stanislaus	5,414 60	22,249 36	24,557 40	4,285 29	562 85	57,069 50
Sutter	5,298 05	12,134 28	14,485 26	4,317 63		36,235 22
Tehama	6,029 21	26,725 59	25,225 88	9 10	783 93	60,188 28
Trinity	3,107 92	7,533 01	4,868 34	4 07	3 00	15,516 34
Tulare	11,558 69	53,504 20	39,843 70	4,596 05		109,502 64
Tuolumne	10,981 77	23,511 10	12,050 15		365 00	46,908 02
Ventura	11,906 67	40,471 30	28,040 41		1,075 05	84,566 78
Yolo	9,957 12	29,195 96	23,490 68	902 39		71,385 11
Yuba	7,908 02	19,886 24	14,925 36	284 14	26 50	59,011 93
Totals.	\$1,541,442 15	\$3,525,502 94	\$2,336,021 77	\$394,555 05	\$111,224 38	\$8,447,074 82



TABLE No. 3—Continued.  
Statement of Financial Statistics, showing the Receipts from all Sources of Revenue for the School Year ending June 30, 1904.

Counties.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Amount Received from State Apportionment.	Amount Received from County Taxes, as Apportioned by County Superintendent.	Amount Received from City or District Taxes.	Amount Received from Sale of Bonds.	Amount Received from Subscriptions and Miscellaneous Sources, as Reported by School Trustees.	Total Receipts from All Sources.
Alameda	\$87,437 09	\$333,286 39	\$242,139 86	\$80,331 98	\$43,700 00	\$1,133 86	\$788,029 18
Alpine	837 92	748 96	882 68				2,469 56
Amador	8,219 62	24,456 28	15,428 12	33 53		126 12	48,263 67
Butte	12,168 77	36,177 65	38,028 30	7,621 27	3,050 12	708 52	97,754 63
Calaveras	10,664 40	27,128 17	17,546 49	144 40	400 00		55,883 46
Colusa	8,329 92	18,155 55	21,592 18			3 60	60,175 06
Contra Costa	24,462 39	45,656 20	41,449 30	2,422 31	9,671 51	315 00	111,883 09
Del Norte	1,225 09	6,373 54	4,413 52	260 25		40 00	12,312 40
El Dorado	5,950 92	18,535 49	16,612 84		1,000 00	123 40	42,222 65
Fresno	86,465 48	102,308 00	78,807 62	67,773 40		82 37	335,436 87
Glenn	4,319 22	11,918 53	17,179 80			290 00	33,707 55
Humboldt	22,941 56	70,685 00	55,200 69	7,500 91	1,610 00	136 95	158,075 11
Inyo	3,493 96	6,047 71	5,114 96		6,131 88	176 33	20,964 84
Kern	17,130 09	38,288 07	38,584 93	9,626 72	4,151 00	730 94	108,511 75
Kings	22,963 12	24,530 00	16,625 00	1,302 64		38 54	65,459 30
Lake	5,246 65	14,627 71	11,009 69			3 00	30,890 02
Lassen	3,892 90	10,495 00	14,520 50	225 69	1,100 00	95 00	30,329 09
Los Angeles	384,997 97	458,704 50	376,670 47	103,413 97	809,584 21	47,852 78	2,181,223 90
Madera	10,347 08	14,781 40	19,574 10			636 09	45,338 67
Marin	22,638 50	33,667 74	21,402 76	522 07	7,455 00	680 99	86,367 06
Mariposa	967 80	10,237 86	11,025 90	284 07		970 58	23,486 21
Mendocino	29,324 04	49,464 09	37,017 92	6,658 58	8,271 00	5,798 32	136,533 95
Merced	42,339 51	23,694 23	29,328 98	3,834 67	14,651 60	840 51	114,689 50
Modoc	1,033 99	14,489 52	11,704 54	560 49	705 25		28,573 79
Mono	1,626 29	3,923 96	5,617 99			356 02	11,574 26

Monterey	11,206 03	50,043 50	41,182 30	583 64		569 13	103,594 60
Napa	14,810 20	34,102 68	24,348 00			4,392 52	77,653 40
Nevada	2,107 65	34,723 80	29,205 56			1,450 00	67,487 01
Orange	15,815 67	61,468 00	39,528 80	5,329 49	8,056 56	466 76	130,665 28
Placer	9,899 11	31,556 17	25,227 00	4,153 64	3,955 50	1,107 35	75,898 77
Plumas	5,589 08	9,218 92	10,466 21	851 61			26,125 82
Riverside	22,733 64	51,429 30	35,134 00	18,511 94	4,196 67	996 39	133,001 94
Sacramento	33,457 25	91,492 77	58,273 15	67,773 17	3,520 00	1,418 50	255,934 84
San Benito	10,523 34	16,269 46	20,615 22			207 56	47,615 58
San Bernardino	37,601 81	78,754 00	52,468 00	18,349 84	56,651 62	5,229 96	249,055 23
San Diego	31,362 39	63,265 50	50,493 30	31,314 06	6,180 00	589 80	183,205 05
San Francisco	62,409 02	780,301 10	365,687 48			59,148 75	1,267,546 35
San Joaquin	21,364 72	71,827 29	61,069 54	26,212 44	2,600 00	256 26	183,330 25
San Luis Obispo	47,181 66	48,622 00	31,464 00	414 01	1,212 24	71 15	128,965 06
San Mateo	23,563 00	31,247 15	18,794 30			14 70	73,619 15
Santa Barbara	35,510 89	45,136 00	40,746 00	8,400 00	1,021 95	767 26	131,582 10
Santa Clara	56,086 40	149,125 10	99,977 40	16,742 56	8,389 00	760 70	331,081 16
Santa Cruz	21,525 03	52,294 23	34,229 70			55 90	108,104 86
Shasta	11,082 76	40,849 68	31,436 00		335 56	117 07	83,821 07
Sierra	3,021 70	7,637 11	9,160 08	1,561 77	12,063 50	23 72	33,467 88
Siskiyou	9,408 68	36,069 91	25,927 88	169 02	2,090 00	2,100 00	75,765 49
Solano	34,510 48	48,919 37	39,281 00	6,022 55		212 50	128,945 90
Sonoma	57,360 04	94,960 23	60,683 06	5,107 14		1,918 95	220,029 42
Stanislaus	4,895 15	23,608 79	25,539 70	1,530 28		39 00	55,612 92
Sutter	5,454 01	12,334 32	15,942 50	512 41			34,243 24
Tehama	6,891 39	27,539 19	26,267 60	2,415 64	14,208 00	630 01	77,991 83
Trinity	1,896 57	7,333 69	4,837 06	1,075 04		105 10	15,247 46
Tulare	12,473 20	54,070 00	41,080 00	8,304 07	4,412 50	1,004 93	121,344 70
Tuolumne	9,131 84	23,267 95	12,341 20		1,500 00	556 00	46,746 99
Ventura	13,816 99	39,490 35	34,941 71	6,018 80			94,267 85
Yolo	14,179 89	30,148 04	22,961 30	3,494 60	7,500 00	31 75	78,315 58
Yuba	17,862 05	19,827 00	14,872 68			664 12	53,225 85
Totals	\$1,483,775 92	\$3,565,364 15	\$2,551,660 87	\$527,377 84	\$1,049,434 66	\$146,044 76	\$9,323,658 20

TABLE No. 4.  
Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1903.

Counties.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Contingent Expenses, Sup- plies, Repairs, Rents, etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books, and Ap- paratus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Alameda	\$463,292 82	\$105,315 58	\$103,435 53	\$2,445 09	\$674,489 02	\$82,210 10
Alpine	1,496 00	190 98	57 20	18 10	1,762 28	837 92
Amador	33,287 42	4,684 59	2,221 36	940 76	41,134 13	8,291 12
Butte	58,981 39	11,982 20	23,160 74	1,129 70	95,254 03	12,351 12
Calaveras	38,478 35	6,417 66		1,331 45	46,227 46	10,694 67
Colusa	28,812 07	5,888 96	1,008 02	757 38	36,556 43	8,215 22
Contra Costa	60,092 64	12,639 51	22,279 56	1,228 55	96,240 26	24,462 30
Del Norte	8,164 08	2,271 46		186 82	10,622 36	2,662 46
El Dorado	27,747 22	2,006 33		423 79	30,177 34	5,903 73
Fresno	143,415 42	36,986 36	22,570 62	2,658 93	205,631 33	86,628 25
Glenn	23,668 00	4,313 93		680 64	28,662 57	4,319 22
Humboldt	103,496 82	19,717 19	6,566 92	1,686 93	131,467 86	22,960 74
Inyo	13,045 55	2,408 33		206 22	15,660 10	3,487 92
Kern	61,078 27	14,155 16	43,341 21	1,433 51	120,008 15	17,199 90
Kings	31,839 65	8,033 55	1,028 64	663 31	41,565 15	23,083 13
Lake	22,312 22	2,865 30	89 70	474 98	25,742 20	5,056 55
Lassen	19,126 00	3,118 14	913 02	960 25	24,117 41	4,726 64
Los Angeles	742,645 75	204,161 46	111,297 27	7,393 73	1,065,498 21	390,758 22
Madera	26,029 85	5,028 92	290 75	573 80	31,923 32	10,439 02
Marin	42,252 67	8,739 27	823 52	1,396 71	53,212 17	23,318 99
Mariposa	17,740 76	2,281 00	152 28	482 33	20,656 37	1,490 62
Mendocino	69,812 08	9,742 35	20,065 05	2,884 12	102,503 60	29,542 54
Merced	39,391 72	7,539 70	5,079 25	1,342 13	53,352 80	42,361 32
Modoc	19,995 61	3,901 67		861 86	24,759 14	2,001 04
Mono	7,362 25	1,692 67	472 10	260 05	9,787 07	1,626 29

Monterey	71,912 16	11,741 45	2,387 16	2,178 31	88,219 08	11,157 78
Napa	47,661 38	8,695 99	349 76	647 27	57,354 40	14,718 92
Nevada	50,176 50	17,135 84		1,209 91	68,522 25	2,107 05
Orange	76,298 72	21,920 89	6,914 77	1,793 93	106,868 01	15,815 17
Placer	46,738 92	9,398 05	8,249 61	1,131 05	65,517 63	9,956 70
Plumas	13,382 50	2,646 71	140 96	944 83	17,115 00	6,590 50
Riverside	70,465 40	26,100 01	24,057 39	1,204 27	121,827 07	22,994 20
Sacramento	152,947 38	38,844 35	17,884 29	1,211 85	210,887 87	33,464 21
San Benito	29,872 50	5,492 69	862 58	710 04	36,937 81	10,590 68
San Bernardino	99,519 25	36,539 07	58,594 15	1,512 76	196,165 23	37,601 81
San Diego	114,209 04	31,096 56	17,510 02	1,798 41	164,614 03	31,570 09
San Francisco	837,014 47	288,571 41	52,751 86	9,474 07	1,187,811 81	62,409 02
San Joaquin	110,102 37	26,718 35	25,081 88	2,213 23	164,715 83	21,364 72
San Luis Obispo	71,785 45	10,654 60	2,076 21	1,336 37	85,852 63	47,544 49
San Mateo	40,495 50	10,896 42	481 36	1,235 70	53,108 98	37,492 08
Santa Barbara	67,897 75	20,349 43	1,097 10	1,839 15	91,203 43	36,369 46
Santa Clara	184,117 85	66,949 86	11,789 92	3,128 06	265,985 69	55,032 63
Santa Cruz	67,865 05	15,311 65	690 10	886 50	84,723 30	21,525 03
Shasta	62,384 52	12,933 68	24,214 77	1,744 63	101,277 60	14,073 78
Sierra	12,230 25	1,662 92	80 37	336 99	14,330 53	3,021 70
Siskiyou	54,627 92	8,783 81	1,343 68	2,136 80	66,892 21	9,154 44
Solano	68,176 93	16,511 45	3,181 21	1,121 54	88,991 13	34,510 48
Sonoma	120,358 50	31,767 84	3,761 39	2,807 45	158,755 18	37,749 48
Stanislaus	40,211 00	7,387 96	3,231 50	984 91	51,815 37	5,254 13
Sutter	23,062 36	4,997 85	1,946 09	773 91	30,780 21	5,455 01
Tehama	42,988 78	7,420 13	1,795 98	775 51	52,980 40	7,207 88
Trinity	11,112 92	2,235 46	87 01	184 38	13,619 77	1,896 57
Tulare	80,087 06	15,792 65		2,604 20	98,483 31	11,019 33
Tuolumne	32,567 74	5,958 76		687 90	39,214 40	7,693 62
Ventura	55,036 85	11,471 76	3,107 30	1,133 88	70,749 79	13,816 99
Yolo	41,679 36	7,613 27	7,121 37	731 22	57,205 22	14,179 89
Yuba	26,607 25	5,844 72	7,771 56	926 35	41,149 88	17,862 05
Totals	\$4,927,118 24	\$1,275,526 96	\$654,074 09	\$83,946 52	\$6,940,695 81	\$1,506,409 01



TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Statement of Financial Statistics, showing School Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1904.

Counties.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Contingent Expenses, Supplies, Repairs, Rent, etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books, and Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Alameda	\$478,803 36	\$112,079 41	\$125,738 32	\$1,539 59	\$721,250 68	\$86,778 50
Alpine	1,581 65	376 23	161 11	114 00	2,232 99	236 57
Amador	30,641 32	4,880 03	1,681 64	1,313 15	38,516 14	9,747 53
Butte	62,576 55	12,388 45	8,148 51	977 34	84,090 85	13,663 78
Calaveras	37,703 75	7,179 17	785 85	1,823 90	47,492 67	8,390 79
Colusa	30,328 82	7,275 86	1,500 67	606 39	39,810 74	20,364 32
Contra Costa	67,270 08	11,956 50	7,652 89	2,004 25	88,884 32	22,998 77
Del Norte	9,448 60	1,622 54		295 66	11,366 80	945 60
El Dorado	29,282 79	3,027 45	1,000 00	971 81	34,282 05	7,940 60
Fresno	155,559 05	43,757 27	90,936 43	2,282 14	292,534 89	42,901 98
Glenn	23,439 68	4,393 08	612 93	585 43	29,231 12	4,476 43
Humboldt	102,572 15	19,192 32	8,090 65	3,108 49	132,963 61	25,111 50
Inyo	10,391 29	2,220 12	5,769 08	378 92	18,759 41	2,205 43
Kern	62,356 90	17,828 35	12,536 86	2,058 00	94,780 11	13,731 64
Kings	32,495 27	6,955 39	1,026 05	732 76	41,209 47	24,249 83
Lake	21,457 24	2,731 57	230 81	599 35	25,018 97	5,871 05
Lassen	18,985 00	3,465 03	2,015 62	640 44	25,106 09	5,223 00
Los Angeles	773,501 92	214,345 03	743,274 60	6,814 03	1,737,935 88	443,288 32
Madera	27,215 80	4,936 82	914 35	761 96	33,828 93	11,509 74
Marin	43,550 87	7,801 35	11,248 68	1,437 88	64,038 78	22,328 28
Mariposa	16,314 16	2,286 08	1,516 39	600 72	20,717 35	2,768 86
Mendocino	78,432 44	11,251 06	12,745 75	2,847 86	105,277 11	31,256 84
Merced	41,071 75	10,473 81	38,640 00	1,537 43	91,722 99	22,966 51
Modoc	20,383 13	4,493 78	65 56	516 36	25,458 83	3,114 96
Mono	7,978 00	1,474 23		296 72	9,748 95	1,825 31

Monterey	73,463 82	11,850 61	2,180 90	2,538 78	90,034 11	13,560 49
Napa	46,635 31	11,452 06	235 12	922 75	59,245 24	18,408 16
Nevada	49,543 63	12,566 34		1,513 28	63,623 25	3,863 76
Orange	83,591 41	26,519 77	4,622 51	1,954 68	116,688 37	13,976 91
Placer	45,957 45	9,081 13	6,189 91	1,489 65	62,718 14	13,180 63
Plumas	14,581 93	2,647 37		597 20	17,826 50	8,299 32
Riverside	72,836 74	34,298 94	2,108 57	1,450 01	110,664 26	22,337 68
Sacramento	161,183 97	41,605 17	23,320 98	1,366 60	227,476 72	28,458 12
San Benito	29,358 82	5,293 07	613 96	732 19	35,998 04	11,617 54
San Bernardino	109,453 00	40,764 75	45,403 25	1,961 58	197,582 58	51,472 65
San Diego	114,726 77	32,021 55	12,777 13	1,444 92	160,970 37	22,234 68
San Francisco	880,490 75	231,293 05	101,226 09	19,234 55	1,232,244 44	35,301 91
San Joaquin	115,155 44	27,444 22	10,846 67	2,801 74	156,248 07	27,083 18
San Luis Obispo	70,408 75	15,350 03	2,496 77	1,911 80	90,167 35	38,797 71
San Mateo	41,758 75	12,558 36	156 48	1,079 89	55,553 48	18,065 67
Santa Barbara	69,906 00	21,469 79	4,937 33	1,908 49	98,311 61	33,270 49
Santa Clara	207,046 98	50,886 24	8,532 43	4,101 81	270,567 46	60,513 70
Santa Cruz	69,787 55	15,356 90	4,484 15	1,609 25	91,237 85	16,867 01
Shasta	57,814 26	12,190 35		1,947 70	71,932 31	11,868 76
Sierra	13,684 98	2,121 25	12,365 46	429 33	28,601 02	4,866 86
Siskiyou	50,549 85	7,612 38	3,801 95	2,360 66	64,324 84	11,440 65
Solano	68,081 22	22,644 94	12,711 20	1,243 88	104,681 24	24,264 66
Sonoma	126,060 50	29,532 12	13,966 26	2,935 87	172,494 75	47,534 67
Stanislaus	39,805 38	7,215 50	1,728 46	1,416 56	50,165 90	5,447 02
Sutter	23,372 27	4,428 10	822 49	802 38	29,425 24	4,818 00
Tehama	42,470 47	7,750 39	14,454 61	657 27	65,332 74	12,619 09
Trinity	10,899 37	1,630 70	631 20	471 44	13,682 72	1,584 74
Tulare	82,578 86	13,564 80	9,056 78	3,110 76	108,311 20	13,033 50
Tuolumne	30,853 78	6,268 80		583 06	30,705 64	9,091 35
Ventura	57,034 59	13,115 72	5,004 52	1,247 64	76,402 47	17,865 38
Yolo	43,896 73	9,426 44	9,040 52	965 58	63,029 27	15,286 31
Yuba	26,710 52	5,935 16	10,527 62	993 83	44,167 13	9,058 72
Totals	\$5,113,222 02	\$1,264,186 93	\$1,400,635 07	\$105,629 72	\$7,883,673 74	\$1,439,984 46

TABLE No. 5.

## Valuation of School Property, 1903.

Counties.	Valuation of Lots, School-Houses, and Furniture. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Libraries. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Apparatus. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Total Valuation of School Property. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Number of Districts Voting a Special School Tax.	Bonded or Other Indebtedness of the District.
Alameda	\$1,686,011	\$22,607	\$13,445	\$1,722,063	2	\$504,100
Alpine	2,754	380	260	3,494		
Amador	78,459	9,935	6,383	94,777		
Butte	182,890	12,659	4,740	200,289	5	15,000
Calaveras	75,367	12,718	4,878	92,963		12,700
Colusa	85,835	7,725	2,354	95,914	1	
Contra Costa	192,805	13,579	5,597	211,981		
Del Norte	11,815	2,287	1,470	15,572	1	
El Dorado	43,185	8,872	4,574	56,631		
Fresno	433,601	19,050	8,750	461,401	8	128,226
Gleann	47,500	5,735	1,330	54,565	1	
Humboldt	194,616	13,903	6,689	215,208	9	47,950
Inyo	41,000	5,195	965	47,160	6	9,100
Kern	223,120	12,410	3,420	238,950	5	85,300
Kings	90,450	4,575	1,585	96,610	2	
Lake	34,580	3,780	1,765	40,125		600
Lassen	31,625	4,275	2,020	37,920	1	
Los Angeles	2,317,483	45,646	26,654	2,389,783	7	1,123,640
Madera	46,735	4,970	2,120	53,825	2	3,250
Marin	100,125	5,975	2,600	108,700	1	42,200
Mariposa	22,000	2,150	760	24,910		
Mendocino	166,550	28,275	13,465	208,290	7	11,350
Merced	78,575	9,118	2,681	90,374		39,525
Modoc	36,539	5,029	2,151	43,719	1	410
Mono	10,075	2,824	890	13,789		
Monterey	190,960	24,360	8,825	224,145	1	45,700
Napa	137,375	10,370	5,255	153,000	2	2,063
Nevada	145,538	14,142	5,821	165,501		
Orange	307,320	24,501	8,955	340,756	3	49,500
Placer	104,652	13,462	4,405	122,519	4	3,900
Plumas	16,875	3,825	1,939	22,699		
Riverside	255,370	11,552	5,575	272,497	9	75,900
Sacramento	451,235	17,160	5,395	473,790	2	7,500
San Benito	76,050	8,325	3,750	88,125		500
San Bernardino	390,832	19,323	8,961	419,116	6	114,100
San Diego	354,482	25,215	10,830	390,527	2	28,943
San Francisco	5,618,851	19,800	11,000	5,649,651		
San Joaquin	459,550	23,065	7,070	489,685	2	31,660
San L. Obispo	156,730	16,320	7,735	180,785		
San Mateo	183,670	12,685	5,400	201,755		5,500
Santa Barbara	188,615	15,225	5,508	209,348	1	18,180
Santa Clara	615,125	32,512	18,806	666,443		73,350
Santa Cruz	173,375	12,650	6,300	192,325		47,500
Shasta	125,250	20,082	6,983	152,315		38,865
Sierra	24,340	3,700	2,228	30,268		
Siskiyou	89,875	17,795	8,200	115,870		
Solano	163,005	14,890	6,445	184,340	3	
Sonoma	295,930	33,708	19,955	349,593	19	18,680
Stanislaus	134,550	12,465	6,880	153,895	7	26,900
Sutter	53,590	4,217	1,840	59,647	1	
Tehama	108,700	9,305	5,770	123,775		3,800
Trinity	13,244	1,530	578	15,352		
Tulare	199,640	21,605	10,135	231,380	6	9,965
Tuolumne	40,570	6,850	3,315	50,735		6,500
Ventura	191,686	10,289	5,995	207,970		31,100
Yolo	128,786	10,413	3,493	142,692	4	
Yuba	45,650	8,940	4,115	58,705	1	15,000
Totals	\$17,675,116	\$743,953	\$339,049	\$18,758,117	132	\$2,680,457

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

## Valuation of School Property, 1904.

Counties.	Valuation of Lots, School- Houses, and Furniture. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Libraries. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Valuation of School Apparatus. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	Total Valua- tion of School Property. (Primary and Grammar Schools.)	No. of Dis- tricts Voting a Special School Tax.	Bonded or Other Indebtedness of the District.
Alameda	\$1,761,242	\$23,787	\$13,488	\$1,798,517	2	\$409,375 00
Alpine	2,605	435	340	3,380		
Amador	75,004	9,619	6,371	90,994		
Butte	180,348	11,610	4,843	126,801	4	13,200 00
Calaveras	75,739	13,353	4,957	94,049	1	10,900 00
Colusa	86,405	8,520	2,446	97,371	3	9,671 50
Contra Costa	187,880	14,855	5,335	208,070		42,150 00
Del Norte	10,807	2,130	1,160	14,097	1	
El Dorado	46,920	11,249	4,561	62,730		800 00
Fresno	553,475	21,355	10,215	585,045	10	120,165 00
Glenn	48,350	5,750	1,300	55,400		
Humboldt	204,335	12,680	7,055	224,070	9	16,300 00
Inyo	46,250	2,640	910	49,800	7	8,831 88
Kern	232,111	12,175	3,435	247,721	4	78,900 00
Kings	89,000	3,900	1,270	94,170	2	
Lake	36,925	3,585	1,745	42,255		300 00
Lassen	32,725	4,450	2,055	39,230	1	10,100 00
Los Angeles	3,530,833	43,055	23,615	3,597,503	18	1,397,260 00
Madera	49,065	5,110	1,895	56,070		2,500 00
Marin	111,845	6,531	3,330	121,706	6	43,360 00
Mariposa	20,390	2,080	590	23,060	1	
Mendocino	177,200	28,925	15,270	221,395	1	16,500 00
Merced	121,442	9,600	3,348	134,390	3	49,690 62
Modoc	35,555	4,873	2,166	42,594		
Mono	8,500	2,554	740	11,794		
Monterey	210,850	27,130	9,070	247,050	1	38,500 00
Napa	136,885	11,535	5,215	153,635		2,796 43
Nevada	140,475	13,245	5,940	159,660		
Orange	313,636	24,254	8,365	346,255	1	20,749 00
Placer	109,765	12,455	4,400	126,620	6	
Plumas	19,330	5,235	2,780	27,345	1	7,000 00
Riverside	256,020	11,970	5,390	273,380	11	65,300 00
Sacramento	476,111	17,895	6,075	500,081	3	10,750 00
San Benito	68,150	7,780	3,635	79,565		300 00
San Bernardino	479,447	21,677	9,984	511,108	8	200,900 00
San Diego	367,662	23,645	10,142	401,449	1	22,269 20
San Francisco	5,668,851	20,800	12,350	5,702,001		
San Joaquin	456,500	23,989	6,735	487,224	1	32,800 00
San L. Obispo	155,750	16,504	6,779	179,033	1	1,500 00
San Mateo	183,670	16,300	5,525	205,495		5,000 00
Santa Barbara	190,055	14,530	5,383	209,968		14,730 00
Santa Clara	761,347	28,968	13,046	803,361		141,425 00
Santa Cruz	174,250	12,450	6,550	193,250		30,000 00
Shasta	136,459	22,510	7,460	166,429	1	35,260 00
Sierra	35,725	3,704	2,363	41,792	1	
Siskiyou	90,671	17,389	8,154	116,214	2	
Solano	172,950	15,260	6,110	194,320	6	
Sonoma	301,035	39,836	19,517	360,388	22	13,400 00
Stanislaus	133,850	13,403	6,750	154,003	3	26,000 00
Sutter	54,635	4,130	1,910	60,675	2	
Tehama	127,015	9,760	4,430	141,205		13,700 00
Trinity	21,110	2,195	845	24,150	1	
Tulare	215,155	22,500	11,320	248,975	11	11,975 00
Tuolumne	38,095	7,700	2,805	48,600		1,500 00
Ventura	201,450	11,550	6,650	219,650	4	26,550 00
Yolo	117,300	10,770	3,240	131,310	1	
Yuba	49,500	8,940	4,055	62,495		14,000 00
Totals	\$19,588,655	\$764,830	\$335,413	\$20,683,898	161	\$3,066,408 13



## STATE SCHOOL FUND.

## Sources from which State School Fund is Derived.—Report of State Controller.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 5, 1903.HON. T. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,726,500), together with bonds of various counties of the State, amounting to one million nine hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,914,700), described as follows:

State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873.....	6	per cent	\$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds (State bonds).....	4	"	200,000 00
Fresno County Bonds.....	6	"	51,000 00
Glenn County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	31,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds.....	$\frac{7}{2}$	"	17,000 00
Inyo County Bonds.....	5	"	40,000 00
Kern County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds.....	4	"	32,000 00
Lake County Bonds.....	5	"	47,800 00
Los Angeles County Bonds.....	5	"	153,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	69,000 00
Marin County Bonds.....	4	"	127,000 00
Mendocino County Bonds.....	4	"	92,500 00
Merced County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	88,600 00
Mono County Bonds.....	5	"	5,000 00
Monterey County Bonds.....	4	"	122,000 00
Placer County Bonds.....	5	"	14,000 00
Riverside County Bonds.....	4	"	150,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds.....	4	"	80,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds.....	6	"	8,500 00
Sacramento County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	233,000 00
San Diego County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	40,000 00
San Diego County Bonds.....	5	"	86,300 00
San Francisco Park Improvement Bonds.....	6	"	5,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds.....	4	"	8,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds.....	5	"	47,000 00
San Luis Obispo County Bonds.....	6	"	11,000 00
Santa Clara County Bonds.....	4	"	23,000 00
Santa Cruz County Bonds.....	$\frac{41}{2}$	"	41,000 00
Shasta County Bonds.....	5	"	43,000 00
Trinity County Bonds.....	5	"	14,000 00
Total securities held in trust for School Fund.....			\$3,641,200 00

The money in the State Treasury belonging to the State School Fund, subject to apportionment, is:

Amount unapportioned July 7, 1902.....		\$1,089 55
Received from property tax.....		1,856,628 62
Received from poll tax.....		270,192 45
Received from interest on bonds.....		73,572 78
Received from interest on State lands.....		13,102 11
Received from tax on railroads.....		67,546 78
Received from tax on collateral inheritances.....		110,810 77
Total.....		\$2,392,943 00
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on lands sold not the property of State.....	\$1,036 00	
Less amount paid on annulment of certificate of purchase.....	47 16	
Less amount paid San Luis Obispo County—interest on bonds erroneously paid State Treasurer.....	88 00	
		1,171 16
Net amount subject to apportionment.....		\$2,391,771 90

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, Controller.

## STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 6, 1903.HON. T. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,726,500), together with bonds of various counties of this State, amounting to one million nine hundred thousand seven hundred dollars (\$1,900,700), described as follows:

State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873 .....	6	per cent	\$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds (State bonds) .....	4	"	200,000 00
Fresno County Bonds .....	6	"	51,000 00
Glenn County Bonds .....	6	"	28,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds .....	7	"	17,000 00
Inyo County Bonds .....	5	"	40,000 00
Kern County Bonds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds .....	4	"	32,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	58,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds .....	5	"	137,000 00
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds .....	4	"	55,000 00
Lake County Bonds .....	5	"	43,800 00
Marin County Bonds .....	4	"	120,000 00
Merced County Bonds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	88,600 00
Monterey County Bonds .....	4	"	116,000 00
Placer County Bonds .....	5	"	14,000 00
Mono County Bonds .....	5	"	3,500 00
Mendocino County Bonds .....	4	"	92,500 00
Riverside County Bonds .....	4	"	150,000 00
San Luis Obispo County Bonds .....	6	"	8,000 00
Santa Cruz County Bonds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	37,000 00
Santa Clara County Bonds .....	4	"	23,000 00
San Diego County Bonds .....	5	"	81,300 00
San Diego County Bonds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	30,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds .....	4	"	8,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds .....	5	"	40,000 00
Shasta County Bonds .....	5	"	43,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds .....	4	"	80,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	233,000 00
San Francisco Park Improvement Bonds .....	6	"	5,000 00
Trinity County Bonds .....	5	"	14,000 00
Town of San Buenaventura Bonds .....	5	"	17,000 00
Total securities held in trust for School Fund .....			\$3,627,200 00

The money in the State Treasury belonging to the State School Fund, subject to apportionment, is:

Amount unapportioned January 5, 1903 .....		\$1,918 29
Received from property tax .....		689,072 80
Received from poll tax .....		177,059 36
Received from interest on bonds .....		79,217 21
Received from interest on State lands .....		12,914 16
Received from tax on railroads .....		67,679 31
Received from tax on collateral inheritances .....		179,636 67
Total .....		\$1,207,497 80
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on lands sold not the property of the State .....	\$1,362 06	
Less amount paid on annulment of certificate of purchase .....	164 02	
Refund collateral inheritance tax .....	4,579 76	
		6,105 84
Net amount subject to apportionment .....		\$1,201,391 96

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, Controller.  
By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

## STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 4, 1904.HON. T. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred twenty-six thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,726,500), together with bonds of various counties of this State, amounting to one million nine hundred twenty-one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,921,200), and bonds of various municipalities of this State, amounting to five hundred twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$529,500), described as follows:

STATE BONDS.		
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873.....	6	per cent
San Francisco Depot Bonds.....	4	"
COUNTY BONDS.		
Fresno County Bonds.....	6	"
Glenn County Bonds.....	6	"
Humboldt County Bonds.....	7	"
Kern County Bonds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Kings County Bonds.....	4	"
Los Angeles County Bonds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Los Angeles County Bonds.....	5	"
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds.....	4	"
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds.....	4	"
Lake County Bonds.....	5	"
Marin County Bonds.....	4	"
Merced County Bonds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Monterey County Bonds.....	4	"
Placer County Bonds.....	5	"
Mono County Bonds.....	5	"
Mendocino County Bonds.....	4	"
Riverside County Bonds.....	4	"
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton Union High School) Bonds.....	5	"
San Luis Obispo County Bonds.....	6	"
Santa Cruz County Bonds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Santa Clara County Bonds.....	4	"
San Diego County Bonds.....	5	"
San Diego County Bonds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
San Joaquin County Bonds.....	4	"
San Joaquin County Bonds.....	5	"
Shasta County Bonds.....	5	"
Sacramento County Bonds.....	4	"
Sacramento County Bonds.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Trinity County Bonds.....	5	"
MUNICIPAL BONDS.		
Los Angeles City School Bonds.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
San Francisco Park Improvement Bonds.....	6	"
Town of San Buenaventura Bonds.....	5	"
Town of Yreka Water Works Bonds.....	5	"
Total securities held in trust for School Fund.....		

\$1,526,500 00  
200,000 00  
  
51,000 00  
27,000 00  
17,000 00  
235,000 00  
32,000 00  
54,000 00  
132,000 00  
55,000 00  
50,000 00  
43,800 00  
116,000 00  
88,600 00  
116,000 00  
12,000 00  
3,500 00  
90,000 00  
150,000 00  
60,000 00  
4,000 00  
36,000 00  
23,000 00  
76,300 00  
30,000 00  
8,000 00  
40,000 00  
40,000 00  
80,000 00  
233,000 00  
13,000 00  
  
480,000 00  
5,000 00  
17,000 00  
32,500 00  
  
\$4,177,200 00

## STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

The amount of money in the State Treasury to the credit of the State School Fund subject to apportionment, is as follows:

Amount unapportioned July 6, 1903.....		\$855 17
Received from property tax.....		1,802,261 29
Received from poll tax.....		306,175 66
Received from tax on railroads.....		90,276 06
Received from tax on collateral inheritances.....		154,606 14
Received from interest on bonds.....		96,665 48
Received from interest on State lands.....		26,636 43
Transfer from Railway Tax Contingent Fund.....		519 23
Total.....		\$2,477,995 46
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on lands sold not property of the State.....	\$313 83	
Less amount paid on annulment of certificates of purchase.....	227 18	
		541 01
Net amount subject to apportionment.....		\$2,477,454 45

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, Controller.  
By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

OFFICE OF STATE CONTROLLER,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL., July 5, 1904.

HON. T. J. KIRK, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with law, I have the honor to report as follows: The securities held in trust by the State Treasurer for the support of Common Schools consist of bonds of the State of California, aggregating one million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred (\$1,726,500) dollars, together with bonds of various counties of this State, amounting to one million eight hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty (\$1,823,250) dollars, and bonds of various municipalities of this State, amounting to seven hundred and forty-five thousand (\$745,000) dollars, described as follows:

STATE BONDS.			
State Funded Debt Bonds of 1873.....	6	per cent	\$1,526,500 00
San Francisco Depot Bonds.....	4	"	200,000 00
COUNTY BONDS.			
Fresno County Bonds.....	6	"	51,000 00
Glenn County Bonds.....	4½	"	24,000 00
Humboldt County Bonds.....	7	"	16,000 00
Kern County Bonds.....	4½	"	235,000 00
Kings County Bonds.....	4	"	26,000 00
Lake County Bonds.....	5	"	41,200 00
Los Angeles County Bonds.....	4½	"	54,000 00
Los Angeles County Bonds.....	5	"	132,000 00
Los Angeles County (Pomona High School) Bonds.....	4	"	52,250 00
Los Angeles County (Pasadena City School District) Bonds.....	4	"	50,000 00
Marin County Bonds.....	4	"	112,000 00
Mendocino County Bonds.....	4	"	90,000 00
Merced County Bonds.....	4	"	43,000 00
Monterey County Bonds.....	4	"	110,000 00
Placer County Bonds.....	5	"	12,000 00
Riverside County Bonds.....	4	"	150,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds.....	4	"	77,000 00
Sacramento County Bonds.....	4½	"	233,000 00
San Bernardino County (Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton Union High School) Bonds.....	5	"	60,000 00
San Diego County Bonds.....	5	"	71,300 00
San Diego County Bonds.....	4½	"	20,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds.....	4	"	4,000 00
San Joaquin County Bonds.....	5	"	33,000 00
Carried forward.....			\$3,423,250 00



## STATE SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

COUNTY BONDS—Continued.			
Brought forward			\$3,423,250 00
San Luis Obispo County Bonds	6	per cent	4,000 00
Santa Clara County Bonds	4	"	23,000 00
Santa Cruz County Bonds	4½	"	24,000 00
Shasta County Bonds	5	"	40,000 00
Trinity County Bonds	5	"	10,500 00
Tulare County (Porterville High School) Bonds	5	"	25,000 00
MUNICIPAL BONDS.			
Bakersfield City Bonds	4	"	35,000 00
Long Beach Pier Bonds	5	"	100,000 00
Los Angeles City School Bonds	3¾	"	468,000 00
Napa City Bonds	4	"	35,000 00
Pomona Park and School Bonds	4	"	58,500 00
San Buenaventura City Bonds	5	"	16,000 00
Yreka Town Water Works Bonds	5	"	32,500 00
Total securities held in trust for School Fund			\$4,294,750 00

The amount of money in the State Treasury to the credit of the State School Fund, subject to apportionment, is as follows:

Amount unapportioned January 5, 1904		\$59 10
Received from property tax		732,567 79
Received from poll tax		175,242 32
Received from tax on railroads		55,083 25
Received from tax on collateral inheritances		132,129 58
Received from interest on bonds		115,569 69
Received from interest on State lands		10,732 07
Total		\$1,221,383 80
Less amount paid for expressage on county bonds	\$5 95	
Less amount paid on restitution of interest on lands sold not property of the State	708 06	
Less amount paid for annulment of certificates of purchase	22 08	
Less amount paid on repayment of State and county tax on San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway	322 50	
Less amount paid on refunding of collateral inheritance taxes	174 72	
		1,233 31
Net amount subject to apportionment		\$1,220,150 49

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. COLGAN, Controller.

TABLE No. 6.

Statement, by Counties, of Apportionment of State School Moneys for the School Years ending June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

Counties.	School Year Ending June 30, 1903.			School Year Ending June 30, 1904.		
	Total Number of Childr'n 1902.	Amount Apportioned Jan. 6, 1903. Rate, \$6.39 per Child.	Amount Apportioned July 7, 1903. Rate, \$3.21 per Child.	Total Number of Childr'n 1903.	Amount Apportioned Jan. 5, 1904. Rate, \$6.35 per Child.	Amount Apportioned July 8, 1904. Rate, \$3.12 per Child.
Alameda	34,415	\$219,911 85	\$110,472 15	35,063	\$222,650 05	\$109,396 56
Alpine	81	517 59	260 01	77	488 95	240 24
Amador	2,718	17,368 02	8,724 78	2,550	16,192 50	7,956 00
Butte	4,407	28,160 73	14,146 47	4,406	27,978 10	13,746 72
Calaveras	2,927	18,703 53	9,395 67	2,789	17,710 15	8,701 68
Colusa	1,950	12,460 50	6,259 50	1,873	11,893 55	5,843 76
Contra Costa	4,565	29,170 35	14,653 65	4,746	30,137 10	14,807 52
Del Norte	644	4,115 16	2,067 24	678	4,305 30	2,115 36
El Dorado	1,935	12,364 65	6,211 35	1,921	12,198 35	5,993 52
Fresno	10,157	64,903 23	32,603 97	11,119	70,605 65	34,691 28
Glenn	1,258	8,038 62	4,038 18	1,241	7,880 35	3,871 92
Humboldt	7,328	46,825 92	23,522 88	7,541	47,885 35	23,527 92
Inyo	945	6,038 55	3,033 45	907	5,759 45	2,829 84
Kern	3,922	25,061 58	12,589 62	4,047	25,698 45	12,626 64
Kings	2,697	17,233 83	8,657 37	2,667	16,935 45	8,321 04
Lake	1,556	9,942 84	4,994 76	1,517	9,632 95	4,733 04
Lassen	1,064	6,798 96	3,415 44	1,093	6,940 55	3,410 16
Los Angeles	45,167	288,617 13	144,986 07	51,898	329,552 30	161,921 76
Madera	1,487	9,501 93	4,773 27	1,559	9,899 65	4,864 08
Marin	3,557	22,729 23	11,417 97	3,494	22,186 90	10,901 28
Mariposa	1,136	7,259 04	3,646 56	1,038	6,591 30	3,238 56
Mendocino	5,243	33,502 77	16,830 03	5,206	33,058 10	16,242 72
Merced	2,401	15,342 39	7,707 21	2,491	15,817 85	7,771 92
Modoc	1,505	9,616 95	4,831 05	1,434	9,105 90	4,474 08
Mono	421	2,690 19	1,351 41	413	2,622 55	1,288 56
Monterey	5,367	34,295 13	17,228 07	5,419	34,410 65	16,907 28
Napa	3,584	22,901 76	11,504 64	3,564	22,631 40	11,119 68
Nevada	3,871	24,735 69	12,425 91	3,640	23,114 00	11,356 80
Orange	6,251	39,943 89	20,065 71	6,353	40,341 55	19,821 36
Placer	3,391	21,668 49	10,885 11	3,267	20,745 45	10,193 04
Plumas	964	6,159 96	3,064 44	984	6,248 40	3,070 08
Riverside	5,280	33,739 20	16,948 80	5,430	34,480 50	16,941 60
Sacramento	9,711	62,053 29	31,172 31	9,504	60,350 40	29,652 48
San Benito	1,753	11,201 67	5,627 13	1,718	10,909 30	5,360 16
San Bernardino	8,123	51,905 97	26,074 83	8,313	52,787 55	25,936 56
San Diego	7,937	50,717 43	25,477 77	8,035	51,022 25	25,069 20
San Francisco	82,391	526,478 49	264,475 11	91,386	580,301 10	285,124 32
San Joaquin	7,500	47,925 00	24,075 00	7,516	47,726 60	23,449 92
San Luis Obispo	5,474	34,978 86	17,571 54	5,074	32,219 90	15,830 88
San Mateo	3,454	22,071 06	11,087 34	3,344	21,234 40	10,433 28
Santa Barbara	4,799	30,665 61	15,404 79	4,741	30,105 35	14,791 92
Santa Clara	15,550	99,364 50	49,915 50	15,697	99,675 95	48,974 64
Santa Cruz	5,626	35,950 14	18,059 46	5,615	35,655 25	17,518 80
Shasta	4,486	28,665 54	14,400 06	4,190	26,606 50	13,072 80
Sierra	761	4,862 79	2,442 81	818	5,194 30	2,552 16
Sierrayou	3,782	24,166 98	12,140 22	3,774	23,964 90	11,774 88
Solano	5,232	33,432 48	16,794 72	5,059	32,124 65	15,784 08
Sonoma	10,188	65,101 32	32,703 48	10,155	64,484 25	31,683 60
Stanislaus	2,344	14,978 16	7,524 24	2,533	16,084 55	7,902 96
Sutter	1,294	8,268 66	4,153 74	1,279	8,121 65	3,990 48
Tehama	2,803	17,911 17	8,997 63	2,865	18,192 75	8,938 80
Trinity	756	4,830 84	2,426 76	759	4,819 65	2,368 08
Tulare	5,749	36,736 11	18,454 29	5,722	36,334 70	17,852 64
Tuolumne	2,530	16,166 70	8,121 30	2,579	15,106 65	7,422 48
Ventura	4,345	27,764 55	13,947 45	4,017	25,507 95	12,533 04
Yolo	3,119	19,930 41	10,011 99	3,183	20,212 05	9,930 96
Yuba	2,098	13,406 22	6,734 58	2,040	12,954 00	6,364 80
Totals	373,999	\$2,389,853 61	\$1,200,536 79	390,141	\$2,477,395 35	\$1,217,239 92

TABLE No. 7.

Statement, by years, showing the Amount of Receipts and Expenditures for Public Primary, Grammar, and High Schools of the State of California, from 1852 to 1904, inclusive.

Years.	Total Amount of State School Fund Appropriated.	Total Amount Raised by County and City Taxes.	Total Amount Raised from Miscellaneous Sources.	Amount Paid for Salaries of Teachers.	Amount Paid for Repairs, Fuel, and Contingent Expenses.	Amount Paid for Libraries.	Amount Paid for Apparatus.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Total Expenditures.
1851	-----	-----	-----	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.
1852	-----	-----	\$2,417 00	\$21,355 42	\$2,000 00	Not reported.	Not reported.	\$4,748 32	\$28,103 74
1853	-----	-----	10,626 00	30,215 00	10,525 00	Not reported.	Not reported.	13,491 01	54,231 01
1854	\$52,061 00	\$157,702 00	42,557 00	85,860 33	31,156 45	\$3,990 52	Not reported.	151,822 52	272,829 82
1855	63,662 00	119,128 00	39,345 00	166,048 45	32,631 07	1,054 57	Not reported.	77,197 62	276,931 71
1856	69,961 00	121,639 00	28,619 00	200,941 00	49,668 84	2,127 16	Not reported.	52,484 00	305,221 00
1857	78,057 00	148,989 00	55,035 00	192,613 00	52,533 44	2,942 56	Not reported.	59,743 00	307,832 00
1858	53,405 00	162,870 00	85,107 00	203,276 37	45,395 92	3,042 78	Not reported.	88,193 70	339,914 77
1859	72,319 00	203,196 00	97,534 00	264,972 37	69,396 38	2,368 58	Not reported.	90,266 42	427,003 75
1860	81,118 00	230,514 00	122,858 00	311,165 38	50,989 41	1,756 09	Not reported.	110,352 86	474,263 74
1861	81,461 00	241,861 00	114,397 00	311,501 91	54,493 99	2,299 28	Not reported.	101,818 38	470,113 56
1862	75,412 00	294,828 00	141,806 00	330,249 02	59,479 76	2,225 57	Not reported.	49,274 62	441,228 97
1863	145,537 00	328,554 00	68,209 00	328,338 02	58,271 97	594 75	\$2,271 22	93,931 53	483,407 49
1864	132,217 00	260,842 00	84,084 00	411,101 01	69,562 36	1,132 21	6,010 84	167,393 44	655,199 86
1865	168,828 00	390,306 00	91,181 00	526,585 14	89,056 57	5,792 01	3,777 86	257,804 98	883,016 56
1866	132,410 00	470,668 00	79,600 00	551,462 02	116,577 47	2,074 81	4,039 47	185,056 42	859,230 19
1867	268,910 00	595,718 00	81,066 00	696,110 28	206,412 25	10,125 01	5,431 83	238,070 64	1,156,150 01
1868	252,603 00	654,738 00	73,986 00	763,639 15	143,518 56	19,069 56	4,061 72	221,118 43	1,151,407 42
1869	290,796 00	847,229 00	66,531 00	873,814 07	185,672 91	20,415 76	4,915 83	205,766 95	1,290,585 52
1870	360,447 00	839,756 00	63,441 00	976,637 75	179,070 23	29,984 22	3,692 27	339,362 37	1,529,046 84
1871	423,853 00	923,809 00	46,660 00	1,103,125 14	289,691 57	26,766 30	3,689 46	390,158 50	1,713,430 97
1872	424,022 00	1,249,943 00	232,075 00	1,282,799 15	277,900 99	25,793 54	4,720 13	290,119 01	1,881,332 82
1873	430,220 00	1,541,597 00	1,434,366 93	1,434,366 93	275,674 70	24,879 48	4,365 70	374,069 44	2,113,356 25
1874	428,414 12	1,332,208 82	345,316 95	1,560,830 16	331,952 30	21,752 82	4,152 80	192,467 25	2,111,155 33

1875	1,212,252 03	1,115,530 06	676,259 64	1,810,479 62	381,806 62	33,962 72	10,713 02	421,279 36	2,638,241 34
1876	1,317,603 84	1,240,637 31	158,206 40	1,983,939 96	374,222 49	48,757 50	10,974 66	440,706 37	2,838,600 98
1877	1,474,600 26	1,486,233 73	137,100 31	2,149,435 70	378,754 50	55,148 64	18,964 19	147,426 43	2,749,729 46
1878	1,579,195 52	1,393,014 96	106,396 84	2,272,551 19	426,707 66	53,947 85	12,513 65	390,094 92	3,155,815 27
1879	1,423,941 75	1,446,852 04	92,852 44	2,255,732 39	371,592 31	46,490 50	13,565 73	393,126 38	3,010,907 13
1880	1,506,171 84	1,393,572 44	104,824 80	2,207,043 85	400,867 61	44,546 39	21,842 63	190,270 94	2,864,571 42
1881	1,790,457 62	1,343,306 02	32,048 79	2,346,056 58	401,572 56	79,432 10	15,694 04	204,849 66	3,047,604 94
1882	1,882,121 67	1,260,843 64	23,046 88	2,406,780 68	411,117 17	63,060 32	20,618 98	221,089 05	3,122,666 20
1883	1,890,724 20	1,315,818 96	32,462 71	2,511,078 40	419,760 85	61,032 26	26,504 11	293,839 66	3,342,215 28
1884	1,894,191 00	1,411,543 56	27,715 40	2,573,623 54	415,587 39	59,642 08	23,204 69	292,165 85	3,364,223 55
1885	1,831,171 44	1,694,959 45	53,140 83	2,583,403 46	433,972 56	64,056 08	16,787 03	466,811 74	3,565,030 87
1886	1,890,733 32	1,690,704 86	138,556 48	2,710,621 82	422,843 30	64,627 32	24,833 01	283,006 18	3,505,931 63
1887	2,027,789 40	1,793,809 95	51,250 25	2,912,859 38	480,455 63	64,189 18	23,679 10	408,704 96	3,889,888 17
1888	2,168,686 08	2,170,058 19	259,554 55	3,083,027 24	527,035 55	58,229 04	31,534 85	621,554 82	4,321,381 50
1889	2,531,880 00	2,442,254 64	337,006 91	3,343,191 80	624,810 95	59,522 72	33,791 82	935,548 42	4,996,865 71
1890	2,635,716 10	2,293,335 75	98,092 22	3,594,588 98	706,995 12	71,121 94	42,442 85	703,947 79	5,119,096 68
1891	2,662,200 08	2,249,975 72	134,192 19	3,713,544 37	732,148 98	72,714 87	45,352 20	548,740 11	5,112,500 53
1892	2,354,786 00	2,464,706 04	266,455 77	3,874,346 88	750,929 32	72,961 08	45,424 77	608,229 27	5,351,891 32
1893	3,403,072 72	2,404,898 76	774,090 08	4,055,888 51	806,717 80	76,677 51	46,837 62	723,565 66	5,709,687 10
1894	2,770,661 84	2,388,359 31	337,815 12	4,005,721 80	752,757 68	61,890 04	30,130 55	574,293 10	5,424,793 17
1895	2,829,005 74	2,472,540 41	508,203 22	4,081,340 44	793,834 91	63,601 20	46,915 95	698,215 59	5,683,908 09
1896	3,043,884 60	2,517,827 78	256,021 31	4,291,481 12	899,861 54	71,249 23	35,492 78	503,674 80	5,801,759 47
1897	2,943,310 10	2,677,945 07	156,638 37	4,418,544 67	899,726 74	68,719 53	18,885 63	441,871 03	5,847,747 60
1898	3,106,072 72	2,684,416 96	364,030 62	4,582,625 71	1,010,710 13	72,975 97	16,683 40	494,889 39	6,177,904 60
1899	3,076,472 40	2,690,705 16	172,053 24	4,562,994 54	1,025,473 62	*88,341 06	---	397,793 15	6,074,602 37
1900	3,367,763 56	2,861,409 16	296,345 64	4,850,804 22	994,727 41	*81,749 79	---	268,157 32	6,195,438 74
1901	3,485,126 45	2,888,046 10	93,171 60	4,685,144 20	1,080,040 37	*82,995 12	---	525,030 16	6,373,229 85
1902	3,584,001 45	3,076,699 73	99,687 86	4,748,472 75	1,329,359 68	*88,923 05	---	439,305 94	6,606,061 42
1903	3,590,340 40	3,887,778 68	689,758 22	5,665,431 02	1,461,838 79	*105,016 92	---	937,879 47	8,170,166 20
1904	3,926,972 18	4,644,967 95	1,299,565 92	6,027,850 53	1,500,815 22	*138,439 04	---	1,734,359 36	9,401,464 15

\* Includes cost of apparatus.



TABLE No. 8.

Statistical Summary, by years, of the Public Schools of California, from 1851 to 1904, inclusive.

Years.	Number of Children Listed by Census Marshals.	Number of Children Enrolled on School Register.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Children Under Five Years of Age.	Number of Census Children in Private Schools.
1851	5,906	1,846				
1852	17,821	3,314				
1853	19,442	4,193	2,020			
1854	20,075	9,746	4,635	214		
1855	26,077		6,442	301		
1856	30,039		8,495	392		
1857	35,722	17,232	9,717	486		
1858	40,530	19,822	11,183	517	23,558	
1859	48,676	23,519	13,364	744	28,300	
1860	57,917	26,993	14,750	831	30,932	5,438
1861	68,395	31,786	17,804	932	35,334	6,306
1862	71,821	36,566	19,262	962	38,127	6,886
1863	78,055	36,540	19,992	919	39,081	9,158
1864	86,031	47,588	24,794	1,079	41,323	11,359
1865	95,067	50,089	29,592	1,155	42,733	12,478
1866	84,179	50,273		1,268	52,037	15,671
1867	94,213	62,227		1,389	52,975	14,026
1868	104,118	65,828	43,681	1,590	58,119	14,820
1869	112,743	73,754	49,802	1,687	57,983	16,273
1870	121,751	85,808	54,271	1,869	62,940	16,198
1871	130,116	91,332	64,286	2,052	66,292	15,524
1872	137,351	94,720	65,700	2,301	69,723	13,787
1873	141,610	107,593	69,461	2,336	70,086	12,507
1874	159,717	120,240	72,283	2,452	73,876	14,149
1875	171,563	130,930	78,027	2,693	78,650	15,021
1876	184,787	140,468	83,391	2,894	83,595	14,625
1877	200,067	147,863	89,539	3,077	88,951	15,344
1878	205,475	154,064	94,696	3,393	85,061	15,310
1879	216,404	156,769	98,468	3,453	86,633	15,432
1880	215,978	158,765	100,966	3,595	87,635	14,953
1881	211,237	163,855	105,541	3,737	88,068	13,898
1882	216,330	168,024	107,177	3,777	86,490	14,572
1883	222,846	174,611	112,594	3,930	86,709	15,957
1884	235,672	179,801	124,814	4,083	87,643	17,953
1885	250,097	184,001	116,028	4,242	89,758	19,519
1886	259,973	189,220	125,718	4,444	92,507	18,919
1887	272,448	196,907	129,297	4,888	89,940	22,661
1888	270,500	207,050	132,277	4,938	98,203	20,768
1889	275,302	215,905	143,733	5,255	104,174	21,044
1890	280,882	221,756	146,589	5,434	106,302	21,460
1891	285,775	229,986	153,599	5,659	110,270	22,587
1892	294,033	238,106	158,875	5,891	112,423	20,886
1893	302,474	232,501	157,673	6,136	115,886	22,164
1894	313,637	235,837	164,664	6,257	119,201	21,779
1895	323,130	241,322	170,861	6,589	122,637	20,502
1896	330,709	249,335	176,083	6,885	124,113	21,405
1897	340,952	247,061	180,209	7,190	123,994	20,770
1898	347,624	259,459	185,424	7,432	120,939	20,620
1899	350,124	265,364	195,540	7,366	118,642	22,957
1900	361,157	269,736	197,395	7,605	116,071	23,304
1901	372,945	258,977	188,730	7,810	116,545	24,463
1902	373,999	264,038	197,217	8,072	118,695	24,350
1903	390,141	* 288,776	* 212,884	* 8,333	117,892	29,200
1904	407,398	* 299,038	* 222,182	* 8,652	120,871	37,226

\* Includes High Schools.

TABLE No. 9.

## Number of Grades or Years in Course of Study for Primary and Grammar Schools.

Counties.	Number of Grades or Years in		Total Number of Grades in Course of Study.	Years or Grades in which Examinations are held for Graduation from Grammar Schools.
	Primary Course.	Grammar Course.		
Alameda	5	3	8	7, 8
Alpine	5	4	9	9
Amador	7	2	9	9
Butte	6	3	9	9
Calaveras	5	4	9	9
Colusa	6	3	9	9
Contra Costa	4	4	8	8
Del Norte	4	4	8	8
El Dorado	6	3	9	8, 9
Fresno	6	3	9	9
Glenn	6	3	9	9
Humboldt	6	3	9	9
Inyo	6	2	8	8
Kern	4	4	8	8
Kings	5	4	9	9
Lake	6	3	9	9
Lassen	5	3	8	8
Los Angeles	4	4	8	5, 6, 7, 8
Madera	5	3	8	7, 8
Marin	4	4	8	
Mariposa	5	4	9	9
Mendocino	5	3	8	8
Merced	5	3	8	8*
Modoc	6	3	9	9
Mono	5	3	8	8
Monterey	5	4	9	8, 9
Napa	5	4	9	7, 8, 9
Nevada	5	4	9	9
Orange	5	3	8	8
Placer	5	4	9	9
Plumas	5	4	9	8, 9
Riverside	5	3	8	8
Sacramento	5	4	9	9
San Benito	6	3	9	9
San Bernardino	4	4	8	7, 8
San Diego	5	3	8	8
San Francisco	4	4	8	No exam'n.
San Joaquin	5	4	9	9
San Luis Obispo	5	3	8	8
San Mateo	5	3	8	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9†
Santa Barbara	7	2	9	8, 9
Santa Clara	4	4	8	7, 8
Santa Cruz	5	4	9	9
Shasta	5	4	9	9
Sierra	6	4	10	9
Siskiyou	5	4	9	8, 9
Solano	4	4	8	8†
Sonoma	5	3	8	7, 8
Stanislaus	5	3	8	7, 8
Sutter	5	4	9	9
Tehama	6	3	9	8, 9
Trinity	6	3	9	9‡
Tulare	5	4	9	9
Tuolumne	3	5	8	8
Ventura	4	4	8	8
Yolo	6	3	9	9
Yuba	6	3	9	9‡

\* One year post-graduate work optional.

† Ninth year's work optional.

‡ Tenth year's work optional.

TABLE No. 10.

## Number of Pupils Graduating from High and Grammar Schools.

Counties.	From Grammar Schools.						From High Schools.					
	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	339	386	463	438	802	824	115	119	176	179	291	298
Alpine												
Amador	32	21	40	37	72	58						
Butte	39	26	53	52	92	78	4	7	6	5	10	12
Calaveras	8	10	20	15	28	25						
Colusa	30	32	40	53	70	85	5	6	8	9	13	15
Contra Costa	89	51	79	58	168	109	1	2		6	1	8
Del Norte	9	10	22	9	31	19	2	2	3	1	5	3
El Dorado	9	12	11	20	30	32						
Fresno	65	140	115	237	180	377	23	39	37	58	60	97
Glenn	32	19	34	26	66	45	1	2	7	2	8	4
Humboldt	52	40	75	79	127	119	7	16	14	18	21	34
Inyo	17	8	12	16	29	24						
Kern	34	51	47	62	81	113	15	5	11	16	26	21
Kings	27	40	32	47	59	87	5	10	18	20	23	30
Lake	18	21	22	23	40	44				1		1
Lassen	11	15	19	27	30	42						
Los Angeles	445	683	625	1,236	1,070	1,919	125	136	210	242	335	378
Madera	23	9	27	18	50	27			9	7	9	7
Marin	41	21	23	48	64	69	3	5	7	4	10	9
Mariposa	2	7	12	16	14	23						
Mendocino	67	52	80	67	147	119	9	6	15	12	24	18
Merced	35	39	36	59	71	98	6	12	8	7	14	18
Modoc	13	9	26	24	39	33						
Mono	8	7	3	3	11	10						
Monterey	39	30	59	40	98	70	8	4	12	21	20	25
Napa	64	61	88	67	152	130	11	14	8	4	19	18
Nevada	7	6	8	8	15	14	8	6	14	17	22	22
Orange	76	120	116	206	192	326	18	14	46	26	64	40
Placer	51	56	64	85	115	141	7	6	7	7	14	15
Plumas	12	13	16	16	28	29						
Riverside	70	79	84	108	154	187	20	32	25	32	45	60
Sacramento	91	109	134	133	225	242	16	22	24	24	40	40
San Benito	35	26	28	36	63	62	3	4	6	7	9	1
S. Bernard'o	87	98	116	132	203	230	25	30	39	51	64	8
San Diego	33	105	50	128	83	233	27	28	24	38	51	60
San Fran'co	599	607	605	620	1,204	1,227	103	122	131	175	234	290
San Joaquin	75	66	121	120	196	186	24	18	25	21	49	3
S. L. Obispo	13	40	25	57	38	97	13	3	14	12	27	1
San Mateo	7	40	14	37	21	77	4	4	11	7	15	1
S. Barbara	26	21	29	55	55	76	13	22	25	28	38	5
Santa Clara	71	147	73	144	144	291	53	53	85	89	138	14
Santa Cruz	101	88	90	91	191	179	23	26	39	37	62	6
Shasta	43	35	50	53	93	88	8	2	28	2	36	
Sierra	2	1	4	4	6	5						
Siskiyou	13	33	15	34	28	67	6	1	6	11	12	1
Solano	52	54	85	92	137	146	15	10	22	33	37	4
Sonoma	56	58	87	87	143	145	24	23	40	54	64	7
Stanislaus	36	37	57	51	93	88	7	5	17		24	
Sutter	22	21	25	19	47	40		1		2		
Tehama	23	27	42	26	68	53			5	9	5	
Trinity	3	8	6	13	9	21						
Tulare	83	100	113	104	196	204	19	32	45	39	64	7
Tuolumne	18	19	24	44	42	63						
Ventura	52	65	65	77	117	142	6	19	26	14	32	3
Yolo	21	25	30	32	51	57	7	6	10	5	17	1
Yuba	15	13	24	16	39	29	10	4	12	18	22	2
Totals	3,354	3,917	4,263	5,407	7,617	9,324	799	878	1,275	1,370	2,074	2,244

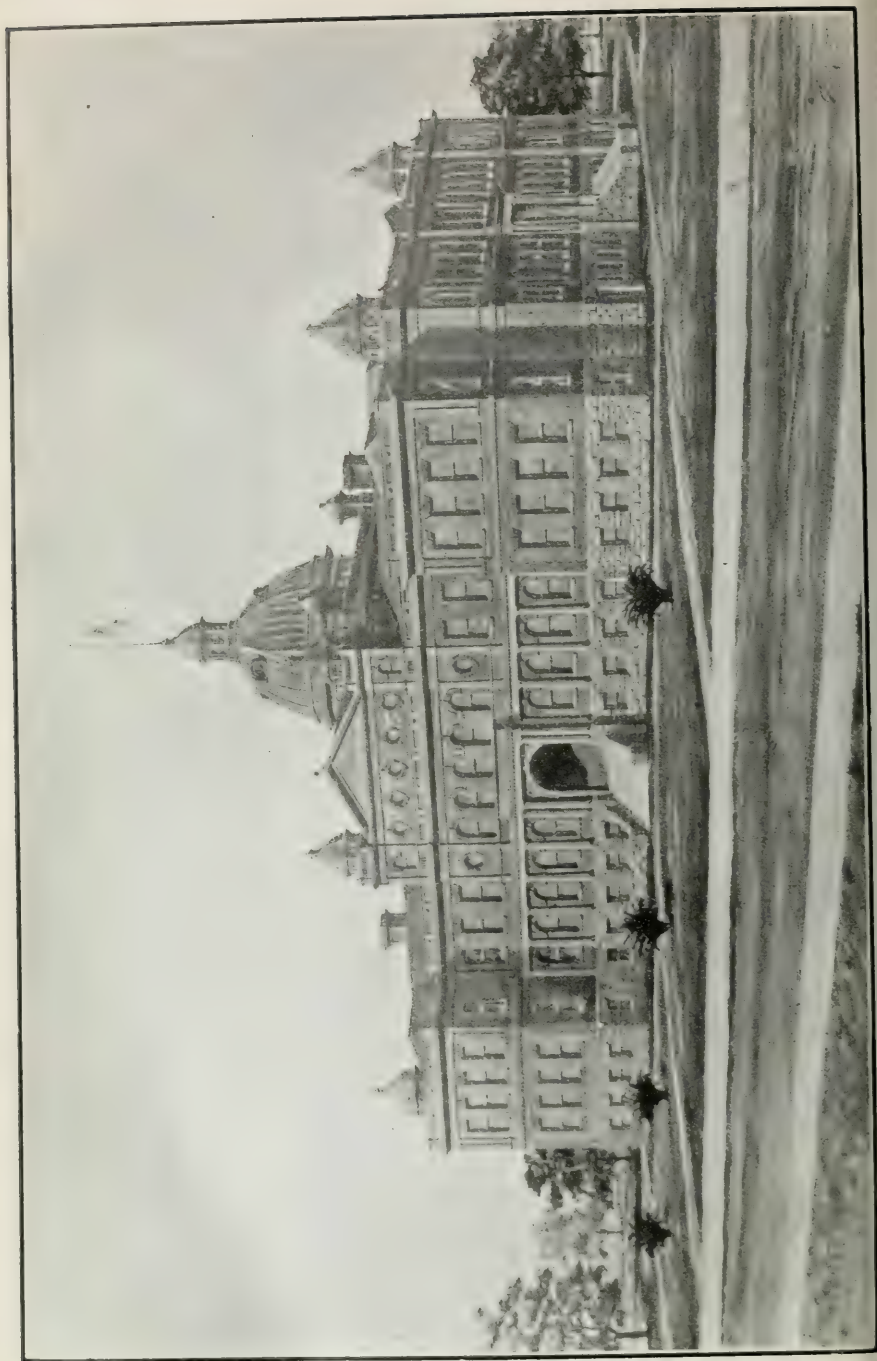
TABLE No. 11.

## Average Cost per Pupil per Annum.

(Estimate based on cost of teachers' salaries and current expense.)

Counties.	Primary and Grammar Schools.		High Schools.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Alameda	\$24 45	\$22 35	\$44 22	\$46 66
Alpine	34 08	28 62		
Amador	18 88	18 34		32 46
Butte	21 30	29 08	58 44	67 80
Calaveras	21 12	21 93		
Colusa	25 21	27 25	81 58	78 84
Contra Costa	20 31	18 65	68 75	69 97
Del Norte	20 16	21 86	79 85	104 07
El Dorado	18 70	22 80		
Fresno	12 80	22 22	61 40	57 00
Glenn	26 84	28 90	87 30	87 93
Humboldt	21 03	20 40	47 13	48 33
Inyo	35 51	30 40	34 88	61 64
Kern	36 20	26 14	77 50	71 64
Kings	15 41	14 70	59 02	63 91
Lake	22 68	23 10	48 38	63 23
Lassen	37 00	36 45		106 91
Los Angeles	22 77	21 50	70 28	55 42
Madera	27 47	35 94	100 65	92 66
Marin	23 77	21 40	68 84	63 51
Mariposa	23 63	25 00		
Mendocino	12 69	32 61	61 44	74 08
Merced	28 01	29 53	110 25	98 92
Modoc	29 49	31 09		62 75
Mono	22 55	39 79		
Monterey	22 25	23 00	44 70	44 30
Napa	20 47	21 45	64 57	72 13
Nevada	26 56	24 83	47 90	69 41
Orange	20 90	21 67	44 61	56 85
Placer	21 64	22 32	58 34	73 22
Plumas	25 46	26 81		
Riverside	25 03	26 62	63 89	55 93
Sacramento	22 60	32 62	28 60	48 23
San Benito	27 50	27 80	62 97	59 17
San Bernardino	23 33	24 21	58 19	64 89
San Diego	26 58	24 21	43 97	60 50
San Francisco	24 00	22 82	45 00	47 72
San Joaquin	24 19	25 02	45 26	48 41
San Luis Obispo	22 81	24 24	69 08	65 81
San Mateo	23 69	23 92	67 08	82 00
Santa Barbara	25 85	32 45	71 35	98 76
Santa Clara	22 50	23 80	40 11	39 83
Santa Cruz	23 49	26 66	50 00	51 93
Shasta	31 06	31 12	89 62	73 56
Sierra	21 26	22 27		
Siskiyou	22 34	21 08	79 04	138 78
Solano	23 60	25 80	63 96	70 71
Sonoma	20 00	20 50	59 94	44 30
Stanislaus	24 90	21 52	65 98	75 44
Sutter	26 86	27 78	78 20	84 40
Tehama	21 58	23 39	53 61	81 75
Trinity	37 07	33 47		
Tulare	21 89	21 18	43 92	49 48
Tuolumne	21 30	26 95		152 44
Ventura	22 66	25 13	85 28	76 88
Yolo	20 58	21 77	81 21	84 57
Yuba	25 74	26 09	39 71	47 00
Averages	\$23 17	\$23 35	\$54 12	\$60 10





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STATISTICS  
OF  
HIGH SCHOOLS.

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## STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

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### **An Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of high schools, and providing for its distribution.**

[Approved March 2, 1903.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby levied annually for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years, ending respectively June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, an ad valorem tax of one and one half cents upon every hundred dollars of the value of the taxable property of the State, which tax shall be collected by the several officers charged with the collection of State taxes, in the same manner and at the same time as other State taxes are collected, upon all and any class of property, which tax is for the support of regularly established high schools of the State. And it is further enacted that, beginning with the fifty-seventh fiscal year, to wit: July first, nineteen hundred and six, it shall be the duty of the State Controller, annually, between the tenth day of August and the first day of September, at the time that he is required to estimate the amount necessary for other school taxes, to estimate the amount necessary to be levied for the support of high schools. This amount he shall estimate by determining the amount required at fifteen dollars per pupil in average daily attendance in all the duly established high schools of the State for the last preceding school year, as certified to him by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This amount the State Controller, between the dates above given, must certify to the State Board of Equalization.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Equalization at the time when it annually determines and fixes the rate of State taxes to be collected, must declare the levy and the rate of tax for the support of State high schools in conformity with the provisions of section one of this Act.

SEC. 3. The money collected as provided in sections one and two hereof, after deducting the proportionate share of expenses of collecting the same to which other taxes are subject, must be paid into the State Treasury, to be by the State Treasurer converted into a separate fund, hereby created, to be called the "State High School Fund."

SEC. 4. The money paid into the State High School Fund is hereby appropriated without reference to fiscal years for the use and support of regularly established State high schools and is exempt from the provisions of part three, title one, article eighteen, of an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Political Code," approved March twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, relating to the State Board of Examiners.

SEC. 5. The money in said State High School Fund shall be apportioned to the high schools of the State by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the following manner: He shall apportion one third of the annual amount among the county, district, city, union, or joint union high schools of the State, irrespective of the number of pupils enrolled or in average daily attendance therein, except as hereinafter provided; the remaining two thirds of the annual amount he shall apportion among such schools pro rata upon the basis of average daily attendance as shown by the official reports of the County or City and County School Superintendents for the last preceding school year; *provided*, that such high schools have been organized under the law of the State, or have been recognized as existing under the high school laws of the State and have maintained the grade of instruction required by law of the high schools; *and provided*, that no school shall be eligible to a share of said State High School Fund that was not during the last preceding school year employed at least two regularly certificated high school teachers for a period of not less than one hundred and eighty days with not less than twenty pupils in average daily attendance for such length of time, except in newly established high schools wherein the minimum average daily attendance for the first year of one hundred and eighty days may be but twelve pupils and but one teacher; *and provided*, that before receiving State aid, each school shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the possession of a reasonably good equipment of building, laboratory, and library, and of having maintained, the preceding school year, proper high school instruction for a term of at least one hundred and eighty days; *provided further*, that the foregoing provisions relating to the average daily attendance and the number of teachers employed shall not operate to disqualify any legally established high school existing at the date of the passage of this Act from receiving a share of said State High School Fund until July 1, 1904.

SEC. 6. The principal of every high school entitled to State aid in accord with the foregoing provisions shall annually at the close of the term and prior to receiving his last month's salary and as a prerequisite for such salary make out under oath and deliver to the County Superintendent of the county or city and county wherein such high school is situated a full and complete report of said high school for the entire term or school year; such report to show the number of pupils enrolled, the average daily attendance, number of teachers regularly employed, the courses of instruction pursued, and such other information as may be required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the County Superintendent of Schools, the said report to be made upon blanks furnished by said Superintendent of Public Instruction as other school report blanks are furnished; *provided*, that in the case of joint union high school districts the principals hereof shall report as above required to County Superintendents of each of the counties having territory within such joint union high school districts, and in such reports the statistics of attendance and other data for each county separately and collectively shall be given.

SEC. 7. The County Superintendent of every county, or city and county, wherein is located a high school, or the building or buildings



of a joint union high school, shall annually, at the time required for making reports of primary and grammar schools, make report under oath to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, showing the number of pupils enrolled, average daily attendance, number of teachers regularly employed, and such other information regarding the high schools of his county, or city and county, as he may deem proper, or as may be required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; said report to be made upon blanks furnished by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the County or City and County Superintendent of Schools of every county, or city and county, wherein is located a high school, or the building or buildings of a joint union high school, on the order of the Board of Trustees of such high school, to draw his requisition upon the County Auditor against the funds of such high school, but no requisition shall be drawn unless the money is in the fund to pay it, and no requisition shall be drawn upon the order of the Board of High School Trustees or Board of Education against the State High School Fund, except for teachers' salaries, and the order shall state the monthly salary of the teacher, and name the month or months for which such salary is due. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Auditor shall draw his warrant upon the County Treasurer in favor of the parties for the amount stated in such requisition, and the County Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same.

SEC. 9. High schools organized under the present law for the establishment of high schools and receiving State aid under this Act shall within one year after first beginning to receive such State aid provide at least one course of study such as will prepare pupils for admission to one of the colleges of the University of California, and for that purpose said high schools shall be subject to inspection by a duly accredited representative of said university. High schools eligible to receive State aid as herein provided shall admit as students only such pupils as have completed the full course of instruction prescribed for the primary and grammar schools of the county or city and county wherein the high school is located, or an equivalent course, or such pupils as may show by thorough examination that their qualifications are equivalent to the requirements for graduation from said primary and grammar school course; *provided*, that pupils otherwise qualified to enter a high school and residing in territory wherein no high school exists shall have the right to attend any high school that receives State aid under the provisions of this Act without the payment of tuition fee, if such schools have room or accommodations for them.

SEC. 10. The State Controller must keep a separate account of the High School Fund raised as provided in sections one and two of this Act. He must on the first Monday in January and on the first Monday in July in every year report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a statement of all moneys belonging to the State High School Fund. He must draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of any County or City and County Treasurer whenever such Treasurer presents, with his indorsement, an order drawn by the Superintendent of Public Instruction against the State High School Fund, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay

the same; *provided*, that in the case of counties having joint union high school districts the order of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the warrant of the State Controller shall be in favor of the County Treasurer of that county wherein the high school building or buildings are located or wherein the high school is being conducted.

SEC. 11. It is hereby made the duty of the Treasurer of every county, or city and county, that receives State money under the provisions of this Act to place the same to the credit of the funds of the respective high schools of his county, or city and county, in accord with the apportionment made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to pay out the same according to the provisions of section eight of this Act.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

### APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

Having received from the State Controller the following communications relating to the amount of money in the hands of the State Treasurer available for the support of High Schools that meet the requirements of an Act of the Legislature approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of High Schools, and providing for its distribution":

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
SACRAMENTO, January 4, 1904.

HON. THOMAS J. KIRK,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento:*

DEAR SIR: Under and in compliance with the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved March 2, 1903 (Statutes of 1903, page 64): "An Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of High Schools, and providing for its distribution," there has been raised from taxes on property, and there is now in the State Treasury subject to apportionment in accordance with said Act, the sum of one hundred sixty-four thousand ninety-three and thirty-eight one hundredths dollars (\$164,093.38).

Very truly yours,

E. P. COLGAN, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
SACRAMENTO, July 1, 1904.

HON. THOMAS J. KIRK,

*Superintendent of Public Instruction,*

*State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal.:*

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of Chapter LX of the laws 1903 (Stats. 1903, p. 64), "An Act creating a fund for the benefit and support of High Schools, and providing for its distribution," approved March 2, 1903, I beg to inform you that there is now on hand in the State Treasury and subject to apportionment as by law provided, the sum of sixty-eight thousand three hundred thirty-three and ninety-five one hundredths (\$68,333.95) dollars.

Very truly yours,

E. P. COLGAN, State Controller.  
By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

I did, in pursuance of the terms and conditions of said Act, apportion said money to High Schools in the different counties of the State, as follows:

## APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 8, 1904.			July 7, 1904.		
		Apportionment on $\frac{1}{2}$ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on $\frac{1}{2}$ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
<b>Alameda.</b>							
Alameda .....	325	\$382 50	\$2,564 25	\$2,946 75	\$162 43	\$1,101 75	\$1,264 18
Berkeley .....	508	382 50	4,008 12	4,390 62	162 43	1,722 12	1,884 55
Oakland .....	836	382 50	6,596 04	6,978 54	162 43	2,834 04	2,996 47
Oakland Polytechnic .....	263	382 50	2,075 07	2,457 57	162 43	891 57	1,054 07
Union No. 1 .....	44	382 50	347 16	729 66	162 43	149 16	311 59
Union No. 2 .....	56	382 50	441 84	824 34	162 43	189 84	352 27
Union No. 3 .....	64	382 50	504 96	887 46	162 43	216 96	379 39
Total .....				\$19,214 94			\$8,242 45
<b>Butte.</b>							
Chico .....	46	\$382 50	\$362 94	\$745 44	\$162 43	\$155 94	\$318 37
Gridley .....	14	382 50	110 46	492 96	162 43	47 46	209 89
Oroville .....	48	382 50	378 72	761 22	162 43	162 72	325 15
Total .....				\$1,999 62			\$853 41
<b>Colusa.</b>							
Colusa .....	47	\$382 50	\$370 83	\$753 33	\$162 43	\$159 33	\$321 76
Pierce Joint Union .....	36	382 50	284 04	666 54	162 43	122 04	284 47
Total .....				\$1,419 87			\$606 23
<b>Contra Costa.</b>							
Alhambra Union .....	29	\$382 50	\$228 81	\$611 31	\$162 43	\$98 31	\$260 74
Mount Diablo Union .....	45	382 50	355 05	737 55	162 43	152 55	314 98
John Swett Union .....	29	382 50	228 81	611 31	162 43	98 31	260 74
Liberty Union .....	22	382 50	173 58	556 08	162 43	74 58	237 01
Total .....				\$2,516 25			\$1,073 47
<b>Del Norte.</b>							
Del Norte County .....	21	\$382 50	\$165 69	\$548 19	\$162 43	\$71 19	\$233 62
Total .....				\$548 19			\$233 62
<b>Fresno.</b>							
Alta Joint .....	18	\$382 50	\$142 02	\$524 52	\$162 43	\$61 02	\$223 45
Clovis Union .....	26	382 50	205 14	587 64	162 43	88 14	250 57
Fowler Union .....	37	382 50	291 93	674 43	162 43	125 43	287 87
Fresno .....	266	382 50	2,098 74	2,481 24	162 43	901 74	1,064 16
Sanger Union .....	42	382 50	331 38	713 88	162 43	142 38	304 81
Selma Union .....	89	382 50	702 21	1,084 71	162 43	301 71	464 14
Washington Union .....	53	382 50	418 17	800 67	162 43	179 67	342 10
Total .....				\$6,867 09			\$2,937 10
<b>Glenn.</b>							
Glenn County .....	29	\$382 50	\$228 81	\$611 31	\$162 43	\$98 31	\$260 74
Orland Joint Union .....	17	382 50	134 13	516 63	162 43	57 63	220 06
Total .....				\$1,127 94			\$480 80
<b>Humboldt.</b>							
Arcata Union .....	30	\$382 50	\$236 70	\$619 20	\$162 43	\$101 70	\$264 13
Eureka .....	90	382 50	710 10	1,092 60	162 43	305 10	467 53
Total .....				\$1,711 80			\$731 66
<b>Inyo.</b>							
Bishop .....	23	\$382 50	\$181 47	\$563 97	\$162 43	\$77 97	\$240 40
Total .....				\$563 97			\$240 40

## APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 8, 1904.			July 7, 1904.		
		Apportionment on $\frac{1}{2}$ Basis.	Apportionment on Attend- ance.	Total Apportion- ment.	Apportionment on $\frac{1}{2}$ Basis.	Apportion- ment on Attend- ance.	Total Apportion- ment.
<b>Kern.</b>							
Kern County .....	148	\$382 50	\$1,167 72	\$1,550 22	\$162 43	\$501 72	\$664 15
Total .....				\$1,550 22			\$664 15
<b>Kings.</b>							
Hanford Union .....	114	\$382 50	\$899 46	\$1,281 96	\$162 43	\$386 46	\$548 89
Lemoore .....	20	382 50	157 80	540 30	162 43	67 80	230 23
Total .....				\$1,822 26			\$779 12
<b>Lake.</b>							
Clear Lake Union...	47	\$382 50	\$370 83	\$753 33	\$162 43	\$159 33	\$321 76
Total .....				\$753 33			\$321 76
<b>Los Angeles.</b>							
Alhambra .....	29	\$382 50	\$228 81	\$611 31	\$162 43	\$98 31	\$260 74
Citrus Union .....	34	382 50	268 26	650 76	162 43	115 26	277 69
Compton Union .....	56	382 50	441 84	824 34	162 43	189 84	352 27
Covina .....	32	382 50	252 48	634 98	162 43	108 48	270 91
El Monte Union .....	20	382 50	157 80	540 30	162 43	67 80	230 23
Glendale Union .....	34	382 50	268 26	650 76	162 43	115 26	277 69
Long Beach .....	59	382 50	465 51	848 01	162 43	200 01	362 44
Los Angeles .....	560	382 50	4,418 40	4,800 90	162 43	1,898 40	2,060 83
Los Angeles (Com'l)	105	382 50	828 45	1,210 95	162 43	355 95	518 38
Los Nietos Val. Un'n	50	382 50	394 50	777 00	162 43	169 50	331 93
Monrovia .....	29	382 50	228 81	611 31	162 43	98 31	260 74
Pasadena City .....	288	382 50	2,272 32	2,654 82	162 43	976 32	1,138 75
Pomona City .....	110	382 50	867 90	1,250 40	162 43	372 90	535 33
San Fernando Union	25	382 50	197 25	579 75	162 43	84 75	247 18
Santa Monica City ..	34	382 50	268 26	650 76	162 43	115 26	277 69
Whittier .....	44	382 50	347 16	729 66	162 43	149 16	311 59
Total .....				\$18,026 01			\$7,714 39
<b>Madera.</b>							
Madera .....	39	\$382 50	\$307 71	\$690 21	\$162 43	\$132 21	\$294 64
Total .....				\$690 21			\$294 64
<b>Marin.</b>							
San Rafael .....	70	\$382 50	\$552 30	\$934 80	\$162 43	\$237 30	\$399 73
Total .....				\$934 80			\$399 73
<b>Mendocino.</b>							
Fort Bragg Union...	27	\$382 50	\$213 03	\$595 53	\$162 43	\$91 53	\$253 96
Mendocino .....	44	382 50	347 16	729 66	162 43	149 16	311 59
Ukiah .....	80	382 50	631 20	1,013 70	162 43	271 20	433 63
Total .....				\$2,338 89			\$999 18
<b>Merced.</b>							
Merced .....	86	\$382 50	\$678 54	\$1,061 04	\$162 43	\$291 54	\$453 97
West Side Union .....	25	382 50	197 25	579 75	162 43	84 75	247 18
Total .....				\$1,640 79			\$701 15
<b>Monterey.</b>							
Pacific Grove .....	47	\$382 50	\$370 83	\$753 33	\$162 43	\$159 33	\$321 76
Salinas .....	106	382 50	836 34	1,218 84	162 43	359 34	521 77
Total .....				\$1,972 17			\$843 53



## APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 8, 1904.			July 7, 1904.		
		Apportionment on $\frac{1}{2}$ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on $\frac{1}{2}$ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
<b>Napa.</b>							
Napa .....	75	\$382 50	\$591 75	\$974 25	\$162 43	\$254 25	\$416 68
St. Helena Union .....	35	382 50	276 15	658 65	162 43	118 65	281 08
Total .....				\$1,632 90			\$697 76
<b>Nevada.</b>							
Grass Valley .....	63	\$382 50	\$497 07	\$879 57	\$162 43	\$213 57	\$376 00
Meadow Lake Union .....	31	382 50	244 59	627 09	162 43	105 09	267 52
Nevada City .....	71	382 50	560 19	942 69	162 43	240 69	403 12
Total .....				\$2,449 35			\$1,046 64
<b>Orange.</b>							
Anaheim .....	62	\$382 50	\$489 18	\$871 68	\$162 43	\$210 18	\$372 61
Fullerton Union .....	61	382 50	481 29	863 79	162 43	206 79	369 22
Santa Ana City .....	275	382 50	2,169 75	2,552 25	162 43	932 25	1,094 68
Total .....				\$4,287 72			\$1,836 51
<b>Placer.</b>							
Placer County .....	68	\$382 50	\$536 52	\$919 02	\$162 43	\$230 52	\$392 95
Total .....				\$919 02			\$392 95
<b>Riverside.</b>							
Banning .....	27	\$382 50	\$213 03	\$595 53	\$162 43	\$91 53	\$253 96
Corona .....	34	382 50	268 26	650 76	162 43	115 26	277 69
Elsinore .....	13	382 50	102 57	485 07	162 43	44 07	206 50
Hemet Union .....	26	382 50	205 14	587 64	162 43	88 14	250 57
Perris Union .....	14	382 50	110 46	492 96	162 43	47 46	209 89
Riverside .....	252	382 50	1,988 28	2,370 78	162 43	854 28	1,016 71
San Jacinto .....	20	382 50	157 80	540 30	162 43	67 80	230 23
Total .....				\$5,723 04			\$2,445 55
<b>Sacramento.</b>							
Elk Grove .....	22	\$382 50	\$173 58	\$556 08	\$162 43	\$74 58	\$237 01
Sacramento .....	303	382 50	2,390 67	2,773 17	162 43	1,027 17	1,189 60
Total .....				\$3,329 25			\$1,426 61
<b>San Benito.</b>							
Hollister .....	41	\$382 50	\$323 49	\$705 99	\$162 43	\$138 99	\$301 42
Total .....				\$705 99			\$301 42
<b>San Bernardino.</b>							
Chino .....	10	\$382 50	\$78 90	\$461 40	\$162 43	\$33 90	\$196 33
Colton .....	36	382 50	284 04	666 54	162 43	122 04	284 47
Needles (first year) .....	9	382 50	71 01	453 51	162 43	30 51	192 94
Ontario .....	88	382 50	694 32	1,076 82	162 43	298 32	460 75
Redlands .....	220	382 50	1,735 80	2,118 30	162 43	745 80	908 23
San Bernardino .....	172	382 50	1,357 08	1,739 58	162 43	583 08	745 51
Total .....				\$6,516 15			\$2,788 23
<b>San Diego.</b>							
Cuyamaca .....	14	\$382 50	\$110 46	\$492 96	\$162 43	\$47 46	\$209 89
El Cajon Valley .....	20	382 50	157 80	540 30	162 43	67 80	230 23
Escondido .....	74	382 50	583 86	966 36	162 43	250 86	413 20
Fallbrook .....	27	382 50	213 03	595 53	162 43	91 53	253 96
National City .....	26	382 50	205 14	587 64	162 43	88 14	250 57
Ramona .....	12	382 50	94 68	477 18	162 43	40 68	203 11
San Diego .....	300	382 50	2,367 00	2,749 50	162 43	1,017 00	1,179 43
Total .....				\$6,409 47			\$2,740 48

## APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 8, 1904.			July 7, 1904.		
		Apportionment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportionment on Attend- ance.	Total Apportion- ment.	Apportion- ment on ⅓ Basis.	Apportion- ment on Attend- ance.	Total Apportion- ment.
<b>San Francisco.</b>							
Girls' .....	527	\$382 50	\$4,158 03	\$4,540 53	\$162 43	\$1,786 53	\$1,948 96
Humboldt* .....	509	382 50	4,016 01	4,398 51	162 43	1,145 82	1,308 25
Lowell .....	604	382 50	4,765 56	5,148 06	162 43	2,047 56	2,209 99
Mission .....	279	382 50	2,201 31	2,583 81	162 43	945 81	1,108 24
Polytechnic .....	239	382 50	1,885 71	2,268 21	162 43	810 21	972 64
							\$7,548 08
							1,349 19
Total .....				\$18,939 12			\$6,198 89
<b>San Joaquin.</b>							
Lodi .....	60	\$382 50	\$473 40	\$855 90	\$162 43	\$203 40	\$365 83
Stockton .....	253	382 50	1,996 17	2,378 67	162 43	857 67	1,020 10
Total .....				\$3,234 57			\$1,385 93
<b>San Luis Obispo.</b>							
Arroyo Grande .....	20	\$382 50	\$157 80	\$540 30	\$162 43	\$67 80	\$230 23
Paso Robles .....	54	382 50	426 06	808 56	162 43	183 06	345 49
San Luis Obispo .....	54	382 50	426 06	808 56	162 43	183 06	345 49
Total .....				\$2,157 42			\$921 21
<b>San Mateo.</b>							
San Mateo Union .....	24	\$382 50	\$189 36	\$571 86	\$162 43	\$81 36	\$243 79
Sequoia Union .....	87	382 50	686 43	1,068 93	162 43	294 93	457 36
Total .....				\$1,640 79			\$701 15
<b>Santa Barbara.</b>							
Lompoc .....	51	\$382 50	\$402 39	\$784 89	\$162 43	\$172 89	\$335 32
Santa Barbara .....	153	382 50	1,207 17	1,589 67	162 43	518 67	681 10
Santa Maria .....	71	382 50	560 19	942 69	162 43	240 69	403 12
Santa Ynez Valley .....	14	382 50	110 46	492 96	162 43	47 46	209 89
Total .....				\$3,810 21			\$1,629 43
<b>Santa Clara.</b>							
Campbell .....	45	\$382 50	\$355 05	\$737 55	\$162 43	\$152 55	\$314 98
Gilroy .....	54	382 50	426 06	808 56	162 43	183 06	345 49
Los Gatos .....	58	382 50	457 62	840 12	162 43	196 62	359 05
Mountain View .....	22	382 50	173 58	556 08	162 43	74 58	237 01
Palo Alto .....	101	382 50	796 89	1,179 39	162 43	342 39	504 82
San José .....	482	382 50	3,802 98	4,185 48	162 43	1,633 98	1,796 41
Santa Clara .....	117	382 50	923 13	1,305 63	162 43	396 63	559 06
Total .....				\$9,612 81			\$4,116 82
<b>Santa Cruz.</b>							
Santa Cruz .....	138	\$382 50	\$1,088 82	\$1,471 32	\$162 43	\$467 82	\$630 25
Watsonville .....	90	382 50	710 10	1,092 60	162 43	305 10	467 53
Total .....				\$2,563 92			\$1,097 78
<b>Shasta.</b>							
Shasta County .....	85	\$382 50	\$670 65	\$1,053 15	\$162 43	\$288 15	\$450 58
Total .....				\$1,053 15			\$450 58

\*An error in report of Humboldt School gave that school \$1,349.19 in the January apportionment more than it should have had. Deducting this from the amount given San Francisco leaves \$6,198.89 as a total for the July apportionment.

## APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

County, and Name of School.	Average Daily Attendance.	January 8, 1904.			July 7, 1904.		
		Apportionment on ½ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.	Apportionment on ½ Basis.	Apportionment on Attendance.	Total Apportionment.
<b>Siskiyou.</b>							
Etna Union .....	31	\$382 50	\$244 59	\$627 09	\$162 43	\$105 09	\$267 52
Siskiyou County .....	51	382 50	402 39	784 89	162 43	172 89	335 32
Total .....				\$1,411 98			\$602 84
<b>Solano.</b>							
Armijo Union .....	46	\$382 50	\$362 94	\$745 44	\$162 43	\$155 94	\$318 37
Benicia .....	37	382 50	291 93	674 43	162 43	125 43	287 86
Dixon Union .....	29	382 50	228 81	611 31	162 43	98 31	260 74
Vacaville .....	86	382 50	678 54	1,061 04	162 43	291 54	453 97
Vallejo .....	59	382 50	465 51	848 01	162 43	200 01	362 44
Total .....				\$3,940 23			\$1,683 38
<b>Sonoma.</b>							
Cloverdale .....	11	\$382 50	\$86 79	\$469 29	\$162 43	\$37 29	\$199 72
Healdsburg .....	63	382 50	497 07	879 57	162 43	213 57	376 00
Petaluma .....	72	382 50	568 08	950 58	162 43	244 08	406 51
Santa Rosa .....	136	382 50	1,073 04	1,455 54	162 43	461 04	623 47
Sonoma Valley .....	34	382 50	268 26	650 76	162 43	115 26	277 69
Total .....				\$4,405 74			\$1,883 39
<b>Stanislaus.</b>							
Modesto .....	62	\$382 50	\$489 18	\$871 68	\$162 43	\$210 18	\$372 61
Oakdale .....	37	382 50	291 93	674 43	162 43	125 43	287 86
Total .....				\$1,546 11			\$660 47
<b>Sutter.</b>							
Sutter City .....	30	\$382 50	\$236 70	\$619 20	\$162 43	\$101 70	\$264 13
Total .....				\$619 20			\$264 13
<b>Tehama.</b>							
Red Bluff .....	71	\$382 50	\$560 19	\$942 69	\$162 43	\$240 69	\$403 12
Total .....				\$942 69			\$403 12
<b>Tulare.</b>							
Dinuba .....	28	\$382 50	\$220 92	\$603 42	\$162 43	\$94 92	\$257 35
Porterville .....	64	382 50	504 96	887 46	162 43	216 96	379 39
Tulare .....	122	382 50	962 58	1,345 08	162 43	413 58	576 01
Visalia .....	130	382 50	1,025 70	1,408 20	162 43	440 70	603 13
Total .....				\$4,244 16			\$1,815 88
<b>Ventura.</b>							
Oxnard .....	33	\$382 50	\$260 37	\$642 87	\$162 43	\$111 87	\$274 30
Santa Paula .....	82	382 50	646 98	1,029 48	162 43	277 98	440 41
Ventura .....	133	382 50	1,049 37	1,431 87	162 43	450 87	613 30
Total .....				\$3,104 22			\$1,328 01
<b>Yolo.</b>							
Esparto .....	11	\$382 50	\$86 79	\$469 29	\$162 43	\$37 29	\$199 72
Winters Joint .....	17	382 50	134 13	516 63	162 43	57 63	220 06
Woodland .....	75	382 50	591 75	974 25	162 43	254 25	416 68
Total .....				\$1,960 17			\$836 46
<b>Yuba.</b>							
Marysville .....	103	\$382 50	\$812 67	\$1,195 17	\$162 43	\$349 17	\$511 60
Total .....				\$1,195 17			\$511 60

## APPORTIONMENT OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL FUND—Continued.

JANUARY 8, 1904.

Total number of High Schools entitled to receive State aid June 30, 1903.....	143
Total average daily attendance in such schools.....	13,860
Rate per school on the one-third basis.....	\$382 50
Rate per child on average daily attendance.....	\$7 89
Amount apportioned on one-third basis.....	\$54,697 50
Amount apportioned on average daily attendance.....	\$109,355 40
Amount remaining unapportioned.....	\$40 48

This apportionment is estimated to be about two thirds of the amount that will be received for the current school year.

JULY 7, 1904.

Total number of High Schools entitled to receive State aid.....	143
Total average daily attendance in such schools.....	13,860
Less error in report of Humboldt School, San Francisco.....	171
Total average daily attendance for the year closing June 30, 1903.....	13,689
Rate per school on one-third basis.....	\$162 43
Rate per child on average daily attendance.....	\$3 39

In order to give these rates \$1,349.19 is withheld from San Francisco, that county receiving that amount more in January than it was entitled to receive, owing to error in report of Humboldt High School.

Amount apportioned.....	\$68,284 01
Balance on hand.....	\$49 94



HIGH SCHOOL, POMONA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



# TABLE STATISTICS OF

## ALAMEDA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught.
1903.				
Alameda .....	City .....	A. W. Scott .....	Chas. C. Hughes .....	198
Berkeley .....	City .....	M. C. James .....	S. D. Waterman .....	198
Oakland .....	City .....	J. H. Pond .....	J. W. McClymonds .....	208
Oakland Polytechnic .....	City .....	P. M. Fisher .....	J. W. McClymonds .....	208
Union No. 1, Livermore .....	Union .....	W. J. Connell .....	Daniel Inman .....	201
Union No. 2, Centerville .....	Union .....	E. Liddeke .....	Mrs. M. C. Allen .....	205
Union No. 3, Haywards .....	Union .....	John Gamble .....	R. Reid .....	210
1904.				
Alameda .....	City .....	A. W. Scott .....	Fred T. Moore .....	200
Berkeley .....	City .....	M. C. James .....	C. S. Merrill .....	200
Oakland .....	City .....	J. H. Pond .....	J. W. McClymonds .....	208
Oakland Polytechnic .....	City .....	P. M. Fisher .....	J. W. McClymonds .....	208
Union No. 1, Livermore .....	Union .....	W. J. Connell .....	Daniel Inman .....	200
Union No. 2, Centerville .....	Union .....	E. J. Donaldson .....	Mrs. M. C. Allen .....	198
Union No. 3, Haywards .....	Union .....	John Gamble .....	Rinaldo Reid .....	205

## AMADOR

1904.				
Ione .....	Union .....	John R. Steeves .....	E. W. Perkins .....	181

## BUTTE

1903.				
Chico .....	Union .....	W. M. Mackay .....	E. M. Crocken .....	188
Gridley .....	Union .....	DeWitt Montgomery .....	J. A. Deruchie .....	172
Oroville .....	Union .....	J. B. Hughes .....	J. H. Anderson .....	180
1904.				
Chico .....	City .....	W. M. Mackay .....	E. M. Crocken .....	188
Gridley .....	Union .....	E. F. Potter .....	J. A. Deruchie .....	172
Oroville .....	Union .....	W. W. Fogg .....	J. H. Anderson .....	182

## COLUSA

1903.				
Colusa .....	District .....	John E. Hayman .....	Thomas Rutledge .....	189
Pierce, College City .....	Jt. Union .....	Ira Abraham .....	J. E. Cain .....	190
1904.				
Colusa .....	District .....	A. B. Anderson .....	Thomas Rutledge .....	192
Pierce, College City .....	Jt. Union .....	I. Needham .....	J. E. Cain .....	191

No. 12.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
6	9	170	278	325	12	23	\$72,961 31	\$70,711 16	\$35,100 00	300
7	10	236	357	508	29	39	24,671 93	25,137 44	89,500 00	1,568
11	17	411	710	894	36	67	63,712 87	63,634 05	302,600 00	500
7	8	152	217	275	31	29			56,500 00	300
1	3	24	28	45	3	4	9,827 15	5,539 59	17,700 00	781
1	4	27	46	59	1	4	9,751 38	6,131 11	14,150 00	841
1	3	30	47	67	3	10	9,901 60	6,220 81	12,210 00	760
6	7	192	316	369	9	27	23,752 05	19,530 07	73,800 00	1,000
9	12	304	413	581	44	61	30,878 55	28,266 64	90,500 00	1,975
11	18	435	669	826	35	47	73,817 95	77,199 84	506,500 00	600
7	8	149	198	264	27	31				315
3	1	30	31	52	2	7	11,469 98	5,969 46	17,900 00	835
1	4	24	40	54	3	1	10,290 81	6,208 23	14,000 00	900
1	4	29	48	59	1	3	10,048 70	6,263 02	10,780 00	780

COUNTY.

1	1	22	34	45			\$3,366 61	\$2,165 63	\$285 00	200
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COUNTY.

2	1	32	27	45			\$4,688 13	\$3,664 20	\$600 00	148
1	1	6	18	13			2,404 53	1,725 65	500 00	244
3		29	30	48	4	6	3,032 39	2,909 00	1,405 00	157
3	1	59	44	77	3	3	7,213 40	5,578 99	1,240 00	262
1	1	5	13	14			4,104 59	2,479 58	575 00	200
2	1	28	27	46	4	2	5,495 17	3,874 35	845 00	256

COUNTY.

1	2	23	37	47	2	4	\$25,212 53	\$14,206 79	\$11,460 00	391
2	1	16	24	34	3	4	4,135 69	3,296 78	11,600 00	720
1	2	27	37	57	4	4	18,706 99	18,694 69	21,000 00	350
1	2	16	27	31	2	0	4,914 60	4,136 74	11,900 00	879

## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## CONTRA COSTA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Alhambra, Martinez .....	Union ..	F. A. Cooley .....	M. R. Jones .....	189
John Swett, Crockett .....	Union ..	L. K. Webb .....	A. W. Beam .....	197
Liberty, Brentwood .....	Union ..	Isaac Wright .....	F. H. Heidorn .....	188
Mount Diablo, Concord .....	Union ..	G. W. Wright .....	Annie Loucks .....	188
1904.				
Alhambra, Martinez .....	Union ..	E. W. Stoddard .....	M. R. Jones .....	191
John Swett, Crockett .....	Union ..	L. K. Webb .....	A. W. Beam .....	189
Liberty, Brentwood .....	Union ..	G. C. Russell .....	F. H. Heidorn .....	190
Mount Diablo, Concord .....	Union ..	G. W. Wright .....	Annie Loucks .....	192
Riverview, Antioch .....	Union ..	W. S. Moore .....	W. C. Lewis .....	173

## DEL NORTE

1903.				
Del Norte, Crescent City .....	County ..	W. W. Fogg .....	Mrs. A. M. Leishman .....	192
1904.				
Del Norte, Crescent City .....	County ..	E. E. Grinnell .....	Mrs. A. M. Leishman .....	191

## FRESNO

1903.				
Alta, Reedley .....	Jt. Union ..	W. P. Campbell .....	W. H. Carpenter .....	180
Clovis .....	Union ..	T. A. Lewis .....	L. S. Beall .....	180
Fowler .....	Union ..	J. N. Keran .....	Edwin Gower .....	200
Fresno .....	City ..	A. C. Olney .....	G. W. Cheney .....	190
Lemoore .....	Jt. Union ..	Geo. W. Hinkle .....	H. L. Jennings .....	180
Sanger .....	Union ..	R. Y. Glidden .....	W. F. Hanke .....	190
Selma .....	Union ..	S. S. Ray .....	W. F. Chandler .....	190
Washington, Easton .....	Union ..	Osmar Abbott .....	E. M. Drury .....	180
1904.				
Alta, Reedley .....	Union ..	A. O. Taylor .....	W. H. Carpenter .....	180
Clovis .....	Union ..	G. H. Wilkenson .....	John Cadwalader .....	180
Fowler .....	Union ..	J. N. Keran .....	Edwin Gower .....	190
Fresno .....	City ..	A. C. Olney .....	G. W. Cheney .....	190
Lemoore .....	Jt. Union ..	Geo. W. Hinkle .....	E. G. Sellers .....	180
Sanger .....	Union ..	R. Y. Glidden .....	W. F. Hanke .....	190
Selma .....	Union ..	S. S. Ray .....	W. H. Shafer .....	190
Washington, Oleander .....	Union ..	Osmar Abbott .....	E. M. Drury .....	180

## GLENN

1903.				
Glenn County, Willows .....	County ..	F. N. Miller .....	F. S. Reager .....	180
Orland .....	Jt. Union ..	L. M. Reager .....	T. J. Hicks .....	181
1904.				
Glenn County, Willows .....	County ..	J. S. Donaghho .....	F. S. Reager .....	180
Orland .....	Jt. Union ..	L. M. Reager .....	T. J. Hicks .....	181

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	1	15	29	29			\$3,129 26	\$2,449 54	\$320 00	61
1	1	12	27	29	1		3,820 13	2,670 09	745 00	128
1	1	15	14	22			3,128 16	2,457 47	660 00	168
1	2	28	28	45			4,997 84	3,971 61	1,500 00	285
1	1	17	24	29	1	2	14,657 94	14,181 37	11,775 00	87
2	1	17	34	36		2	5,289 95	4,430 06	1,469 00	190
1	1	14	11	19			3,575 59	2,491 43	620 00	175
1	2	31	33	48	1	2	7,905 57	3,722 58	1,100 00	325
1	1	13	21	25			2,953 46	1,906 96	242 00	31

## COUNTY.

1	1	11	20	21	2	3	\$2,479 50	\$2,475 10	\$3,890 00	75
1	1	7	20	24	2	1	3,231 11	2,810 90	4,800 00	200

## COUNTY.

1	1	9	12	16			\$2,837 93	\$1,872 25	\$890 00	84
1	1	16	22	26	2	2	11,195 42	10,268 28	8,226 00	558
1	2	17	26	37		1	5,148 62	3,863 04	9,500 00	325
6	6	159	203	266	11	17	17,440 96	17,336 48	93,500 00	1,279
1	1	5	1	4			1,285 31	1,108 35	12,650 00	25
2	1	21	34	42	1	7	8,108 67	5,709 31	6,800 00	300
3	1	42	59	87	6	7	7,122 93	5,834 34	11,920 00	768
1	2	24	46	53	3	3	5,170 78	5,119 13	10,700 00	403
1	1	13	20	20		2	2,801 76	1,392 35	890 00	100
1	1	19	28	37	3	4	3,878 15	3,622 21	8,225 00	558
1	2	19	28	41	7	4	5,403 26	5,059 35	9,500 00	325
5	6	152	217	273	13	20	22,237 80	16,255 56	93,500 00	1,279
2	1	9	24	25	2	1	747 86	754 70	12,650 00	25
2	1	15	27	32	2	6	8,089 71	5,726 91	6,800 00	300
2	2	40	75	96	6	12	7,878 09	5,489 83	11,920 00	768
1	2	26	37	51	6	9	4,916 48	4,390 61	10,700 00	403

## COUNTY.

2	1	17	19	29		2	\$12,592 67	\$7,929 31	\$3,425 00	433
1		8	12	17	1	5	5,169 90	4,417 12	3,750 00	70
2	1	17	25	34	1	2	14,316 55	12,361 99	10,525 00	550
1	1	11	18	21	1		3,089 77	2,185 97	4,050 00	60



## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## HUMBOLDT

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term Number of Days Taught.
1903.				
Arcata .....	Union	J. C. Ray .....	W. W. Stone .....	195
Eureka .....	City	A. C. Barker .....	A. C. Barker .....	200
1904.				
Arcata .....	Union	J. M. Horton .....	W. W. Stone .....	200
Eureka .....	City	A. C. Barker .....	A. C. Barker .....	200
Fortuna .....	District	P. S. Inskip .....	C. W. Seffens .....	190

## INYO

1903.				
Bishop .....	Union	F. M. Allen .....	E. L. Dehy .....	184
1904.				
Bishop .....	Union	Jean M. Hahn .....	E. L. Dehy .....	180

## KERN

1903.				
Kern County, Bakersfield .....	County	C. C. Childres .....	R. L. Stockton .....	169
1904.				
Kern County, Bakersfield .....	County	C. C. Childres .....	R. L. Stockton .....	192

## KINGS

1903.				
Hanford .....	Union	E. H. Walker .....	G. W. Murray .....	180
Lemoore .....	Jt. Union	G. W. Hinkle .....	H. L. Jennings .....	180
1904.				
Hanford .....	Union	E. H. Walker .....	G. W. Murray .....	180
Lemoore .....	Jt. Union	G. W. Hinkle .....	E. G. Sellers .....	183

## LAKE

1903.				
Clear Lake, Lakeport .....	Union	F. G. Sanderson .....	C. M. Crawford .....	180
1904.				
Clear Lake, Lakeport .....	Union	F. G. Sanderson .....	C. M. Crawford .....	199

## LASSEN

1904.				
Lassen, Susanville .....	County	F. C. Schofield .....	J. F. Dixon .....	180

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	1	20	17	30	4		\$3,754 87	\$2,408 64	\$350 00	150
4	3	37	68	90	3	14	6,036 08	5,345 30	1,250 00	530
1	1	19	27	36	1	5	4,573 87	3,617 50	7,200 00	250
3	3	90	156	204	15	13	9,420 96	9,170 58	2,000 00	577
1		18	14	24			1,535 01	1,065 93		

COUNTY.

1	1	12	28	23			\$1,530 35	\$1,395 44	\$267 00	139
1	1	12	24	25			2,404 30	2,219 22	484 70	183

COUNTY.

3	4	72	109	148	15	11	\$12,695 36	\$11,523 35	\$37,500 00	600
3	4	61	110	145	5	16	13,531 98	12,250 13	37,500 00	600

COUNTY.

2	4	44	86	114	5	18	\$8,461 13	\$6,894 82	\$16,500 00	1,000
1	1	9	16	16			11,392 73	10,140 13	12,650 00	25
1	5	52	95	120	8	19	9,279 95	7,788 50	16,500 00	1,000
2	1	9	24	20	2	1	6,214 80	5,181 78	14,050 00	120

COUNTY.

2	1	24	36	47			\$3,289 16	\$2,903 24	\$450 00	170
2	1	24	35	51		1	\$3,869 59	\$3,731 06	1,000 00	449

COUNTY.

2		16	21	34			\$4,754 28	\$4,092 03	\$1,270 00	192
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## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## LOS ANGELES

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught. —
1903.				
Alhambra	District	A. C. Wheat	E. T. Cook	189
Citrus, Azusa	Union	W. A. Sheldon	Asa Hall	199
Compton	Union	W. L. Frew	A. L. Holcombe	190
Covina	District	J. T. Anderson	J. D. Reed	189
El Monte	Union	Warren Loree	P. F. Coggsell	195
Glendale	Union	G. U. Moyes	E. D. Goode	189
Long Beach	District	J. J. Morgan	J. W. Wood	197
Los Angeles	City	W. H. Housh	N. S. Averill	190
Los Angeles Commercial	City	J. H. Francis	N. S. Averill	190
Los Nietos Valley, Downey	Union	E. A. Farrington	S. M. Adams	189
Monrovia	District	N. F. Smith	M. R. Williams	188
Pasadena	City	James D. Graham	E. A. Walker	181
Pomona	City	F. A. Wagner	W. B. Stewart	179
San Fernando, Fernando	Union	E. L. Mitchel	R. H. Hille	199
Santa Monica	City	D. A. Eckert	R. M. Miller	189
Whittier	District	G. W. Monroe	L. R. Kelsey	179
1904.				
Alhambra	City	A. C. Wheat	E. E. Bailey	189
Bonita, Lordsburg	Union	A. C. Smith	L. H. Bixby	198
Citrus, Azusa	Union	W. A. Sheldon	Asa Hall	200
Compton	Union	W. L. Frew	A. L. Holcombe	185
Covina	City	A. L. Hamilton	L. L. Ratekin	189
El Monte	Union	Warren Loree	P. F. Coggsell	200
Excelsior, Norwalk	Union	J. T. Anderson	John Paull	199
Glendale	Union	G. U. Moyes	E. D. Goode	194
Hollywood	Union	J. O. Churchill	W. H. Townsend	190
Jewel, Gardena	Union		D. J. Moody	
Long Beach	City	J. J. Morgan	J. W. Wood	198
Los Angeles	City	W. H. Housh	N. S. Averill	198
Los Angeles Commercial	City	J. H. Francis	N. S. Averill	198
Los Nietos Valley, Downey	Union	E. A. Farrington	A. L. Ball	189
Monrovia	City	N. F. Smith	M. R. Williams	188
Pasadena	City	L. D. Eley	E. A. Walker	180
Pomona	City	P. W. Kauffman	W. B. Stewart	184
San Fernando, Fernando	Union	Mrs. E. C. Ingham	R. H. Hille	197
Santa Monica	City	D. A. Eckert	R. M. Miller	184
San Pedro	City	W. B. Frackelton	Ed. Mahar	192
Whittier	Union	G. W. Monroe	J. A. Hockett	184
Whittier	Union		E. W. Reeder	
Wilmington	Union	M. A. Tucker	S. E. Kennedy	200

## MADERA

1903.				
Madera	District	E. B. Williams	J. G. Roberts	182
1904.				
Madera	Union	E. B. Williams	J. M. Griffin	200

## MARIN

1903.				
San Rafael	District	R. H. Van Horn	R. G. Lichtenberg	187
1904.				
San Rafael	City	R. H. Van Horn	R. G. Lichtenberg	192

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	7	28	29	2	8	\$3,606 49	\$2,633 83	\$700 00	976
1	2	18	26	34	3	1	21,298 53	9,717 73	16,800 00	495
1	2	29	41	56	6	1	21,038 66	3,716 64	16,500 00	580
1	3	17	19	32	5	1	15,086 36	14,443 18	15,700 00	803
1	1	11	15	20			3,491 38	2,671 35	425 00	75
1	2	17	31	34			15,301 05	15,131 11	12,687 00	216
2	6	19	43	59	1	9	13,121 64	10,138 07	41,500 00	769
7	10	252	420	560	50	104	31,790 00	31,790 00	106,950 00	2,177
4	1	63	66	105	31	26	8,210 00	8,210 00	30,380 00	260
1	1	29	35	50			3,199 38	2,995 70	825 00	52
2	2	16	24	29	1	5	7,322 72	4,866 71	590 00	132
5	9	85	134	288	15	26	20,613 39	16,918 98	74,750 00	500
4	6	55	76	110	8	15	63,764 39	6,317 47	56,250 00	697
1	3	19	15	26		3	7,083 58	3,551 42	2,800 00	600
3	3	18	30	34	1	5	9,870 72	7,510 29	22,000 00	1,050
1	5	18	39	44	2	6	6,512 70	5,570 44	2,000 00	440
1	2	22	40	52		6	4,108 59	2,991 17	1,200 00	446
1	1	22	18	27		1	34,148 95	4,656 19	981 58	52
1	2	20	35	43	1	6	21,131 08	19,078 93	18,150 00	650
1	3	56	64	103	12	13	24,292 28	22,700 09	22,200 00	700
1	4	35	45	67	2	6	8,625 93	6,355 50	12,100 00	641
1	1	11	18	21	1	3	2,968 41	2,399 05	700 00	267
1	1	25	27	38			4,143 11	2,966 10	225 00	52
1	3	21	35	42		4	7,745 33	6,335 12	15,570 00	350
1	2	26	34	44			6,624 70	4,506 34	650 00	107
2	7	75	123	160	6	11	17,810 73	12,784 24	40,750 00	1,191
12	30	593	846	1,216	63	116	59,003 14	58,970 24	111,000 00	5,275
8	4	189	223	340	16	26	220,681 25	17,698 80	25,500 00	251
1	2	32	38	57	2	2	4,243 89	3,536 53	875 00	98
2	2	23	47	59		7	8,917 39	4,991 63	1,000 00	375
4	12	166	241	335	15	22	22,844 10	20,768 31	114,000 00	500
3	5	72	92	148	7	12	65,123 20	62,350 83	56,800 00	1,049
1	2	20	22	33	5	1	8,346 78	4,134 83	1,700 00	878
2	3	21	37	42	3	1	10,183 82	8,111 21	3,500 00	1,090
1	3	8	13	17		1	6,805 76	3,837 06	500 00	97
2	3	45	67	92		4	7,631 31	5,712 44	2,420 00	454
							75,711 00	7,963 78	6,700 00	
1	1	5	9	12			2,928 76	1,499 75	30 00	20

COUNTY.

1	2	10	39	39		9	\$5,902 89	\$3,925 43	\$3,050 00	275
2	2	32	45	68		7	30,576 22	29,748 71	32,875 00	420

COUNTY.

1	4	22	59	70	3	7	\$6,282 32	\$5,576 72	\$18,600 00	324
1	4	35	65	85	5	4	8,006 06	6,351 88	18,530 00	325



## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## MENDOCINO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Fort Bragg .....	Union ..	Hannah Thomas .....	A. L. Rafferty .....	191
Mendocino .....	County ..	Wayne P. Smith .....	J. F. Barbee .....	194
Ukiah .....	County ..	L. W. Babcock .....	J. F. Barbee .....	180
1904.				
Fort Bragg .....	Union ..	Hannah Thomas .....	A. L. Rafferty .....	192
Mendocino .....	County ..	Wayne P. Smith .....	J. F. Barbee .....	188
Round Valley, Covelo .....	Union ..	J. C. Ray .....	G. W. Cummins .....	188
Ukiah .....	County ..	L. W. Babcock .....	J. F. Barbee .....	191

## MERCED

1903.				
Merced County, Merced .....	County ..	J. E. Outcult .....	Mrs. Anna Silman .....	192
West Side, Los Banos .....	Union ..	D. W. Lindsay .....	W. L. Garrison .....	187
1904.				
Merced County, Merced .....	County ..	J. B. Hughes .....	Mrs. Anna Silman .....	200
West Side, Los Banos .....	Union ..	D. W. Lindsay .....	W. L. Garrison .....	197

## MODOC

1904.				
Modoc, Alturas .....	County ..	Geo. S. Finnegan .....	Nellie Forrest .....	192
Surprise Valley, Cedarville .....	Union ..	W. A. Wright .....	J. L. Carter .....	180

## MONTEREY

1903.				
Pacific Grove .....	District ..	C. H. Meeker .....	W. C. Little .....	189
Salinas City .....	City .....	Chas. C. Hill .....	Chas. C. Hill .....	187
1904.				
Pacific Grove .....	District ..	C. H. Meeker .....	O. W. Lucas .....	187
Salinas City .....	City .....	L. E. Kilkenny .....	L. E. Kilkenny .....	188

## NAPA

1903.				
Napa .....	District ..	F. O. Mower .....	J. B. Newman .....	200
St. Helena .....	Union ..	J. A. Metzler .....	A. N. Bell .....	200
1904.				
Napa .....	District ..	F. O. Mower .....	J. B. Newman .....	189
St. Helena .....	Union ..	J. A. Metzler .....	A. N. Bell .....	189

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
	1	14	15	27			\$3,406 46	\$1,561 69	\$532 00	20
2	1	15	36	44	1	6	5,759 48	4,654 95	9,325 00	610
2	2	61	44	80	8	9	6,298 06	5,391 52	14,250 00	340
	2	8	26	33			5,202 36	2,560 04	2,102 00	75
2	1	21	32	44	2	5	6,604 22	5,155 94	9,750 00	697
1		6	13	13			1,467 96	1,461 94	100 00	110
2	2	55	40	72	4	7	7,460 84	5,714 07	14,300 00	370

## COUNTY.

4	2	47	56	86	5	6	\$11,339 06	\$10,050 37	\$26,100 00	1,100
2	1	13	20	24	1	2	5,062 93	4,943 62	12,700 00	400
4	1	45	60	91	11	7	12,579 47	9,665 70	27,350 00	1,350
2	1	8	14	18	1	0	5,102 45	4,477 15	15,700 00	400

## COUNTY.

1		5	22	20			\$3,605 27	\$2,338 81	\$1,000 00	100
1		16	21	21			2,864 90	1,677 61	550 00	98

## COUNTY.

1	2	28	42	47	3	2	\$3,377 08	\$3,500 34	\$2,350 00	300
3	2	50	80	106	5	10	6,443 15	5,440 20	30,950 00	729
2	2	40	61	69	2	4	4,836 84	4,316 14	3,000 00	491
3	2	52	78	101	2	17	6,861 99	5,916 25	31,100 00	750

## COUNTY.

2	2	46	47	75	6	6	\$7,480 02	\$5,290 96	\$13,800 00	500
1	2	23	22	35	5	2	4,334 16	3,619 38	1,200 00	460
2	2	38	54	77	10	4	8,420 47	5,937 63	13,950 00	600
1	2	23	24	39	4	0	5,724 24	4,089 01	1,210 00	472

## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## NEVADA

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught —
1903.				
Grass Valley .....	District	J. S. Hennessy .....	A. B. Champion .....	185
Meadow Lake, Truckee .....	Union	M. R. Thompson .....	C. F. McGlashan .....	181
Nevada City .....	District	E. H. Barker .....	L. S. Calkins .....	188
1904.				
Grass Valley .....	District	J. S. Hennessy .....	A. B. Champion .....	196
Meadow Lake, Truckee .....	Union	M. R. Thompson .....	C. F. McGlashan .....	180
Nevada City .....	District	E. H. Barker .....	L. S. Calkins .....	191

## ORANGE

1903.				
Anaheim .....	City	Chas. E. Taylor .....	A. L. Lewis .....	189
Fullerton .....	Union	W. R. Carpenter .....	Wm. Starbuck .....	183
Santa Ana .....	City	J. C. Templeton .....	O. M. Robbins .....	172
1904.				
Anaheim .....	District	H. F. Pinnell .....	A. L. Lewis .....	200
Fullerton .....	Union	W. R. Carpenter .....	Wm. Starbuck .....	190
Los Bolsas, Bolsa .....	Union	S. A. Crookshanks .....	W. D. Junkens .....	180
Orange .....	Union	Chas. E. Taylor .....	D. P. Crawford .....	189
Santa Ana .....	City	J. C. Templeton .....	J. A. Beatty .....	185

## PLACER

1903.				
Placer County, Auburn .....	County	Edward Hohfeld .....	C. N. Shane .....	191
1904.				
Placer County, Auburn .....	County	Edward Hohfeld .....	C. N. Shane .....	191

## RIVERSIDE

1903.				
Banning .....	District	E. E. Grinnell .....	J. C. King .....	182
Corona .....	District	J. A. Rice .....	D. M. Browning .....	171
Elsinore .....	Union	F. L. Osenburg .....	N. L. Dickson .....	182
Hemet .....	Union	F. S. Hafford .....	S. W. Leffingwell .....	172
Perris .....	Union	A. O. Burke .....	Wm. Chamberlain .....	172
Riverside .....	District	A. N. Wheelock .....	S. C. Evans, Jr. ....	171
San Jacinto .....	District	P. G. Ward .....	G. B. Hannahs .....	171
1904.				
Banning .....	District	Geo. H. Sheldon .....	J. C. King .....	180
Corona .....	District	J. A. Rice .....	D. M. Browning .....	180
Elsinore .....	Union	F. L. Osenburg .....	N. L. Dickson .....	190
Hemet .....	Union	E. T. Boughn .....	S. W. Leffingwell .....	180
Perris .....	Union	A. O. Burke .....	D. McPherson .....	180
Riverside .....	District	Eugenie Fuller .....	S. C. Evans, Jr. ....	180
San Jacinto .....	District	Paul G. Ward .....	Jay Swezea .....	180

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	1	21	52	63	1	4	\$2,682 33	\$2,625 55	\$1,000 00	-----
2	2	15	25	31	1	1	8,523 42	8,259 08	10,830 00	125
2	1	32	52	71	7	9	3,211 31	3,051 28	1,100 00	300
2	2	26	62	71	2	7	3,094 92	3,883 72	2,000 00	90
3	3	12	19	23	2	5	5,178 20	4,830 86	10,830 00	125
1	2	31	44	65	2	5	3,823 87	4,750 72	1,000 00	320

## COUNTY.

2	4	38	42	62	2	4	\$8,478 21	\$7,934 92	\$19,050 00	460
2	3	30	47	61	3	11	8,263 37	6,136 29	11,800 00	500
6	6	122	214	275	13	31	11,696 42	10,746 04	47,800 00	1,867
1	5	39	45	70	7	7	8,641 33	7,044 31	16,625 00	528
1	4	25	33	48	1	4	8,822 57	5,734 96	12,100 00	600
1	1	28	14	29	-----	-----	7,099 89	3,334 68	1,225 00	62
1	3	38	48	71	-----	-----	18,935 38	7,602 63	3,225 00	1,067
5	8	138	203	274	6	15	12,217 78	12,133 28	47,800 00	1,945

## COUNTY.

1	2	38	44	68	7	7	\$24,755 84	\$4,789 98	\$1,200 00	432
2	2	44	56	80	6	7	38,978 06	12,236 88	8,850 00	954

## COUNTY.

	2	14	14	27	2	1	\$785 09	\$785 09	\$5,900 00	1,018
1	3	22	21	34	4	3	6,893 09	4,900 63	1,000 00	250
1		6	12	13			1,775 00	1,124 09	425 00	342
1	1	17	17	26		2	2,989 87	2,612 11	7,000 00	400
1	1	11	12	14		1	1,966 59	1,619 09	380 00	134
5	3	148	160	52	14	16	25,784 62	18,483 18	78,500 00	749
1	1	17	11	20		2	1,246 78	1,270 68	750 00	175
1	1	14	12	23	4	4	595 53	596 53	6,500 00	802
1	2	27	27	43	3	4	7,509 38	5,706 38	1,300 00	350
1		6	13	13	1	1	2,255 75	1,116 50	10,375 00	302
1	1	22	18	27			3,408 50	2,610 58	10,750 00	400
1	1	13	11	21		1	2,300 69	1,679 23	650 00	200
4	5	168	161	283	19	19	24,135 76	16,104 36	79,400 00	1,302
1	1	16	10	22	5	3	1,643 30	1,167 07	650 00	200



## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## SACRAMENTO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Elk Grove .....	Union ..	Edna M. McKee .....	W. H. Nehms .....	187
Sacramento .....	City .....	Frank Tade .....	O. W. Erlewine .....	186
1904.				
Elk Grove .....	Union ..	Philip B. Smith .....	W. H. Nehms .....	191
Sacramento .....	City .....	Frank Tade .....	O. W. Erlewine .....	185

## SAN BENITO

1903.				
Hollister .....	District ..	James Davis .....	Robert Shaw .....	189
1904.				
Hollister .....	District ..	James Davis .....	Robert Shaw .....	188

## SAN BERNARDINO

1903.				
Chino .....	District ..	W. R. Murphy .....	V. Gustafson .....	180
City of San Bernardino .....	City .....	D. B. Sturges .....	D. C. Schlott .....	180
Colton .....	District ..	Geo. M. Green .....	J. A. Champion .....	180
Needles .....	District ..	C. L. Williams .....	James Carroll .....	180
Ontario .....	District ..	Jefferson Taylor .....	E. H. Jolliffe .....	185
Redlands .....	Union .....	Lewis B. Avery .....	C. L. Hayes .....	180
1904.				
Chino .....	District ..	W. R. Murphy .....	Edwin Rhodes .....	180
City of San Bernardino .....	City .....	W. L. Brown .....	W. F. Conrad .....	180
Colton .....	District ..	Geo. M. Green .....	J. A. Champion .....	180
Needles .....	District ..	C. L. Williams .....	James Carroll .....	180
Ontario .....	District ..	Jefferson Taylor .....	E. H. Jolliffe .....	180
Redlands .....	Union .....	Lewis B. Avery .....	C. L. Hayes .....	180

## SAN DIEGO

1903.				
Cuyamaca, Julian .....	Union ..	W. S. Bailey .....	George Sawday .....	193
El Cajon Valley, Bostonia .....	Union ..	Grace Johnson .....	Geo. E. Shepard .....	170
Escondido .....	City .....	J. E. Thomas .....	G. V. Thomas .....	173
Fallbrook .....	Union ..	Geo. C. Russell .....	P. A. Johnson .....	172
National, National City .....	City .....	T. F. Brownscombe .....	Frank S. Woodbury .....	174
Ramona .....	Union ..	W. O. Lowe .....	Chas. L. Sloane .....	171
San Diego .....	City .....	N. B. Coy .....	F. P. Davidson .....	169
1904.				
Cuyamaca, Julian .....	Union ..	Maud Fay .....	George Sawday .....	199
El Cajon Valley, Bostonia .....	Union ..	Grace Johnson .....	Geo. E. Shepard .....	180
Escondido .....	City .....	L. R. Tarr .....	G. V. Thomas .....	186
Fallbrook .....	Union ..	C. T. Meredith .....	P. A. Johnson .....	200
National, National City .....	Union ..	T. F. Brownscombe .....	H. A. Jerauld .....	180
Ramona .....	Union ..	W. O. Lowe .....	Chas. L. Sloane .....	180
San Diego .....	City .....	H. P. Chandler .....	F. P. Davidson .....	190

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
3	2	11	15	27	2	3	\$2,682 05	\$2,231 13	\$4,661 30	361
	9	149	227	303	14	21	22,096 92	15,205 75	28,225 00	725
1	2	17	28	32			3,569 03	3,401 65	5,000 00	250
3	11	159	245	326	22	24	24,850 96	18,253 80	28,225 00	725

## COUNTY.

1	2	21	31	41	3	6	\$3,398 38	\$3,282 90	\$950 00	200
1	2	31	35	58	4	7	4,185 31	3,904 68	1,150 00	250

## COUNTY.

1	1	4	11	10			\$3,840 30	\$3,088 72	\$5,750 00	200
3	5	82	124	172	10	14	6,920 10	6,465 08	79,200 00	480
2	2	17	25	36		1	5,669 49	4,224 55	1,500 00	644
1	1	4	7	9			2,071 57	1,439 85	85 00	
2	4	39	64	88	1	2	9,037 28	8,467 35	3,645 00	445
5	4	111	147	220	14	22	15,519 47	13,265 47	39,900 00	1,013
1	2	7	12	12			5,896 52	4,957 20	1,500 00	400
3	5	80	138	172	8	17	11,037 43	11,118 77	80,200 00	950
2	2	27	40	57	5	8	10,518 72	9,588 01	3,850 00	744
2		10	8	12		1	2,593 87	1,277 65	166 00	20
2	4	52	82	105	6	6	10,626 85	8,459 22	4,225 00	450
6	4	117	170	238	11	19	87,397 20	64,128 03	100,000 00	1,200

## COUNTY.

1		12	7	14	2		\$1,405 21	\$1,194 57	\$2,900 00	574
	2	8	17	20	2		2,355 89	1,648 14	775 00	268
2	2	48	43	74	4	11	4,866 15	4,029 56	11,600 00	400
1	2	20	13	26	2	1	3,206 51	2,673 02	450 00	200
1	2	15	20	26		1	3,837 27	2,391 94	1,200 00	500
1		8	8	12	3		1,527 34	1,048 91	1,560 00	69
2	13	179	230	300	14	11	14,627 10	14,627 10	23,200 00	1,474
	1	15	29	10			1,851 51	1,034 20	2,900 00	629
	2	7	13	20	1	2	2,906 32	1,624 20	825 00	294
2	2	41	44	71	2	5	4,962 56	3,932 84	13,200 00	400
1	2	15	15	27	5	2	4,483 47	3,040 27	660 00	240
1	2	22	27	43	2	2	4,337 19	2,691 45	1,214 00	552
1		7	10	12		1	1,731 82	1,203 55	1,700 00	129
2	14	196	211	318	18	26	17,459 71	16,182 71	24,279 00	1,514

## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## SAN FRANCISCO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Girls' .....	City .....	Elisha Brooks .....	E. P. Barrett .....	199
Humboldt .....	City .....	L. A. Taaffe .....	E. P. Barrett .....	199
Lowell .....	City .....	Frank Morton .....	E. P. Barrett .....	199
Mission .....	City .....	Joseph O'Connor .....	E. P. Barrett .....	199
Polytechnic .....	City .....	Walter N. Bush .....	E. P. Barrett .....	199
1904.				
Commercial .....	City .....	C. H. Murphy .....	E. P. Barrett .....	210
Girls' .....	City .....	Elisha Brooks .....	E. P. Barrett .....	210
Humboldt Evening .....	City .....	L. A. Taaffe .....	E. P. Barrett .....	210
Lowell .....	City .....	Frank Morton .....	E. P. Barrett .....	210
Mission .....	City .....	Jos. O'Connor .....	E. P. Barrett .....	210
Polytechnic .....	City .....	Walter N. Bush .....	E. P. Barrett .....	210

## SAN JOAQUIN

1903.				
Lodi .....	District .....	F. B. Wooten .....	J. H. Lillie .....	191
Stockton .....	City .....	C. M. Ritter .....	Jas. A. Barr .....	182
1904.				
Lodi .....	District .....	F. B. Wooten .....	J. H. Lillie .....	190
Stockton .....	City .....	C. M. Ritter .....	Jas. A. Barr .....	181

## SAN LUIS OBISPO

1903.				
Arroyo Grande .....	Union .....	A. H. Morrow .....	A. A. Henry .....	189
Paso Robles .....	District .....	I. Passmore .....	W. O. Dresser .....	188
San Luis Obispo .....	District .....	F. J. Buckhanan .....	H. Loobliner .....	187
1904.				
Arroyo Grande .....	Union .....	A. T. Vinacke .....	A. A. Henry .....	189
Paso Robles .....	District .....	Irvine Passmore .....	W. O. Dresser .....	187
San Luis Obispo .....	District .....	H. F. Sheldon .....	H. Loobliner .....	189

## SAN MATEO

1903.				
San Mateo .....	Union .....	A. G. Van Gorder .....	C. N. Kirkbride .....	193
Sequoia, Redwood City .....	Union .....	F. S. Rosseter .....	L. P. Behrens .....	189
1904.				
San Mateo .....	Union .....	A. G. Van Gorder .....	C. N. Kirkbride .....	192
Sequoia, Redwood City .....	Union .....	F. S. Rosseter .....	L. P. Behrens .....	200

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men.	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
5	17		621	527		70	134,999 68	134,999 68	668,350 00	4,297
13	3	800	41	338	28					
17	2	449	284	604	64	25				
5	8	102	216	279		30				
9	5	215	99	239	11	6				
3	11	123	343	348	11	58	160,773 33	160,773 33	50,450 00	192
5	14		591	503		40			194,400 00	2,236
15	2	857	37	364	34	3			950 00	118
16	3	428	312	633	35	27			62,050 00	750
5	8	115	251	297	8	32			232,000 00	669
10	6	236	128	249	34	15			103,500 00	500

COUNTY.

2	1	37	32	60	4	6	\$3,462 58	\$3,367 47	\$6,005 00	300
5	6	126	185	253	20	19	14,178 93	13,828 26	47,658 50	1,247
1	2	32	44	61	5	4	4,174 11	4,158 46	7,355 00	225
6	7	126	217	287	13	17	17,324 63	16,815 43	116,042 47	1,472

COUNTY.

1	1	7	22	20			\$2,267 27	\$1,643 28	\$1,100 00	382
1	3	26	41	54	8	8	4,696 06	3,609 20	1,280 00	270
2	2	31	32	54	5	6	7,273 68	4,592 01	1,600 00	411
1	1	18	36	39		3	2,442 45	2,263 68	2,200 00	500
2	2	28	40	58	2	5	4,949 96	4,779 20	1,780 00	1,749
2	2	27	39	55	1	4	5,947 90	5,329 99	1,500 00	425

COUNTY.

1	2	13	20	24			\$5,112 05	\$4,640 90	\$530 77	79
3	2	40	61	87	4	11	60,542 80	13,146 39	57,700 00	615
2	2	21	25	38			32,711 08	29,711 18	25,050 00	281
3	2	40	64	86	4	7	54,820 59	52,747 66	56,600 00	600



## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## SANTA BARBARA.

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Lompoc .....	Union ..	H. N. Caldwell .....	Geo. F. Rucker .....	191
Santa Barbara .....	District ..	W. A. Wilson .....	H. B. Braston .....	178
Santa Maria .....	Union ..	H. F. Pinnell .....	Joseph Allott .....	190
Santa Ynez Val., Santa Ynez ..	Union ..	F. G. Goodenow .....	C. O. Gardner .....	190
1904.				
Lompoc .....	Union ..	W. P. Campbell .....	Geo. F. Rucker .....	200
Santa Barbara .....	District ..	A. B. Martin .....	H. B. Braston .....	200
Santa Maria .....	Union ..	E. L. Mitchell .....	Joseph Allott .....	200
Santa Ynez Val., Santa Ynez ..	Union ..	F. G. Goodenow .....	C. O. Gardner .....	200

## SANTA CLARA

1903.				
Campbell .....	Union ..	J. Fred Smith .....	H. E. Branderburg ..	195
Gilroy .....	District ..	J. S. Denton .....	S. T. Moore .....	180
Los Gatos .....	District ..	W. W. Wilson .....	R. R. Bell .....	180
Mountain View .....	District ..	S. P. McCrea .....	J. S. Mockbee .....	191
Palo Alto .....	District ..	A. M. Fosdick .....	F. Sanford .....	172
San José .....	City .....	R. D. Hunt .....	A. E. Shumate .....	190
Santa Clara .....	City .....	L. R. Smith .....	A. L. Kellogg .....	189
1904.				
Campbell .....	Union ..	J. Fred Smith .....	H. E. Branderburg ..	200
Gilroy .....	District ..	E. E. Taylor .....	E. F. Johnson .....	200
Los Gatos .....	District ..	W. W. Wilson .....	C. H. Wheeler .....	190
Mountain View .....	District ..	S. P. McCrea .....	J. S. Mockbee .....	200
Palo Alto .....	District ..	Chas. C. Hill .....	J. F. Parkinson .....	180
San José .....	City .....	R. D. Hunt .....	A. E. Shumate .....	200
Santa Clara .....	City .....	L. R. Smith .....	A. L. Kellogg .....	200

## SANTA CRUZ

1903.				
Santa Cruz .....	District ..	D. C. Clark .....	S. A. Palmer .....	189
Watsonville .....	District ..	Irving Townsend .....	J. J. Morey .....	187
1904.				
Santa Cruz .....	District ..	D. C. Clark .....	S. A. Palmer .....	200
Watsonville .....	District ..	Irving Townsend .....	J. J. Morey .....	200

## SHASTA

1903.				
Shasta County, Redding .....	County ..	U. G. Durfee .....	Kate A. Brincard .....	180
1904.				
Shasta County, Redding .....	County ..	U. G. Durfee .....	Kate A. Brincard .....	180

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
3		26	38	51	3	4	\$6,314 36	\$4,351 49	\$11,650 00	210
3	6	86	109	153	7	13	25,088 74	17,963 22	82,500 00	800
1	3	33	55	71	3	5	5,753 17	5,553 43	16,350 00	723
1	1	4	12	14		3	3,871 44	2,464 36	2,025 00	924
2	2	32	32	43	7	4	6,756 88	5,122 83	11,800 00	240
3	6	90	98	156	12	13	20,131 79	14,881 85	84,750 00	900
2	3	35	58	77	2	9	6,659 18	6,583 53	16,000 00	650
1	2	12	18	23	1	2	5,038 37	4,028 09	1,810 00	1,082

## COUNTY.

2	1	24	38	45	5	2	\$7,205 18	\$6,764 63	\$1,675 00	269
1	2	27	40	54	4	5	3,587 36	3,071 81	11,200 00	350
1	2	25	44	58	2	7	2,708 03	2,483 99	6,500 00	275
1	1	13	13	22			8,665 94	7,809 30	9,930 00	112
4	2	63	65	101	8	8	9,546 98	5,647 46	26,200 00	250
7	7	255	387	482	26	41	22,891 62	22,369 03	158,800 00	816
2	7	62	82	117	8	22	5,359 20	5,296 90	15,250 00	850
2	1	27	40	58	2	8	12,804 75	12,182 80	11,500 00	283
1	3	21	41	54	5	4	4,368 07	4,245 01	21,050 00	50
1	2	26	51	63	1	9	3,253 36	2,154 00	6,550 00	295
1	2	16	14	27	2		4,945 24	3,204 96	10,725 00	135
3	2	82	68	109	8	7	12,937 12	6,498 98	23,000 00	235
9	9	253	379	535	17	41	26,985 24	26,960 96	160,300 00	892
2	3	61	88	125	18	20	4,842 56	4,174 51	5,050 00	900

## COUNTY.

2	5	63	130	138	12	22	\$12,740 98	\$10,843 95	\$51,500 00	400
2	3	51	57	90	11	17	22,710 14	21,264 22	40,750 00	250
3	5	93	122	156	14	19	14,343 45	14,315 80	52,350 00	700
3	2	56	72	113	12	18	9,357 13	6,973 75	41,500 00	500

## COUNTY.

3	3	37	69	85	8	28	\$8,882 31	\$7,651 03	\$40,650 00	311
4	2	42	60	78	2	2	7,624 90	7,194 96	45,800 00	508

## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## SISKIYOU

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Etna, Etna Mills .....	Union ..	Wm. Inch .....	Dr. E. W. Bathurst ..	200
Siskiyou County, Yreka .....	County ..	W. T. Mooney .....	Grace A. Johnson ..	200
1904.				
Etna, Etna Mills .....	Union ..	Wm. Inch .....	Dr. E. W. Bathurst ..	185
Siskiyou County, Yreka .....	County ..	F. Liddeke .....	Grace A. Johnson ..	190

## SOLANO

1903.				
Armijo, Fairfield .....	Union ..	O. F. Barth .....	W. K. Hoyt .....	195
Benicia .....	District ..	G. E. Furbush .....	A. Dalton .....	200
Dixon .....	Union ..	Irving Needham .....	R. J. Currey .....	198
Vacaville .....	Union ..	C. H. Nielsen .....	Jas. L. Kidd .....	199
Vallejo .....	District ..	J. J. Rippetoe .....	J. W. Kavanaugh .....	200
Winters .....	Jt. Union ..	F. E. Tuck .....	W. H. Gregory .....	178
1904.				
Armijo, Fairfield .....	Union ..	O. F. Barth .....	W. K. Hoyt .....	200
Benicia .....	District ..	G. E. Furbush .....	A. Dalton .....	200
Dixon .....	Union ..	T. A. Smith .....	R. J. Currey .....	200
Vacaville .....	Union ..	C. H. Nielsen .....	Jas. L. Kidd .....	195
Vallejo .....	District ..	J. J. Rippetoe .....	F. J. Walter .....	200
Winters .....	Jt. Union ..	T. S. MacQuiddy .....	W. H. Gregory .....	185

## SONOMA

1903.				
Cloverdale .....	Union ..	L. E. Kilkenny .....	T. B. Wilson .....	200
Healdsburg .....	District ..	H. R. Bull .....	H. G. Hewitt .....	200
Petaluma .....	City ..	James Ferguson .....	W. H. Darden .....	187
Santa Rosa .....	District ..	E. M. Cox .....	T. G. Nagle .....	200
Sonoma Valley, Sonoma .....	Union ..	P. B. Smith .....	R. P. Hill .....	200
1904.				
Cloverdale .....	Union ..	Roy E. Dickerson .....	T. B. Wilson .....	198
Healdsburg .....	District ..	H. R. Bull .....	H. G. Hewitt .....	191
Petaluma .....	City ..	James Ferguson .....	W. H. Darden .....	197
Santa Rosa .....	District ..	E. M. Cox .....	T. G. Nagle .....	199
Sonoma Valley, Sonoma .....	Union ..	DeWitt Montgomery .....	R. P. Hill .....	200

## STANISLAUS

1903.				
Modesto .....	District ..	Thomas Downey .....	E. W. Evans .....	196
Oakdale .....	Union ..	Allyn O. Taylor .....	A. S. Emery .....	194
1904.				
Modesto .....	District ..	Thomas Downey .....	Robert Elder .....	190
Oakdale .....	Union ..	H. N. Caldwell .....	A. S. Emery .....	191

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	1	16	26	31	2	3	\$2,749 43	\$2,731 18	\$5,200 00	678
2	2	28	40	51	4	3	6,788 35	5,963 79	43,050 00	1,097
1	2	9	17	21	1	1	3,491 02	3,449 72	5,205 00	688
2	3	16	34	40	-----	10	7,108 49	7,098 00	23,950 00	844

## COUNTY.

1	2	26	40	46	1	2	\$5,174 58	\$4,335 34	\$12,900 00	586
1	2	15	30	37	1	7	3,795 21	3,429 96	875 00	246
1	2	24	16	29	3	-----	4,685 33	2,997 12	5,800 00	326
1	2	44	71	86	8	5	5,674 86	5,542 61	22,000 00	935
2	2	29	47	59	2	8	7,109 43	5,189 83	3,181 86	800
1	1	-----	2	2	-----	-----	1,156 56	510 00	1,020 00	167
1	2	23	40	48	3	4	6,841 11	4,502 31	12,900 00	598
1	2	14	29	37	1	7	4,382 89	4,093 91	1,025 00	272
1	2	13	18	27	-----	-----	6,232 66	3,692 02	800 00	380
2	2	41	87	97	2	16	8,298 70	7,337 26	23,350 00	1,000
2	2	27	63	72	4	6	7,675 55	4,942 26	3,312 00	825
2	1	4	3	5	-----	-----	1,283 90	1,030 80	1,175 00	256

## COUNTY.

1	1	1	14	11	-----	5	\$2,089 09	\$1,512 35	\$750 00	225
3	-----	32	46	63	5	4	3,207 20	2,297 95	11,000 00	250
3	-----	29	62	72	4	6	9,235 38	7,190 00	23,500 00	725
4	4	66	106	136	11	22	32,410 50	17,429 79	27,300 00	1,042
1	1	19	24	34	4	3	3,461 66	2,563 30	10,600 00	1,000
-----	2	9	24	25	1	-----	3,150 95	2,782 25	900 00	325
2	-----	29	52	61	1	13	4,506 11	3,636 91	8,400 00	504
3	2	53	102	126	5	13	8,559 17	6,375 95	23,700 00	750
2	5	119	173	221	12	24	35,924 96	19,203 35	27,400 00	1,110
1	2	16	23	34	4	4	4,865 49	3,368 18	10,650 00	1,044

## COUNTY.

2	1	36	41	62	5	9	\$6,316 98	\$5,045 08	\$27,231 00	997
2	1	21	28	37	2	8	3,671 78	3,268 16	7,086 00	300
2	1	31	46	66	-----	-----	8,443 67	5,363 16	27,380 00	1,186
2	1	21	20	34	5	-----	3,950 15	3,539 68	7,225 00	300



## STATISTICS OF HIGH

## SUTTER

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term —Number of Days Taught.
1903. Sutter City .....	Union ..	W. H. Weslar .....	W. M. Wadsworth..	191
1904. Sutter City .....	Union ..	W. H. Weslar .....	W. M. Wadsworth..	193

## TEHAMA

1903. Orland .....	Jt. Union	L. M. Reager .....	T. J. Hicks .....	181
Red Bluff .....	Union ..	J. A. De Cou .....	G. H. Chase .....	180
1904. Corning .....	Union ..	O. E. Graves .....	W. H. Samson .....	180
Orland .....	Jt. Union	L. M. Reager .....	T. J. Hicks .....	180
Red Bluff .....	Union ..	J. A. De Cou .....	W. P. Johnson .....	180

## TULARE

1903. Alta, Reedley .....	Jt. Union	W. P. Campbell .....	W. H. Carpenter .....	180
Dinuba .....	Union ..	J. R. O'Hanlon .....	Walter Billingsley..	180
Porterville .....	District	T. D. Mansfield .....	Joseph Carter .....	180
Tulare .....	District	W. E. Premo .....	Mrs. J. M. Ham .....	180
Visalia .....	City .....	Geo. R. Kleeberger ..	B. L. Hughes .....	185
1904. Alta, Reedley .....	Jt. Union	A. O. Taylor .....	W. H. Carpenter .....	180
Dinuba .....	Union ..	J. R. O'Hanlon .....	Walter Billingsley..	185
Porterville .....	District	T. D. Mansfield .....	Joseph Carter .....	180
Tulare .....	District	W. E. Premo .....	Mrs. J. M. Ham .....	180
Visalia .....	City .....	Geo. R. Kleeberger ..	B. L. Hughes .....	182

## TUOLUMNE

1904. Tuolumne County, Sonora ..	County	T. J. Penfield .....	G. P. Morgan .....	186
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## VENTURA

1903. Oxnard .....	Union ..	E. F. Potter .....	Jay Spence .....	193
Santa Paula .....	Union ..	G. S. Trowbridge .....	A. L. Shively .....	200
Ventura .....	Union ..	P. W. Kaufman .....	B. W. Dudley .....	200
1904. Oxnard .....	Union ..	J. S. Denton .....	Jay Spence .....	200
Santa Paula .....	Union ..	G. S. Trowbridge .....	A. L. Shively .....	200
Ventura .....	Union ..	A. D. Tenney .....	B. W. Dudley .....	200

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
1	2	20	22	31			\$3,592 03	\$3,285 15	\$6,600 00	400
1	2	21	21	37	1	2	4,762 76	3,545 07	7,510 00	625

## COUNTY.

1							\$170 69	\$166 43	\$3,750 00	70
2	2	20	64	71		5	5,614 51	5,409 43	1,150 00	330
1	2	24	33	45		1	6,388 21	4,705 65	775 00	127
1	1						78 34	13 57		
1	4	35	50	77		8	8,530 01	6,888 39	1,400 00	375

## COUNTY.

1	1	3		3			\$783 35	\$203 85	\$890 00	84
1	1	16	22	28	1	2	2,036 49	2,007 37	10,500 00	130
1	2	43	41	64	5	8	3,646 67	2,307 67	8,050 00	481
3	4	64	74	122	7	19	8,414 52	5,332 50	1,300 00	100
3	3	55	94	130	6	16	8,474 74	8,243 35	22,000 00	778
							829 50	628 30		
1	1	18	28	37	2	1	11,876 63	11,013 08	10,700 00	500
1	2	37	37	56	6	4	30,926 46	4,000 95	11,250 00	498
3	2	62	78	124	17	17	6,108 36	5,375 46	1,875 00	120
2	4	56	97	124	7	17	9,087 77	8,719 66	22,150 00	893

## COUNTY.

1	1	11	22	23			\$6,069 67	\$5,030 50	\$2,095 79	363
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## COUNTY.

1	1	13	28	33			\$26,442 33	\$9,838 63	\$5,800 00	191
3	2	44	56	82	5	9	11,579 97	9,070 64	27,700 00	1,200
2	5	60	108	133	1	17	17,433 23	13,166 76	22,000 00	750
2	1	19	33	43			21,897 48	19,914 89	24,795 00	317
3	2	47	50	80	13	6	13,257 10	8,408 44	30,300 00	1,300
3	4	74	88	128	6	8	17,066 12	10,845 13	31,800 00	1,370

## STATISTICS OF HIGH

YOLO

Name, Location, and Post Office of School.	Kind of School.	Principal of School.	Clerk of High School Board.	Length of Term — Number of Days Taught—
1903.				
Esparto .....	Union ..	Miss B. Bannon .....	J. C. Winter .....	191
Pierce, College City .....	Jt Union ..	Ira Abraham .....	J. E. Cain .....	190
Winters .....	Jt Union ..	F. E. Tuck .....	W. H. Gregory .....	169
Woodland .....	City ..	F. A. Swanger .....	F. A. Swanger .....	192
1904.				
Esparto .....	Union ..	Fred Durst .....	J. C. Winter .....	200
Pierce, College City .....	Jt Union ..	I. Needham .....	J. E. Cain .....	200
Winters .....	Jt Union ..	T. S. MacQuiddy .....	W. H. Gregory .....	185
Woodland .....	City ..	W. Hyman .....	W. Hyman .....	200

YUBA

1903.				
Marysville .....	City .....	G. C. Thompson .....	J. A. Scott .....	188
1904.				
Marysville .....	City .....	G. C. Thompson .....	J. A. Scott .....	183

## TOTALS—1903.

Average length of term .....	187 days.
Number of teachers employed .....	{ Men, 337 Women, 404
Pupils enrolled .....	{ Boys, 7,499 Girls, 9,974
Average daily attendance .....	13,689
Number of graduates .....	{ Boys, 799 Girls, 1,275
Financial—Receipts .....	\$1,484,115 29
Expenditures .....	\$1,229,500 39
Total valuation of all property .....	\$3,353,646 00
Number of volumes in library .....	70,997

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## COUNTY.

Teachers Employed.		Pupils Enrolled.		Average Daily Attendance	Number of Graduates.		Financial.			No. of Volumes in Library
Men	Women	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Total Valuation of All Property.	
	2	11	4	11	3	1	\$3,548 33	\$2,220 78	\$7,000 00	608
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,006 91	995 80	11,600 00	720
1	1	6	14	15	1	4	1,705 75	1,344 92	1,020 00	167
2	2	44	50	75	2	5	8,570 30	6,316 70	16,475 00	345
1	1	14	4	14		1	3,660 99	2,330 41	6,350 00	605
2	2						637 64	350 00	11,900 00	879
1	1	13	17	18		3	2,261 08	2,167 68	1,175 00	256
1	3	48	48	84	6	1	9,164 79	7,331 26	17,900 00	400

## COUNTY.

1	3	64	66	103	10	12	\$5,404 79	\$5,163 87	\$10,650 00	850
1	3	56	64	100	4	18	5,678 23	5,648 48	10,950 00	942

## TOTALS—1904.

Average length of term	189 days.
Number of teachers employed	Men, 370 Women, 485
Pupils enrolled	Boys, 9,217 Girls, 12,230
Average daily attendance	14,489
Number of graduates	Boys, 880 Girls, 1,368
Financial—Receipts	\$2,147,208 77
Expenditures	\$1,517,790 41
Total valuation of all property	\$3,820,845 00
Number of volumes in library	90,833



TABLE No. 13.

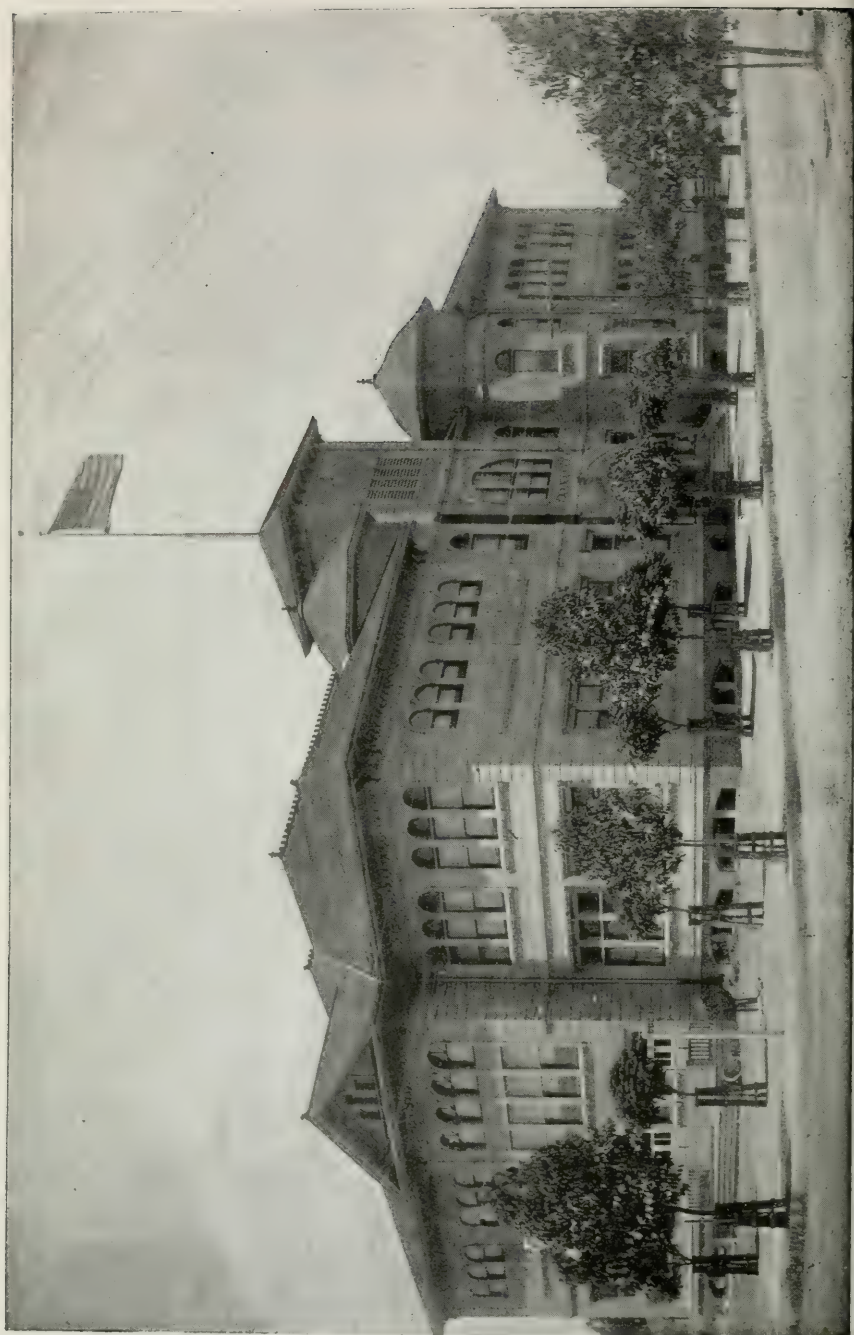
Number of Graduates of High Schools for the Year Closing June 30, 1903, Who Entered State Normal Schools during the School Year Closing June 30, 1904.

Counties.	Chico.		Los Angeles.		San Diego.		S. Francisco.		San José.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda								12		3
Alpine										
Amador										
Butte		1								
Calaveras										
Colusa		1								
Contra Costa										
Del Norte										
El Dorado										
Fresno										7
Glenn		1								
Humboldt										
Inyo										
Kern				3						
Kings										7
Lake										
Lassen										
Los Angeles			1	27	1					
Madera								1		
Marin								1		
Mariposa										
Mendocino								3		8
Merced										4
Modoc										
Mono										
Monterey										2
Napa								1		2
Nevada								1		6
Orange				6						
Placer		2						1		
Plumas										
Riverside				2						
Sacramento		1						2		4
San Benito										
San Bernardino				2		3				
San Diego				1		4				
San Francisco								24		1
San Joaquin								3		
San Luis Obispo								3		1
San Mateo										2
Santa Barbara								1	1	
Santa Clara										36
Santa Cruz										4
Shasta		1								
Sierra										
Siskiyou	1									
Solano								1		4
Sonoma								8		1
Stanislaus		1						3		
Sutter										
Tehama										
Trinity										
Tulare								1		8
Tuolumne										
Ventura				3						
Yolo										8
Yuba		1						1		
Totals	1	9	1	44	1	7		68	1	108

TABLE No. 13—Continued.

Number of Graduates of High Schools for the Year Closing June 30, 1903, Who Entered Universities in California during the Year Closing June 30, 1904.

Counties.	University of California and Affiliated Colleges.								Leland Stanford Jr. University.	
	Berkeley.		Medical Department.		Hastings Law School.		Dental College.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda	39	43	18	1	3				3	2
Alpine										
Amador	2									
Butte			2							
Calaveras										
Colusa	3	1	1							
Contra Costa									1	
Del Norte									1	
El Dorado										
Fresno	5	2					1			1
Glenn										
Humboldt	1	1	2						2	2
Inyo										
Kern	3	3	3							
Kings	1	2								
Lake										
Lassen										
Los Angeles	18	15	1						11	16
Madera		1								
Marin	3	2	2		2					
Mariposa										
Mendocino		1	1							1
Merced	1	1					1			1
Modoc										
Mono										
Monterey	3	2	2							1
Napa	7	1	1						2	
Nevada	2	1								
Orange	2	5					1		4	3
Placer	7	1	1							
Plumas										
Riverside	5								2	2
Sacramento	6	3	8				1		2	1
San Benito	1									
San Bernardino	1	2							2	4
San Diego	2	1	2						8	2
San Francisco	40	31	20	2	3		1		10	5
San Joaquin	5	3	1						1	3
San Luis Obispo	3								4	
San Mateo	2	3	3						2	4
Santa Barbara	1		1	1			1		2	1
Santa Clara	3	6	3	1	1		2		30	14
Santa Cruz	11	5	1						4	1
Shasta									3	
Sierra										
Siskiyou	4	1								
Solano	8	11	1				1		2	1
Sonoma	10	5	3		2				2	1
Stanislaus	2	5	1			1				
Sutter										
Tehama		2								
Trinity										
Tulare	2	4	1		1				1	1
Tuolumne										
Ventura	1		1		1					
Yolo	4								1	1
Yuba	2	2	1						3	2
Totals	210	166	81	5	13	1	9		103	70



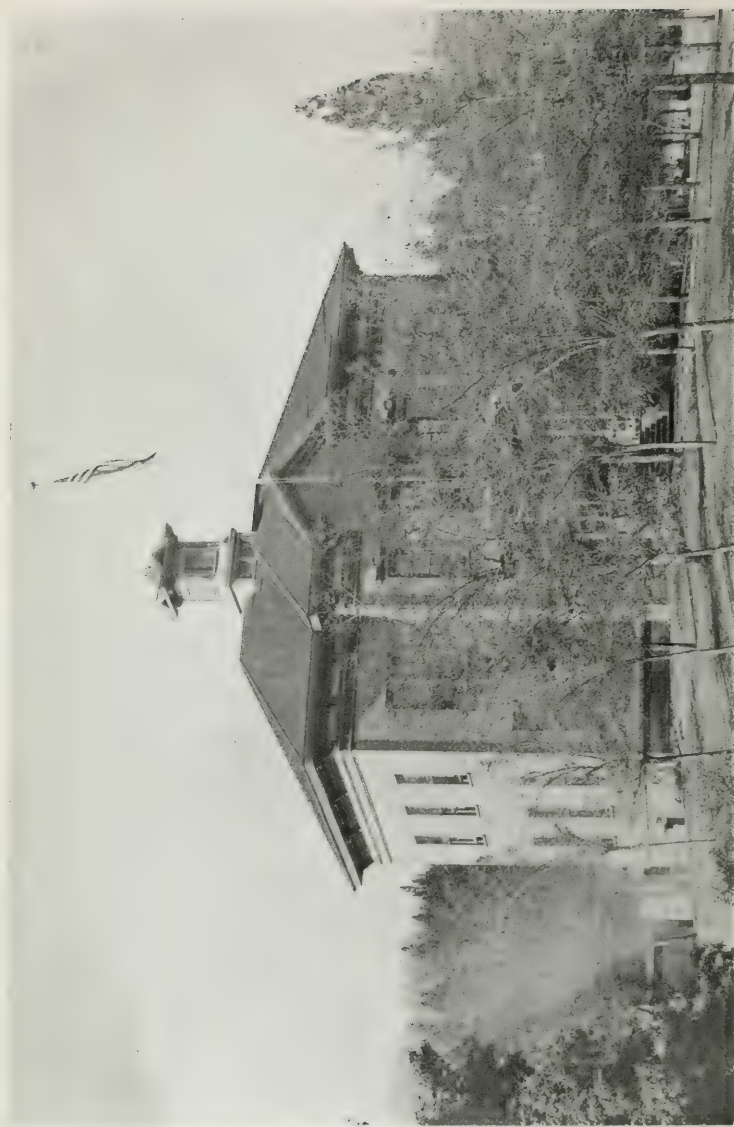
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# STATISTICS OF CITY SCHOOLS.

Reported by City Superintendents and Supervising  
Principals, the names of such officers being  
furnished by County Superintendents.

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WEAVERVILLE, TRINITY COUNTY.

TABLE No. 14.

## Special Reports from Cities for the School Year Closing June 30, 1904.

Name of City.	Popula- tion, Census of 1900.	School Census.		Teachers Employed in							
		Boys.	Girls.	Kinder- garten.	Primary.		Grammar.		High School.		
					Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Alameda	16,464	2,028	2,050								
Bakersfield		655	616					6	28	6	7
Berkeley	13,217	2,287	2,167					3	4		
Chico	2,640	672	680					5	33	8	12
Eureka	7,327	1,213	1,154			2		3	5	3	1
Fresno	12,470	2,012	2,105					3	8	3	3
Grass Valley	4,719	622	602			9		3	8	5	6
Los Angeles	102,479	17,487	17,924			2		2	7	2	2
Marysville	3,497	317	406			3		33	178	20	34
Nevada City	3,250	426	384					1	3	1	3
Oakland	66,970	8,436	8,786					3	2	1	2
Pasadena	9,117	1,997	2,026			2		9	83	14	25
Pomona	5,526	812	788			5		3	25	4	12
Riverside	7,973	1,033	1,069			2		1	10	5	6
Sacramento	29,282	3,213	3,111			15			10	5	5
Salinas City	3,304	522	510						31	3	11
San Bernardino	6,150	1,212	1,185					7	2	3	2
San Diego	17,200	1,888	1,905					2	11	3	6
San José	21,500	2,640	2,705			6		5	22	2	13
San Rafael	3,879	473	458					10	40	9	9
Santa Ana	4,933	832	814						5	1	4
Santa Barbara	6,600	1,047	1,103			4		3	11	5	8
Santa Cruz	10,000	1,039	1,171			7		3	11	4	5
Santa Monica	3,032	802	755			2		3	9	3	7
Santa Rosa	6,800	852	947						4	2	3
Stockton	17,506	1,716	1,841					2	5	3	5
Tulare	2,216	252	341					7	22	5	7
Vallejo	7,965	889	815						4	3	2
Visalia	3,085	497	514					2	12	2	2
Woodland	2,886	509	527					1	6	2	4
									3	1	3

TABLE No. 14—Continued.  
Special Reports from Cities for the School Year Closing June 30, 1904.

Name of City.	Enrollment in School.					
	Kindergarten.		Primary.		Grammar.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Alameda			1,102	978	416	467
Bakersfield			388	81	80	192
Berkeley			1,052	955	659	701
Chico			383	337	97	304
Eureka			665	601	263	59
Fresno	27	25	1,436	1,432	181	91
Grass Valley			228	205	206	153
Los Angeles			9,785	9,192	2,743	26
Marysville		1,401	128	115	93	782
Nevada City			216	207	99	56
Oakland	45	36	3,924	3,798	1,726	64
Pasadena	164	181	816	815	611	27
Pomona	95	87	437	378	196	584
Riverside	27	39	548	537	225	173
Sacramento	174	170	1,688	1,510	649	241
Salinas City			245	209	87	72
San Bernardino			599	509	184	92
San Diego	152	159	884	868	773	161
San Jose			1,233	1,077	402	245
San Rafael			181	176	91	52
Santa Ana	58	66	358	334	308	78
Santa Barbara	128	126	438	425	231	138
Santa Cruz	40	42	427	428	282	211
Santa Monica			436	356	763	434
Santa Rosa			533	538	283	272
Stockton			819	793	308	138
Tulare			141	184	263	90
Vallejo			400	340	231	92
Visalia			223	232	135	122
Woodland	31	40	221	231	151	37
					126	175
					65	217
					27	80
					56	63
					129	97
					105	48

TABLE No. 14—Continued.  
Special Reports from Cities for the School Year Closing June 30, 1904.

Name of City.	Per Teacher Employed, Average Number of			Average Cost per Annum per Pupil Enrolled in		Course of Study, Number of Years or Grades in			
	Census Children.	Pupils Enrolled in Pri- mary and Grammar Schools.	Pupils Enrolled in High Schools.	Primary and Grammar Schools.	High Schools.	Primary Course.	Grammar Course.	High School.	Total No. of Years or Grades in Course.
Alameda	57	41	42	\$28 76	\$38 24	5	3	4	12
Bakersfield	70	72	20 58	30 00	50 00	5	3	4	12
Berkeley	55.7	42	37.7	16 63	67 73	4	4	4	12
Chico	71	49.7	26	16 61	37 12	5	3	4	12
Eureka	72	55	41	22 33	55 76	6	2	4	12
Fresno	56	50	33.5	21 98	44 81	5	4	4	12
Grass Valley	68	46.5	22	21 51	36 02	4	3	4	12
Los Angeles	61	43	34	19 75	46 98	5	4	4	12
Marysville	90	53	30	22 15	53 25	4	3	4	12
Nevada City	73	54	25	23 45	47 48	5	4	4	12
Oakland	76	51	37	25 17	61 99	4	4	4	12
Pasadena	66	47	26	25 34	45 77	4	3	4	12
Pomona	61	47	18	24 08	47 24	5	3	4	12
Riverside	64	47	33	34 80	52 50	4	4	4	13
Sacramento	44	34	31	19 00	44 12	5	3	4	12
Salinas City	74	47	26	22 12	48 06	5	3	4	12
San Bernardino	68	42	24	22 53	39 76	5	3	4	12
San Diego	53	41	27	24 06	36 25	4	4	4	12
San José	54	43	39	24 00	69 00	4	4	4	12
San Rafael	78	45	20	20 11	39 45	4	4	4	12
Santa Ana	51	44	28	24 25	79 15	6	3	4	13
Santa Barbara	61	42	21	18 77	51 00	5	3	3	12
Santa Cruz	67	44	21	15 43	139 85	6	3	3	12
Santa Monica	78	54	12	16 17	36 00	5	3	4	12
Santa Rosa	64	51	37	25 53	40 02	4	4	4	12
Stockton	59	43	29	14 05	40 19	4	4	4	12
Tulare	66	59	23	24 59	58 54	4	4	4	12
Vallejo	59	41	23	18 44	58 81	5	3	4	12
Visalia	63	44	25	20 31	65 31	5	3½	4	12½
Woodland	69	44	24						



TABLE No. 14—Continued.  
Special Reports from Cities for the School Year Closing June 30, 1904.

Name of City.	Number of Months School was Maintained.	Number of Pupils Graduated from				Assessed Valuation of All City Property.	Rate of City Tax.	Amount of School Money Raised by City Tax.
		Grammar Schools.		High Schools.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
Alameda	10½	57	78	7	29	\$11,561,232	\$0.24	\$29,075 80
Bakersfield	9	26	24			2,944,665	.10	3,111 77
Berkeley	10	96	80	44	61	12,230,000	.25	30,500 00
Chicago	9	34	30	3	3	1,441,309	.27	6,976 21
Eureka	10	24	33	15	13	5,917,320	.15	8,328 36
Fresno	9½	45	67	13	20	7,528,023		
Grass Valley	10	19	19	2	7	1,574,283	.18	2,833 71
Los Angeles	10	381	601	79	142	109,923,823	.136	814,586 00
Marysville	9½	12	22	4	18	2,132,625	.20	4,221 14
Nevada City	10	8	16	2	5	1,202,163	.28	3,368 22
Oakland	10½	153	241	62	78	51,151,702	.179	90,923 00
Pasadena	9	43	75	15	22	13,201,040	.175	23,101 82
Pomona	9	7	12	7	12	2,657,700	.404	6,500 00
Riverside	9	31	55	19	19	4,544,601	.45	24,647 79
Sacramento	10	66	89	22	24	22,309,000	.35	66,000 00
Salinas City	10	13	19	2	17	1,635,908	.25	4,517 75
San Bernardino	9	29	47	8	17	2,959,016	.35	12,843 69
San Diego	9½	51	62	18	26	10,486,826	.41	42,750 32
San José	10	89	121	17	41	16,107,868	.215	35,068 16
San Rafael	10	10	13	5	4	3,192,234	.20	6,384 46
Santa Ana	9½	48	43	6	15	2,620,500	.51	13,364 55
Santa Barbara	10	28	46	9	15	6,637,032	.16	19,846 60
Santa Cruz	10	40	38	13	20	3,168,000		
Santa Monica	9½	6	13	3	1	4,549,302	.19	7,201 19
Santa Rosa	10	28	30	12	24	4,378,199	.25	12,547 91
Stockton	10	38	81	13	18	14,612,970	.28	40,771 58
Tulare	9			17	17	819,107	.33	2,703 05
Vallejo	10	18	30	4	6	3,113,581		
Visalia	9	19	25	7	17	1,460,074	.64	22,000 00
Woodland	9	17	21	6	1			

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STATISTICS

OF

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

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HIGH SCHOOL, PORTERVILLE, TULARE COUNTY.

TABLE No. 15.

## STATISTICS OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

## Number of Graduates Since Organization.

Year.	Chico. (Organized 1889.)			Los Angeles. (Organized 1882.)			San Diego. (Organized 1897.)			San Francisco. (Organized 1899.)			San José. (Organized 1862.)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1863													0	4	4
1864													1	18	19
1865													4	19	23
1866													8	25	33
1867													4	27	31
1868													11	37	48
1869													3	26	29
1870													4	40	44
1871													4	17	21
1872													4	13	17
1873													4	16	20
1874													5	28	33
1875													9	36	45
1876													8	30	38
1877													6	36	42
1878													10	48	58
1879													8	36	44
1880													6	41	47
1881													2	32	34
1882													13	62	75
1883													14	79	93
1884				3	19	22							16	72	88
1885				6	29	35							13	96	109
1886				11	32	43							18	82	100
1887				4	44	48							11	87	98
1888				4	31	35							18	103	121
1889				10	47	57							17	112	129
1890				8	41	49							14	142	156
1891	3	14	17	9	62	71							8	96	104
1892	6	18	24	6	72	78							10	99	109
1893	5	27	32	11	80	91							5	131	136
1894	3	27	30	11	65	76							10	124	134
1895	3	49	52	12	72	84							8	148	156
1896	9	35	44	10	55	65							13	153	166
1897	3	30	33	7	48	55							10	99	109
1898	3	17	20	10	78	88							5	81	86
1899	6	39	45	5	102	107							10	100	110
1900	16	53	69	11	103	114	3	23	26				12	110	122
1901	12	37	49	10	120	130	5	20	25	0	36	36	8	82	90
1902	6	35	41	10	97	107	5	42	47	0	33	33	20	158	178
1903	9	52	61	8	103	111	2	61	63	0	54	54	18	193	211
1904	5	35	40	8	84	92	6	39	45	0	40	40	14	135	149
Totals	89	468	557	174	1,384	1,558	21	185	206	0	163	163	397	3,157	3,554

Total graduates—Men..... 681

Women..... 5,357

6,038



TABLE No. 15—STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

## Teachers Employed.

Location of School.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Chico .....	6	6	15	14	21	20
Los Angeles .....	10	9	22	16	32	25
San Diego .....	6	7	9	8	15	15
San Francisco .....	6	5	5	6	11	11
San José .....	9	9	24	21	33	30
Totals .....	37	36	75	65	112	101

## Attendance.

Location of School.	Normal Department.						Training Department.					
	Men.		Women.		Total.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Chico .....	43	31	265	233	308	264	98	115	136	170	234	285
Los Angeles .....	28	25	416	446	444	471	192	212	208	280	400	492
San Diego .....	17	29	222	190	239	219	78	85	74	96	152	181
San Francisco .....	0	0	134	140	134	140	187	275	161	232	348	507
San José .....	38	28	388	443	426	471	131	155	161	160	292	315
Totals .....	126	113	1,425	1,452	1,551	1,565	686	842	740	938	1,426	1,780

## Receipts from all Sources for the School Year ending June 30, 1903.

Location of School.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.	Amount Received from State Appropriation.	Amount Received from Tuition and Other Sources.	Total Receipts from all Sources.
Chico .....	\$797 72	\$32,030 00	\$1,285 34	\$34,113 06
Los Angeles .....	1,306 70	63,000 00	712 95	65,019 65
San Diego .....	318 98	29,500 00	13 10	29,832 08
San Francisco .....	1,824 27	18,500 00	731 87	21,056 14
San José .....	1,837 95	55,500 00	23 70	57,361 65
Totals .....	\$6,085 62	\$198,530 00	\$2,766 96	\$207,382 58

## Receipts from all Sources for the School Year ending June 30, 1904.

Location of School.	Balance on Hand at Beginning of School Year.*	Amount Received from State Appropriation.	Amount Received from Tuition and Other Sources.	Total Receipts from all Sources.
Chico .....	\$147 41	\$62,300 00	\$1,154 44	\$63,601 85
Los Angeles .....	9,728 49	55,000 00	297 85	65,026 34
San Diego .....	18 40	92,000 00	6 73	92,025 13
San Francisco .....	50 58	20,000 00	1,055 70	21,106 28
San José .....	356 00	60,498 19	48 65	60,902 84
Totals .....	\$10,300 88	\$289,798 19	\$2,563 37	\$302,662 44

\* The differences in balances here given and those given June 30, 1903, reverted to the State.

TABLE No. 15—STA NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1903.

Location of School.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Janitors, Gardeners, Librarian, Supplies, Etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books and for Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year*
Chico .....	\$27,228 34	\$5,551 84	\$450 00	\$707 30	\$33,937 48	\$175 58
Los Angeles .....	42,467 10	10,887 64	937 05	999 37	55,291 16	9,728 49
San Diego .....	24,366 20	4,876 24	314 40	234 02	29,790 86	41 22
San Francisco .....	16,429 81	2,511 50	981 24	1,082 13	21,004 68	51 46
San José .....	46,001 60	5,861 45	2,075 84	1,217 77	55,156 66	2,204 99
Totals .....	\$156,493 05	\$29,688 67	\$4,758 53	\$4,240 59	\$195,180 84	\$12,201 74

\* A portion of these balances reverts to State.

Expenditures for the School Year ending June 30, 1904.

Location of School.	Amount Paid for Teachers' Salaries.	Amount Paid for Janitors, Gardeners, Librarian, Supplies, Etc.	Amount Paid for Sites, Buildings, and Furniture.	Amount Paid for Library Books and for Apparatus.	Total Expenditures.	Balance on Hand at Close of School Year.
Chico .....	\$27,397 25	\$4,942 18	\$271 25	\$1,858 85	\$34,469 53	\$29,132 38
Los Angeles .....	46,211 71	4,213 57	9,821 59	993 69	61,240 56	3,785 75
San Diego .....	23,453 18	4,752 54	40,438 88	815 28	69,459 88	22,565 23
San Francisco .....	16,699 95	2,724 70	415 20	689 00	20,528 85	577 43
San José .....	44,106 18	4,945 91	6,933 19	922 03	56,907 31	3,995 51
Totals .....	\$157,868 27	\$21,578 90	\$57,880 11	\$5,278 85	\$242,606 13	\$60,056 32

## Valuation of Property, 1903.

Location of School.	Area of Grounds.	Grounds.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Libraries.	Apparatus.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>						
Chico .....	8	\$8,000	\$130,000	\$6,500 00	\$12,500 00	\$5,500 00	\$162,500 00
Los Angeles .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	243,000	153,050	7,500 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	412,550 00
San Diego .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	70,000	5,931 92	3,737 10	3,455 47	88,124 49
San Francisco .....				1,000 00	3,000 00	500 00	4,500 00
San José .....	18 $\frac{1}{10}$	50,000	208,226	17,000 00	11,100 00	8,700 00	295,026 00
Totals .....	47 $\frac{3}{10}$	\$306,000	\$561,276	\$37,931 92	\$35,337 10	\$22,155 47	\$962,700 49

## Valuation of Property, 1904.

Location of School.	Area of Grounds.	Grounds.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Libraries.	Apparatus.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>						
Chico .....	8	\$8,000	\$150,000	\$6,500 00	\$13,200 00	\$5,800 00	\$183,500 00
Los Angeles .....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	243,000	153,050	7,500 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	412,550 00
San Diego .....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	109,500	6,571 54	4,331 03	3,672 82	129,075 39
San Francisco .....				1,200 00	3,700 00	500 00	5,400 00
San José .....	18 $\frac{1}{10}$	50,000	213,224	17,000 00	11,900 00	8,700 00	300,824 00
Totals .....	47 $\frac{3}{10}$	\$306,000	\$625,774	\$38,771 54	\$38,131 03	\$22,672 82	1,031,349 39

TABLE No. 15—STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

## Libraries—Number of Volumes.

Location of School.	1903.				1904.			
	At Beginning of Year.....	Bought or Donated during Year.....	Lost or Worn Out during Year.....	Total.	At Beginning of Year.....	Bought or Donated during Year.....	Lost or Worn Out during Year.....	Total.
Chico.....	9,658	662	15	10,305	10,305	1,013	10	10,308
Los Angeles.....	9,838	1,800	47	11,591	11,591	754	53	12,292
San Diego.....	2,919	189	31	3,077	3,077	507	24	3,560
San Francisco.....	3,361	2,320	20	5,661	5,661	1,851	55	7,457
San José.....	7,840	249	0	8,089	8,089	537	0	8,626
Totals.....	33,616	5,220	113	38,723	38,723	4,662	142	43,243



APRICOT SCHOOL, YOLO COUNTY.

## CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

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LEROY ANDERSON, DIRECTOR.

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The California Polytechnic School is a State institution established at San Luis Obispo under an Act of the Legislature of 1901. According to the wording of that Act, "the purpose of the school is to furnish to young people of both sexes mental and manual training in the arts and sciences, including agriculture, mechanics, engineering, business methods, domestic economy, and such other branches as will fit the students for the non-professional walks of life."

Since the school is located in a country district far from business and manufacturing centers it has been deemed best to plan the school to meet the conditions of country life. The cities and commercial centers are supplied with schools adapted to their peculiar conditions. The State is well equipped with Normal Schools, but nowhere within the bounds of our commonwealth is a school which gives a training in the arts and sciences dealing peculiarly with country life. The purpose of this institution will therefore be to give instruction in the various lines of agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, dairying, forestry, irrigation, and farm engineering, also in carpentry, iron work, plumbing, electrical construction, and other branches of various building trades; and for the girls, in the interesting fields of domestic science and domestic art.

The school is open, free of tuition, to any boy or girl of good character who is at least fifteen years of age and who holds a diploma of graduation from a grammar school, or who can satisfy the Director and faculty by examination that he possesses scholarship equivalent to such graduation.

### THE COURSES OF STUDY.

Three main lines of work are undertaken by the school, viz: agriculture, mechanics, and domestic science. The course of study for each of these lines covers a period of three years. In agriculture and mechanics, the work of the first two years is prescribed, while at least one half of the third year is elective. Under certain conditions, students may be allowed choice of subjects during the second year. In domestic science the entire course is prescribed, but some latitude of choice may be allowed, depending upon the qualifications of the student. A student entering upon a certain course of study at the beginning of the year will be expected to continue the same course throughout the year. Upon completion of the three years' course the student will be given a certificate indicating the work done and the student's proficiency therein. The first year's work is the same for students in agriculture and mechanics. It is in the nature of a general training and laying the foundation for the more technical industrial work to follow. The courses of study are subject to slight changes as further experience may dictate.



## COURSE OF STUDY. (BOYS.)

## FIRST YEAR.

	Periods per week.		Periods per week.
Agriculture .....	5	English .....	3
Botany .....	4	Carpentry .....	10
Bookkeeping .....	2	Freehand Drawing .....	2
Physical Science .....	4	Mechanical Drawing .....	4
Algebra .....	3		

## SECOND YEAR.

	Agriculture.	Mechanics.
Geometry and Trigonometry .....	5	5
Chemistry .....	6	6
English .....	3	3
Drawing Design .....	4	4
Freehand Drawing .....	--	2
Carpentry .....	4	8
Iron Work .....	4	8
Animal Industry and Dairying .....	8	--
Horticulture and Forestry .....	4	--

## THIRD YEAR.

	Periods per week.
<i>Required Work:</i>	
Physics and Agricultural Physics .....	5
History and Government .....	5
<i>Elective Work:</i>	
Drawing,—building design .....	5
Agriculture, Horticulture, Irrigation, Forestry, Animal Industry, Dairying, etc. For those who expect to become farmers .....	15
Mechanics,—construction of buildings, plumbing, wiring, iron work, etc. For those who expect to become mechanics .....	15

## COURSE OF STUDY. (GIRLS.)

## FIRST YEAR.

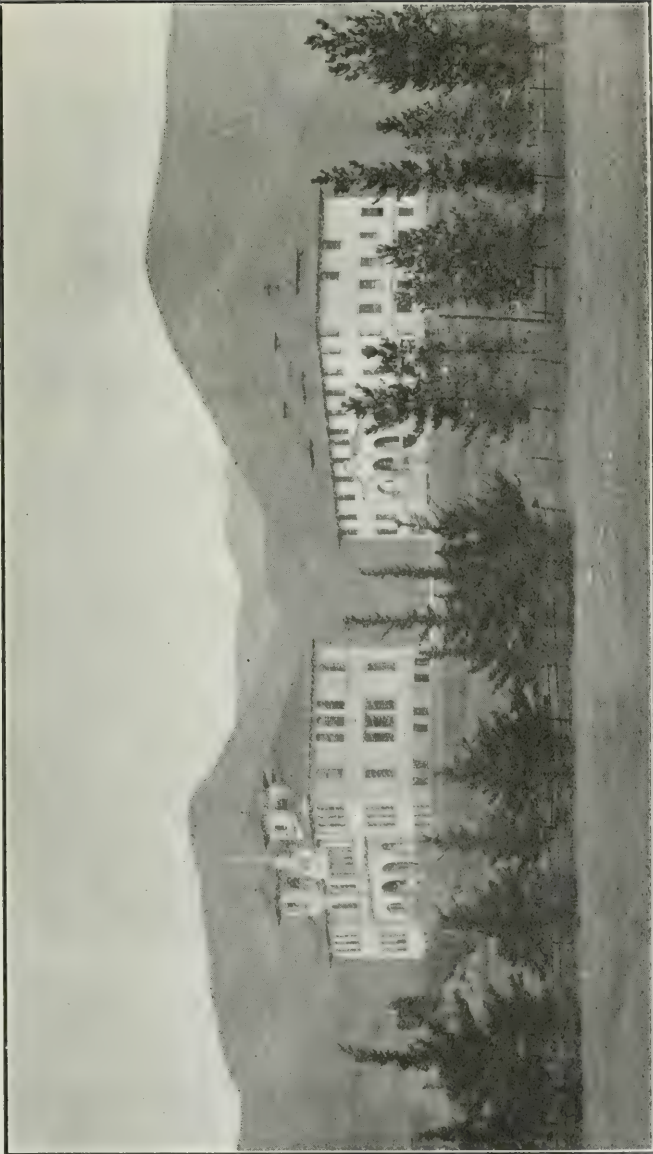
	Periods per week.		Periods per week.
Household Economy .....	1	Plant Study .....	4
Cookery .....	8	Drawing .....	2
Sewing .....	6	Physical Science .....	4
Housework .....	8	Sloyd .....	4
English .....	3		

## SECOND YEAR.

Household Economy .....	1	Chemistry .....	6
Cookery .....	8	Drawing .....	2
Sewing .....	6	Dairying .....	4
Physiology and Bacteriology .....	6	Sloyd .....	4
English .....	3		

## THIRD YEAR.

Household Economy .....	1	Entomology .....	6
Dietetics .....	5	Home Nursing and Sanitation ..	4
Dressmaking and Millinery .....	6	Horticulture and Gardening .....	4
Catering .....	8	House Construction and Fur- nishing .....	--
Psychology and Education .....	2		



CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, SAN LUIS OBISPO.

## STATISTICS—1903-1904.

	1903.	1904.
Number of teachers employed—		
Men .....		4
Women .....		
Total .....		5
Number of students enrolled—		
Boys (All in first ) .....		18
Girls (year's work ) .....		4
Total .....		22
<i>Financial Statistics.</i>		
Receipts—		
Balance on hand June 30th .....	\$50,000 00	\$36,698 83
Received from State appropriation .....	18,000 00	30,200 00
Received from laboratory fees .....		255 50
Received from farm .....		1,115 27
Received from dormitory .....		2,552 45
Total receipts .....	\$68,000 00	\$70,822 05
Expenditures—		
For teachers' salaries .....		\$6,550 00
For foreman's salary .....		720 00
For janitor, engineer, etc. ....		766 00
For supplies .....		2,373 49
For buildings and site .....	\$23,265 62	37,877 08
For books and apparatus .....		1,283 17
For miscellaneous expenses .....		6,200 66
For expenses on farm and in dormitory .....	8,035 55	3,591 17
Total expenditures .....	\$31,301 17	\$59,361 57
Balance on hand June 30th .....	\$36,698 83	\$11,460 48
<i>Valuation of Property.</i>		
Grounds .....	281.04 acres	\$8,000 00
Buildings .....		\$9,000 00
Furniture .....		52,000 00
Libraries .....		3,100 00
Farm stock and tools .....		300 00
Totals .....	\$8,000 00	2,500 00
<i>Library.</i>		
Number of volumes at beginning of year .....		None
Number of volumes bought .....		150
Number of volumes donated .....		72
Total at close of year .....		222

## STATE TEXT-BOOKS.

The following prices of State text-books were fixed by the State Board of Education for the school years closing June 30, 1903, and June 30, 1904:

Name of Book.	Cost Price at Sacramento.	By Mail.	Price to Pupils from Retail Dealers.
Revised First Reader .....	16 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Revised Second Reader .....	28 cents.	34 cents.	35 cents.
Revised Third Reader .....	44 cents.	51 cents.	50 cents.
Revised Fourth Reader .....	53 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Speller .....	25 cents.	31 cents.	30 cents.
Primary Number Lessons .....	20 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
Advanced Arithmetic .....	42 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
Lessons in Language .....	25 cents.	30 cents.	30 cents.
Revised English Grammar .....	47 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
New U. S. History (Grammar School) * ..	81 cents.	95 cents.	95 cents.
Elementary Geography .....	50 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Advanced Geography .....	\$1.02	\$1.20	\$1.20
Physiology .....	50 cents.	58 cents.	60 cents.
Civil Government .....	46 cents.	54 cents.	55 cents.
First Reader (old series) .....	15 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Second Reader (old series) .....	33 cents.	41 cents.	40 cents.
Third Reader (old series) .....	54 cents.	66 cents.	65 cents.
English Grammar (old series) .....	42 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
U. S. History (old series) .....	70 cents.	82 cents.	80 cents.

\* Price fixed August 29, 1903.

The following table shows the number of books sold prior to July 1, 1902, and the amount of money received for them:

Name of Book.	Number.	Amount.
Revised First Reader .....	277,949	\$44,471 84
Revised Second Reader .....	214,108	59,950 24
Revised Third Reader .....	160,753	70,731 32
Revised Fourth Reader .....	125,652	66,595 56
Speller .....	331,682	81,412 45
Primary Number Lessons .....	223,088	44,559 48
Advanced Arithmetic .....	303,279	123,330 66
Lessons in Language .....	221,894	55,473 00
Revised English Grammar .....	114,335	53,737 45
United States History .....	128,472	89,930 40
Elementary Geography .....	226,037	113,018 50
Advanced Geography .....	129,733	132,327 66
Physiology .....	90,591	41,795 50
Civil Government .....	44,066	20,270 36
First Reader (old series) .....	337,932	50,689 80
Second Reader (old series) .....	230,689	74,954 13
Third Reader (old series) .....	129,293	65,819 96
English Grammar (old series) .....	112,552	47,271 84
Totals .....		\$1,236,340 15



## TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04.

	Revised First Reader.		Revised Second Reader.		Revised Third Reader.		Revised Fourth Reader.		Speller.		Primary Number Lessons.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1902--July	8,951	\$1,432 16	7,459	\$2,088 52	5,729	\$2,520 76	4,139	\$2,193 67	3,340	\$835 00	4,365	\$873 00
August	5,926	948 16	5,334	1,493 52	4,869	2,142 36	3,674	1,947 22	3,852	958 00	2,760	552 00
September	4,346	695 36	4,495	1,258 60	3,984	1,752 96	3,104	1,645 12	4,672	1,168 00	2,694	538 80
October	1,250	200 00	758	212 24	576	253 44	586	310 58	1,324	331 00	487	97 40
November	753	120 48	372	104 16	334	146 96	295	108 65	513	128 25	148	29 60
December	2,047	327 52	1,534	429 52	1,244	556 16	785	416 05	939	234 75	674	134 80
1902--January	3,900	624 00	2,979	834 12	2,199	967 56	3,081	1,632 93	1,916	47 00	938	187 60
February	843	134 88	879	246 12	623	274 12	360	190 80	492	123 00	962	72 40
March	764	122 24	692	193 76	384	168 96	268	142 04	286	71 50	231	46 20
April	875	140 00	629	176 12	264	116 16	186	98 58	193	48 25	146	29 20
May	410	65 60	276	77 28	120	52 80	72	38 16	71	17 75	40	8 00
June	1,215	194 40	1,189	332 92	858	377 52	845	447 85	528	132 00	330	66 00
Totals	31,280	\$5,004 80	26,596	\$7,446 88	21,204	\$9,329 76	17,305	\$9,171 65	18,106	\$4,526 50	13,175	\$2,635 00
1903--July	6,234	\$997 44	5,846	\$1,636 88	4,887	\$2,150 28	3,798	\$2,012 94	2,923	\$730 75	3,085	\$617 00
August	6,970	1,115 20	5,846	1,636 88	4,643	2,042 92	3,647	1,332 91	4,015	1,003 75	2,376	475 20
September	5,256	840 96	5,610	1,570 80	5,011	2,040 84	3,990	2,067 00	4,942	1,235 50	3,181	636 20
October	926	148 16	714	199 92	331	145 64	273	144 69	1,191	297 75	275	55 00
November	761	121 76	376	105 28	330	145 20	209	110 77	546	136 50	174	34 80
December	2,131	340 96	1,140	319 20	1,437	632 28	1,139	614 27	903	225 75	344	68 80
1904--January	4,847	775 52	3,842	1,075 76	2,596	1,142 24	1,935	1,025 55	2,360	590 00	1,659	331 80
February	1,291	206 56	809	226 52	622	273 68	434	240 62	329	82 25	183	36 60
March	569	91 04	394	110 32	233	102 52	51	27 03	171	42 75	121	24 20
April	684	109 44	477	133 56	267	117 48	59	31 27	230	57 50	88	17 60
May	566	90 56	124	34 72	22	9 68	6	3 18	73	18 25	8	1 60
June	1,130	180 80	1,160	324 80	820	360 80	624	330 72	*645	122 55	421	84 20
Totals	31,365	\$5,018 40	26,338	\$7,374 64	21,199	\$9,327 56	16,115	8,540 95	+17,683	\$4,420 75	11,915	\$2,383 00
									*645	122 55		
									18,328	\$4,543 30		

\* At 19 cents. † At 25 cents.

TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04—Continued.

	Advanced Arithmetic.		Lessons in Language.		Revised English Grammar.		New U. S. History (i. S.)		Elementary Geography.		Advanced Geography.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1902—July.....	4,015	\$1,680 30	4,545	\$1,136 25	3,937	\$1,850 39			4,396	\$2,198 00	2,919	\$2,977 38
August.....	4,979	2,091 18	3,974	993 50	3,163	1,486 61			4,464	2,232 00	3,067	3,128 34
September.....	4,441	1,865 22	3,197	799 25	3,754	1,764 38			3,798	1,899 00	3,012	3,072 24
October.....	1,946	439 32	684	171 00	568	266 96			741	370 50	559	570 18
November.....	543	228 06	287	71 75	334	156 98			381	190 50	223	227 46
December.....	1,015	426 30	856	214 00	682	320 54			1,014	507 00	614	626 28
1903—January.....	2,369	994 98	1,817	454 25	1,862	875 14			2,078	1,039 00	1,790	1,825 80
February.....	925	388 50	367	91 75	470	220 90			469	234 50	418	426 36
March.....	561	235 62	239	59 75	344	161 68			417	208 50	163	166 26
April.....	333	139 86	144	36 00	97	45 59			225	112 50	160	163 20
May.....	50	21 00	47	11 75	40	18 80			116	58 00	69	70 38
June.....	550	231 00	526	131 50	532	250 04			554	277 00	314	320 28
Totals.....	20,827	\$8,747 34	16,683	\$4,170 75	15,783	\$7,418 01			18,653	\$9,326 50	13,308	\$13,574 16
1903—July.....	3,303	\$1,387 26	3,709	\$927 25	2,793	\$1,312 71			3,522	\$1,761 00	2,494	\$2,543 88
August.....	4,643	1,950 06	3,785	946 25	3,686	1,723 02			4,389	2,194 50	3,287	3,352 74
September.....	5,758	2,418 36	4,110	1,027 50	3,929	1,846 63			4,938	2,469 80	3,340	3,460 80
October.....	1,014	425 88	576	144 00	574	269 78	7,861	\$6,367 41	714	357 00	597	608 94
November.....	694	291 48	245	61 25	222	104 34	12,027	9,741 87	371	185 50	312	318 24
December.....	1,194	501 48	820	205 00	622	292 34	1,589	1,287 09	371	319 00	538	548 76
1904—January.....	2,802	1,176 84	2,328	582 00	2,281	1,072 07	3,501	2,835 81	2,389	1,194 50	1,403	1,431 06
February.....			457	114 25	642	301 74	4,975	4,029 75	310	155 00	248	252 96
March.....			58	14 50	53	24 91	1,336	1,082 16	168	84 00	18	18 36
April.....			27	6 75	58	27 26	423	342 63	86	43 00	40	40 80
May.....			3	75	1	47	371	300 51	9	4 50	1	1 02
June.....			620	155 00	624	293 28	757	17 82				
Totals.....	19,408	\$8,151 36	16,738	\$4,184 50	15,465	\$7,268 55	32,802	\$26,618 22	17,534	\$8,767 00	12,278	\$12,523 56
	Gram. Sch'l Arith.								Introductory Geog'y.		Gram. Sch'l Geog.	
	2,029	\$1,014 50							1,940	\$1,067 00	1,517	\$1,486 66
	21,437	\$9,165 86							19,474	\$9,834 00	13,795	\$14,010 22

## TEXT-BOOKS SOLD DURING FISCAL YEARS 1902-03 AND 1903-04—Continued.

Physiology.	Civil Government.		Old Series First Reader.		Old Series Second Reader.		Old Series Third Reader.		Old Series Grammar.		Old Series U. S. History.		Totals.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1902—July	758	\$379 00											\$22,143 37
August	1,297	648 50	509	\$234 14			183	\$98 82			2,484	\$1,738 80	20,413 43
September	1,544	772 00	705	324 30			86	46 44	6	\$2 52	1,952	1,366 40	19,121 91
October	297	148 50	869	389 74			2	1 08			2,004	1,444 80	3,672 40
November	70	35 00	155	71 30			2	1 08			327	228 90	1,687 94
December	165	82 50	57	26 22	3	\$0 99	2	1 08			129	90 30	4,554 04
			137	63 02							308	215 60	
1903—January	495	247 50	212	97 52			27	14 58			1,109	776 30	11,050 28
February			110	50 60			5	2 70			205	143 50	2,650 63
March	77	38 50	54	24 84							126	88 20	1,728 05
April	35	17 50	8	3 68							20	14 00	1,140 64
May	26	13 00	13	5 98	4	1 32	2	1 08					462 40
June	60	30 00	36	16 56							5	3 50	2,810 57
Totals	4,925	\$2,462 50	2,865	\$1,317 90	7	\$2 31	307	\$165 78	6	\$2 52	8,729	\$6,110 30	\$91,415 66
1903—July	473	\$236 50											\$16,629 43
August	1,318	659 00	479	\$220 34			17	\$9 18			136	\$95 20	19,433 87
September	1,861	930 50	833	383 18			183	104 22	6	\$2 52	80	56 00	27,521 22
October	279	139 50	164	75 44			2	1 08			14	9 80	12,756 75
November	19	9 50	29	13 34							3	2 10	2,925 05
December	114	57 00	133	61 18									7,021 83
1904—January	383	191 50	136	62 56			27	14 58	1	42			14,696 15
February	212	106 00	53	24 38			1	54	1	42			3,103 68
March			34	15 64			3	1 62	1	42			912 44
April	25	12 50	14	6 44									897 11
May	11	5 50											182 55
June	150	75 00	101	46 46									6,154 94
Totals	4,845	\$2,422 50	2,707	\$1,245 22			243	\$131 22	9	\$3 78	233	\$163 10	\$112,235 02

The following table shows the number and value of printed books on hand June 30, 1904, according to the records of the State Printing Office:

Name of Book.	Number.	Amount.
Revised First Reader.....	19,778	\$3,164 48
Revised Second Reader.....	21,078	5,901 84
Revised Third Reader.....	3,464	1,524 16
Revised Fourth Reader.....	5,714	3,028 42
Speller.....	10,432	1,982 08
Primary Number Lessons.....	5,755	1,151 00
Grammar School Arithmetic.....	11,445	5,722 50
Lessons in Language.....	15,836	3,959 00
Revised English Grammar.....	10,693	5,025 71
Grammar School History.....	26,565	21,517 65
Introductory Geography.....	17,698	9,733 90
Grammar School Geography.....	6,883	6,745 34
Physiology.....	7,463	3,731 50
Civil Government.....	3,387	1,558 02
First Reader (old series).....	381	57 15
Second Reader (old series).....	7,807	2,576 31
Third Reader (old series).....	1,350	729 00
English Grammar (old series).....	7,449	3,128 58
U. S. History (old series).....	1,744	1,220 80
Elementary Geography (old series).....	361	180 50
Advanced Geography (old series).....	131	133 62
Totals.....	185,414	\$82,771 56

The following prices of State text-books were fixed by the State Board of Education June 11, 1904, for the school year beginning July 1, 1904:

Name of Book.	Cost Price at Sacramento.	By Mail.	Price to Pupils from Retail Dealers.
Revised First Reader.....	16 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Revised Second Reader.....	28 cents.	34 cents.	35 cents.
Revised Third Reader.....	44 cents.	51 cents.	50 cents.
Revised Fourth Reader.....	53 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Speller.....	19 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
Primary Number Lessons.....	20 cents.	25 cents.	25 cents.
Grammar School Arithmetic.....	50 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Lessons in Language.....	25 cents.	30 cents.	30 cents.
Revised English Grammar.....	47 cents.	55 cents.	55 cents.
Grammar School History.....	81 cents.	95 cents.	95 cents.
Introductory Geography.....	55 cents.	64 cents.	64 cents.
Grammar School Geography.....	98 cents.	\$1.20	\$1.20
Physiology.....	50 cents.	58 cents.	60 cents.
Civil Government.....	46 cents.	54 cents.	55 cents.
First Reader (old series).....	15 cents.	20 cents.	20 cents.
Second Reader (old series).....	33 cents.	41 cents.	40 cents.
Third Reader (old series).....	40 cents.	52 cents.	55 cents.
English Grammar (old series).....	42 cents.	50 cents.	50 cents.
U. S. History (old series).....	50 cents.	62 cents.	65 cents.
Elementary Geography (old series).....	50 cents.	60 cents.	60 cents.
Advanced Geography (old series).....	\$1.02	\$1.20	\$1.20



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

	1903.	1904.
Number of counties maintaining .....	45	49
High School districts—		
County .....	9	12
City .....	31	39
District .....	39	33
Union .....	59	73
Joint Union .....	10	10
Total, deducting half the joint districts .....	143	162
Number of teachers employed—		
Regular—Men .....	319	358
Women .....	378	467
Special—Men .....	18	12
Women .....	26	18
Total .....	741	855
Number of pupils enrolled—		
First year—Boys .....	3,111	4,358
Girls .....	3,690	5,385
Second year—Boys .....	2,273	2,436
Girls .....	2,961	3,294
Third year—Boys .....	1,325	1,513
Girls .....	1,901	2,019
Fourth year—Boys .....	790	912
Girls .....	1,422	1,532
Total number of boys .....	7,489	9,219
Total number of girls .....	9,974	12,230
Total enrollment .....	17,473	21,449
Average daily attendance .....	13,689	14,489
Number of graduates during year—		
Boys .....	799	880
Girls .....	1,275	1,368
Total .....	2,074	2,248
Average number of days school was maintained .....	187	189
Number of teachers attending institute .....	696	832
Number of volumes in High School libraries .....	70,997	90,833
<i>Financial Statement.</i>		
Receipts—		
Balance on hand .....	\$276,708 12	\$309,881 55
From State High School Fund .....		167,311 48
From taxes of all kinds .....	1,157,221 86	1,565,929 24
From donations, etc. ....	50,185 31	104,086 50
Total receipts .....	\$1,484,115 29	\$2,147,208 77

## HIGH SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1903.	1904.
<i>Financial Statement—Continued.</i>		
Expenditures—		
For teachers' salaries.....	\$738,312 78	\$914,628 51
For current expenses, supplies, etc. ....	186,311 83	236,628 29
For buildings.....	283,805 38	333,724 29
For books and apparatus.....	21,070 40	32,809 32
Total expenditures.....	\$1,229,500 39	\$1,517,790 41
Balance on hand at close of year.....	\$254,614 90	\$629,418 36
<i>Valuation of Property.</i>		
Buildings and furniture.....	\$3,133,187 00	\$3,559,297 00
Laboratories.....	129,971 00	151,917 00
Libraries.....	90,388 00	109,631 00
Total valuation of all property.....	\$3,353,646 00	\$3,820,845 00
Aggregate monthly salary paid all High School teachers.....	\$67,102 67	\$96,902 99

## NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Number of State Normal Schools.....	5	5
Number of teachers employed—		
Men.....	37	36
Women.....	75	65
Total.....	112	101
Number of pupils enrolled in Normal Department—		
Men.....	126	113
Women.....	1,425	1,452
Total.....	1,551	1,565
Number of students enrolled in Training Department—		
Boys.....	686	842
Girls.....	740	938
Total.....	1,426	1,780
Total number of graduates since establishment of the first State Normal School—		
Men.....		681
Women.....		5,357
Total.....		6,038
Number of graduates who are teaching in the schools of the State—		
Chico.....	258	257
Los Angeles.....	661	745
San Diego.....	76	142
San Francisco.....	71	116
San José.....	1,167	1,306
Total.....	2,233	2,566
<i>Financial Statement.</i>		
Receipts—		
Balance on hand at beginning of year to the credit of all State Normal Schools.....	\$6,085 62	\$10,300 88
Amount from State apportionment.....	198,530 00	289,798 19
Amount from tuition in Training Schools.....	2,766 96	2,563 37
Total receipts.....	\$207,382 58	\$302,662 44

## NORMAL SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1903.	1904.
<i>Financial Statement—Continued.</i>		
Disbursements—		
Teachers' salaries.....	\$156,493 05	\$157,868 27
Janitors, gardeners, librarians, supplies, etc.....	29,688 67	21,578 90
Buildings and furniture.....	4,758 53	57,880 11
Books and apparatus.....	4,240 59	5,278 85
Total disbursements.....	\$195,180 84	\$242,606 13
Balance on hand June 30th.....	\$12,201 74	\$60,056 31
<i>Valuation of Property.</i>		
Grounds.....	\$306,000 00	\$306,000 00
Buildings.....	561,276 00	625,774 00
Furniture.....	37,931 92	38,771 54
Libraries.....	35,337 10	38,131 03
Apparatus.....	22,155 47	22,672 82
Total.....	\$962,700 49	\$1,031,349 39
<i>Libraries.</i>		
Number of volumes at beginning of year.....	33,616	38,723
Number of volumes bought or donated.....	5,220	4,662
Number of volumes lost or worn out.....	113	142
Total number of volumes in libraries at close of year.....	38,723	43,243

## PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

<i>CENSUS STATISTICS.</i>		
Number of children between five and seventeen years of age—		
White—Boys.....	192,990	201,239
Girls.....	187,685	195,679
Total.....	380,675	396,918
Negro—Boys.....	1,311	1,539
Girls.....	1,279	1,466
Total.....	2,590	3,005
Indian—Boys.....	1,785	1,659
Girls.....	1,666	1,550
Total.....	3,451	3,209
Mongolian—Boys.....	2,154	3,013
Girls.....	1,271	1,253
Total.....	3,425	4,266
Total number of school census children.....	390,141	407,398
Number of children between five and seventeen years of age attending—		
Public schools.....	289,751	298,520
Private schools.....	29,200	37,226
No schools (includes a large number who are five but not six years of age).....	71,190	71,652
Total.....	390,141	407,398

## PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1903.	1904.
<b>CENSUS STATISTICS—Continued.</b>		
Number of children under five years of age—		
White.....	115,227	118,276
Negro.....	632	775
Indian.....	1,129	1,064
Mongolian.....	904	756
Total .....	117,892	120,871
Activity of all children—		
Native born.....	498,849	518,192
Foreign born .....	9,184	10,077
Total .....	508,033	528,269
Total number of children over five but not over seventeen years of age who are deaf.....	294	321
Number of children over five but not over seventeen years of age who have not been vaccinated.....	126,112	116,714
<b>SCHOOL STATISTICS.</b>		
Number of school districts at beginning of year.....	3,287	3,276
New districts organized .....	51	65
Districts lapsed during year.....	49	49
Number of districts combined.....	13	9
Total at close of year .....	3,276	3,283
Number of school-houses—		
Brick.....	150	163
Stone.....	3	3
Adobe.....	4	5
Wood.....	3,596	3,621
Total .....	3,753	3,792
Grade of schools—		
Primary, including Kindergarten.....	2,775	1,778
Grammar.....	3,224	3,362
Number of teachers, including principals—		
Men.....	938	926
Women.....	6,654	6,871
Total .....	7,592	7,797
Grade of teachers' certificates in Primary and Grammar Schools—		
High School.....	468	474
Grammar School.....	6,423	6,669
Primary.....	453	353
Special or Kindergarten.....	248	279
Total .....	7,592	7,797
Enrollment in schools—		
Kindergarten—Boys.....	2,190	2,295
Girls.....	2,259	2,399
Primary grades—Boys.....	94,316	96,088
Girls.....	85,045	86,227
Grammar grades—Boys.....	42,873	44,713
Girls.....	44,620	45,871
Total enrollment—Boys.....	139,379	143,092
Girls.....	131,924	134,497
Grand total .....	271,303	277,589



## PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Continued.

	1903.	1904.
<b>SCHOOL STATISTICS—Continued.</b>		
Average number of pupils belonging to school .....	212,570	220,626
Average daily attendance .....	199,195	207,693
Average percentage of attendance .....	94	94
Number of districts maintaining school—		
Less than 120 days .....	22	40
120 days and less than 160 days .....	738	772
160 days and less than 200 days .....	2,267	2,187
200 days or over .....	230	236
Total number of districts maintaining school .....	3,257	3,235
Average number of days school was maintained in all schools in State .....	166	165
Average number of months the teachers in charge have taught in same school .....	29	30
Average salary paid teachers and principals .....	\$67.47	\$69.21
Number of school visits made by County Superintendent .....	17,587	16,982
Number of visits made by School Trustees .....	26,440	22,348
Number of visits made by other people .....	202,089	212,708
Number of volumes in school libraries .....	1,386,789	1,448,464
Number of volumes in county teachers' libraries .....	38,127	41,145
<b>FINANCIAL STATISTICS.</b>		
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance on hand July 1st .....	\$1,541,442 15	\$1,483,775 92
From State apportionment .....	3,525,502 94	3,565,364 15
From county apportionment .....	2,336,021 77	2,551,660 87
From city or district taxes .....	394,535 05	527,377 84
From sale of bonds .....	538,348 53	1,049,434 66
From miscellaneous sources .....	111,224 38	146,044 76
Total .....	\$8,447,074 82	\$9,323,658 20
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
For teachers' salaries .....	\$4,927,118 24	\$5,113,222 02
For contingent expenses .....	1,275,526 96	1,264,186 93
For sites and buildings .....	654,074 09	1,400,635 07
For library books and apparatus .....	83,946 52	105,629 72
Total .....	\$6,940,665 81	\$7,883,673 74
Balance on hand June 30th .....	\$1,506,409 01	\$1,439,984 46
<i>Valuation of all Property.</i>		
Lots, houses, and furniture .....	\$17,675 116 00	\$19,588,655 00
School libraries .....	743,953 00	764,830 00
Apparatus .....	339,049 00	335,413 00
Total .....	\$18,758,117 00	\$20,683,898 00

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1903.	1904.	
Number of teachers who are graduates of California State Normal Schools—			
Chico .....	258	257	
Los Angeles .....	661	745	
San Diego .....	76	142	
San Francisco .....	129	170	
San José .....	1,167	1,306	
Total .....	2,291	2,620	
Number of teachers who are graduates of other normal schools on the accredited list of State Board of Education	322	386	
Number of teachers who are graduates of Universities—			
University of California .....	478	545	
Stanford University .....	232	269	
Those on accredited list of State Board of Education ..	121	109	
Number of pupils graduating from Grammar Schools—			
Boys .....	3,354	3,917	
Girls .....	4,263	5,407	
Total .....	7,617	9,324	
Number of pupils graduating from High Schools—			
Boys .....	799	880	
Girls .....	1,275	1,362	
Total .....	2,074	2,248	
Average cost per pupil enrolled in—			
Grammar Schools .....	\$23 17	\$23 35	
High Schools .....	\$54 12	\$60 10	
Number of pupils graduating from High Schools for year closing June 30, 1903, who entered higher institutions of learning during year closing June 30, 1904—			
State Normal Schools—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Chico .....	1	9	10
Los Angeles .....	1	44	45
San Diego .....	1	7	8
San Francisco .....	0	68	68
San José .....	1	108	109
Total .....	4	236	240
University of California—			
Berkeley, proper .....	210	166	376
Medical Department .....	81	5	86
Hastings Law School .....	13	1	14
Dental College .....	9	0	9
Total .....	313	172	485
Stanford University .....	103	70	173

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

There has been expended out of the appropriations for this office other than salaries, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904:

### POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE, AND TELEGRAPHING.

#### Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

By appropriation.....		\$800 00
To postage.....	\$551 56	
To expressage.....	155 73	
To telegraphing.....	92 71	
	<hr/>	800 00

#### Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

By appropriation.....		\$900 00
To postage.....	\$620 08	
To expressage.....	210 12	
To telegraphing.....	69 80	
	<hr/>	900 00

### TRAVELING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

#### Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

By appropriation.....		\$1,500 00
To traveling and visiting schools.....	\$1,234 96	
To contingent expenses.....	230 73	
	<hr/>	1,465 69
Balance (reverts to the State).....		\$34 31

#### Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year—July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

By appropriation.....		\$1,600 00
To traveling and visiting schools.....	\$1,238 47	
To contingent expenses.....	361 53	
	<hr/>	1,600 00

### PRINTING.

#### Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years.

Regular appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$5,000 00	
Extra appropriation.....	3,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total appropriation.....		\$8,000 00
Expended for printing.....		8 000 00
Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....		\$6,000 00
Expended for printing.....		6,000 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }  
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO. } ss.

I, Thomas J. Kirk, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California, do swear that the above contains a true and correct statement of the manner in which appropriations for the support of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California, except salaries, were expended from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS J. KIRK,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of September, 1904.

JULIA B. KIRK,  
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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# FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Commission in Lunacy

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904



SACRAMENTO :

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.  
1904.

## STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Governor of California.</i>
HON. A. J. PILLSBURY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Secretary of State Board of Examiners.</i>
(Acts in absence of Governor.)							
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Secretary of State.</i>
HON. U. S. WEBB,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
HON. CHARLES N. POST,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant Attorney-General.</i>
(Acts in absence of Attorney-General.)							
DR. F. W. HATCH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>General Superintendent of State Hospitals.</i>
DR. N. K. FOSTER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Secretary of State Board of Health.</i>

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE  
STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

SACRAMENTO, December 5, 1904.

*To the Legislature:*

In compliance with the statute, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its fourth biennial report, covering the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1904.

The report includes such facts in regard to the institutions for the insane and feeble-minded as seem necessary for your information, with the annual reports made to the Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.





# REPORT OF STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

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The biennial period ended June 30, 1904, has been marked by the addition of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children to the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission; the last Legislature having amended the law, thereby enlarging the scope of the Commission. The period covered by the last two years has been one of improvement and betterment in nearly all of the hospitals. There has, unfortunately, been an increased number of admissions, resulting in a considerable gain over the population of two years ago.

The Commission has now been in operation a little over seven years. It is working along established lines in the endeavor to improve the hospital service in the care of the insane and feeble-minded, and to maintain the hospitals along economical lines, all the time paying due regard to the comfort and health of those under State care.

Generally speaking, good feeling exists between the hospitals and the Commission, and there is a hearty coöperation all along the line in the efforts to maintain the good standard of the hospitals and to improve methods where it can be done.

To give some information concerning the hospitals, a brief review of each one, setting forth some of the needs, the improvements, and the advantages, seems advisable.

## STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, situated in the city of Stockton, is the oldest of our hospitals and the best known. Opened in 1853, it has retained the confidence of the public, and situated as it is, accessible to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, San Francisco and Oakland, it has a large population to draw from and receives more patients than any other State institution for the care of the insane. Dr. Asa Clark, the Medical Superintendent, has been connected with the care of the insane longer than any other man in the State, is thoroughly in touch with his hospital, and with him his work is a "labor of love" that creates interest, ambition, and energy that do not diminish with advancing years.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 1,671 patients; an increase of 63 in the biennial period. On the same date, June 30, 1904, there had been expended of the \$111,957 appropriated for the support

of the hospital for the year ending at that time, \$111,178.64; leaving a surplus of \$778.36 to be carried over to this year.

During the two years the following important improvements were made from the contingent fund, viz:

Completion of kitchen, bakery, and the additional story, adding capacity for one hundred patients.

Brick structure laundry, Female Department, and equipping the same with laundry machinery.

Changes in water-distributing system, by which better water is supplied.

Ice-making and cold-storage plant.

Of the above improvements, special mention should be made of the ice-making and cold-storage plant, for in its completeness and efficiency it is superior to anything in that line connected with the hospital system. It has a capacity of two tons of ice daily, and has cold-storage room for at least a three weeks' supply of all meats, with additional room for butter, milk, vegetables, etc. It will be the means of providing better and cheaper meats and is therefore a distinct betterment.

In this hospital the plumbing is very old, demands constant repairs, and will, before long, need a thorough overhauling. The heating system of the original building is bad and a change therein is under investigation.

The greatest drawback under which the hospital labors is the insufficient area of land. The largest of the hospitals, it has one of the smallest dairy herds, and consequently the shortest supply of milk. More cows can not be properly cared for without more land. With but 130 acres of land for all purposes, it can be readily seen that a large dairy is out of the question. Everything possible is gotten out of the land, but the quantity is insufficient.

The one important need at this hospital is more land. This want is urgent, and on it all other large needs can wait.

#### NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, located about one and three fourths miles from the town of Napa, is the second of the hospitals in age and size. Opened in 1875 by a transfer of patients from Stockton, it is now nearly equal to Stockton hospital in population. At present it is under the superintendency of Dr. Elmer E. Stone, one of the youngest of the Medical Superintendents. Although Dr. Stone has been in office less than two years, he has shown by the vigor and intelligence of his administration an adaptation for the work that promises well for the future of the hospital.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 1,506 patients; a decrease of 20 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the

\$115,845.50 appropriated for its support for the year, \$114,530.69; leaving a surplus of \$1,314.81.

During the two years covered by this report the following improvements were made, or are being made, from the contingent fund, viz: New radiators installed in the heating system; well bored and pumps purchased for engine-room; extensive improvements made to gas plant; replumbing of the entire institution; purchase of land.

In the above betterments, the replumbing of the hospital is of the greatest importance. A complete and sanitary system of plumbing is being installed, with approved rain baths, new bathtubs, modern fixtures, and cement floors. The work has been under way for about eight months, is nearly half completed, and is being done thoroughly—as its importance demands. The work is being done section by section, and general repairs in the way of painting and the putting-in of new floors where needed are being done in conjunction with the replumbing.

Additional land suitable for dairy purposes has been secured by harmonious action of the Commission and the Board of Managers. The last Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of this land, but the Governor, believing the price to be excessive, pocketed the bill. Subsequently the Commission took up the matter with the owner of the land, and by dealing directly has obtained the property for \$35,000. A payment of \$10,000 has been made and possession obtained. The land is particularly valuable for dairy purposes. While this hospital owns a large tract of land, much of it is hill and brush land, and of little use for any purpose. With this well-adapted land the dairy herd will be enlarged and an abundance of milk can be supplied to the patients.

The most serious drawback at this hospital is the lack of a sufficient water supply. Those sources of water supply that were originally believed to be ample for all future time have proved to be utterly inadequate for the domestic needs of the hospital. Nearly \$90,000 has been expended here for water, and the supply is so inadequate that during the hotter days wards are frequently without water. Tunnels have been run into the hills and wells bored to add to the creek supply, but this summer water had to be carried to the wards, and wells were pumped dry. The solution of the question can be found in the construction of a stone dam at a point selected where great storage capacity exists. It will cost money, but the results will justify the expenditure. With an appropriation of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 land can be bought and construction work on dam and reservoir site can be carried to a point where the hospital can complete it out of the contingent fund without calling on the Legislature for additional appropriations.



## AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

Located at Agnew, about six miles from San José, this hospital is most convenient of access to San Francisco, Oakland, San José, and the centers of population.

Opened as a chronic asylum in 1888 by the transfer of four hundred patients to it from Stockton and Napa, the succeeding Legislature changed the law under which it was organized and made it a hospital for the reception of all classes of insane. Late in December of 1902, Dr. J. A. Crane resigned as Medical Superintendent and was succeeded by Dr. Leonard Stocking, who had previously been first assistant physician. Dr. Stocking is a man in the prime of life, has profited by a long experience in the specialty in Illinois and California, and brings to his work a most untiring and conscientious industry, which he applies with discrimination and which results in good to those under his care.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 1,058 patients; an increase of 34 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the \$86,713 appropriated for its support for the year, \$83,140.04; leaving a surplus of \$3,572.96.

During the years covered by this report the following improvements have been commenced or completed:

Water tower, steel, 80 feet high, carrying tank capacity for 60,000 gallons of water for house supply; fully completed. Cost \$9,287.59, from a legislative appropriation.

Gas plant for manufacturing gas from crude oil; now completed and in operation. Cost \$5,444.15, from a legislative appropriation.

Replumbing of wards and administration building; contracts awarded and now under way.

Two-story brick cottage or detached building for female patients, to accommodate one hundred. Cost \$41,672, from contingent fund.

For the past ten years it has been the policy of this hospital to nurse its contingent fund for the purpose of erecting cottages for the care of patients. With the completion (in January or February) of the cottage now under construction, it will have expended, in the erection and furnishing of four cottages, accommodating 285 patients, about \$98,000, or a building per capita of \$344. This provision for patients has been made without calling on the Legislature for aid. The system of cottage construction is appreciably better than enlargement of existing structures, for the reason that it provides more homelike quarters and gives better opportunity for classification and treatment. The plan of reserving the contingent fund for enlargement by construction of cottages is one that can be recommended to other hospitals.

Because of the fact that this is an asylum built especially for the chronic insane, some difficulties are encountered in adapting the build-

ings to the care of acute cases. The best is being made of the situation, which is made much less troublesome by the cottage system. There are defects of construction in the location of pantries in the main ward building that make proper sanitation difficult. The necessity of pumping all water is a disadvantage which can not be well overcome, but which is being economically handled.

#### MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

Located about three miles from the town of Ukiah, this institution was opened in 1893, by transfers from Stockton, Napa, and Agnews State asylums. Since its opening it has been under the superintendency of Dr. E. W. King, who has conscientiously given his best thoughts to the welfare of the patients in his care. Under adverse conditions he has brought the hospital up to a point of excellence that is greatly to his credit.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 615 patients; an increase of 4 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the \$64,678.50 appropriated for its support for the year, \$61,878.34; leaving a surplus of \$2,800.16.

During the two years covered by this report, the following improvements have been made or are under way:

Ice plant and cold-storage room installed; from contingent fund.

Land purchased for protection of water supply; legislative appropriation.

Septic tank for purification of sewage installed; from contingent fund.

Dairy enlarged by purchase of Holstein cows; legislative appropriation.

Contracts let and work commenced for erection of a connecting building containing an amusement hall; legislative appropriation.

This hospital, like the one at Agnew, has to contend with over-large wards.

The water supply of the hospital, though fairly sufficient in quantity, is hard to handle, by reason of the location of the reservoir in a creek bed and its consequent filling up with debris.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

This hospital, located at Patton, in San Bernardino County, was opened in 1893 by transfers from Stockton, Napa, and Agnews.

Dr. M. B. Campbell, who had been Medical Superintendent of this institution from its opening, resigned on May 9, 1904. He was succeeded by Dr. A. P. Williamson, who takes up the work with the prestige of an extensive experience in New York and Minnesota hospitals for the insane. From the manner in which he takes hold of his work it would appear that no mistake has been made in his selection.

On June 30, 1904, there were in this hospital 867 patients; an increase

of 143 during the two years. On the same date it had expended of the \$89,235 appropriated for its support for the year, \$85,228.35; leaving a surplus of \$4,006.65.

During the two years covered by this report the following improvements have been completed or are under way:

Laundry enlarged and new machinery installed; legislative appropriation.

New boiler installed; legislative appropriation.

Reservoir built and connected with water supply; legislative appropriation.

Cottage for female employés; contingent fund.

Additional apparatus for pumping water; contingent fund.

Central ward or administration building under construction; legislative appropriation.

The principal disadvantage which this hospital has had to contend with has been water—either lack of it, or handling the drainage of storm waters in a way to avoid damage to the farm. It can probably be safely said that with the installing of the additional pumping apparatus the question of water supply is pretty well settled. The question of safely handling the storm waters is still a troublesome one and will take some concert of action between the State and adjoining landowners.

The one great need of this hospital is additional accommodations for patients. At present writing the hospital has one hundred and fifty patients that are sleeping in corridors not intended for such use, in shakedown on the floor, or in beds in the basement. The completion of the central ward building, now under construction, will relieve this condition of overcrowding; but the space vacated will immediately commence to fill up again and these same conditions will return unless some provision is made by providing an additional building.

In considering the claims of this hospital for an appropriation for building purposes it will not be unprofitable to look at the conditions surrounding the care of the insane in Southern California. There is south of the Tehachapi, depending upon this one hospital, a population of 349,713. North of the Tehachapi there is a population of 1,294,087, to be divided among four hospitals; or a proportion of 323,523 people to each northern hospital as against 349,713 in the south—an excess of 26,190 to be cared for by the Southern California State Hospital. In the north, in case of a crowded hospital, we can relieve the situation to some extent by requesting the committing judges to send to one of the other hospitals for awhile. In the south we can not well commit to a northern hospital, on account of the distance and consequent expense. By reason of these conditions the Southern California State Hospital has always been crowded, and relief should be given. With an appro-



appropriation of \$60,000 for a ward building it is believed that the hospital can make future enlargements from its contingent fund without calling on the Legislature for another appropriation.

#### THE HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

On July 1, 1903, the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children was, by change in the Lunacy Law, placed under the jurisdiction of the State Commission in Lunacy.

The Home is near Eldridge, Sonoma County, and is beautifully situated at the base of a range of hills which slope down to Sonoma Creek. The institution owns 1,753 acres of land, of which 114 acres are in orchard and vineyard, about 285 acres are utilized for raising hay, 14 acres are in vegetable garden, and the balance is used for grazing purposes. The location is a delightful one and well adapted to the purposes for which it was bought.

From causes which it is useless here to discuss, the institution had gotten in bad repair; in fact, it may in a sense be said never to have been completed. Roofs, plumbing, bathrooms, laundry, and sewer system were badly in need of overhauling; fire protection was chiefly notable by its absence; the heating system was useless, and the hot-water supply entirely unreliable. The water supply had not been fully developed and the natural advantages of the location had not been as fully realized upon as seemed possible. The liberality of the last Legislature made it possible to make many needed repairs and improvements. A new heating plant of an improved type has been installed; sanitary plumbing has taken the place of the old system; bathrooms have been refitted; an oil pumping plant was installed; additional electric light machinery was put in; more boiler power has been added; the laundry was thoroughly overhauled; sewage is treated by the septic tank system; a limited but efficient fire protection has been put in operation, and three Kirker-Bender fire-escapes of the most modern type installed.

Much remains to be done, however. The water supply should be further developed and additional reservoirs for storage of water should be built. The storage capacity, now limited to 140,000 gallons, is but little over one day's supply for the institution. The Home relies on mountain springs for its water and the supply is somewhat limited during the hot months of summer. It is probable that an additional supply can be obtained by opening some springs which are located near the source of the main supply.

The orchards of the institution furnish an abundance of fresh fruits in season, and a large quantity is either dried or canned, or both, and used for home consumption, thus reducing the cost of maintenance.

At present there are 540 inmates at the institution and there are at



least 150 more who are awaiting admission, but denied it on account of lack of accommodations.

There has recently been built at this institution what is known as Lux Cottage. The liberality and thoughtfulness of the late Mrs. Miranda Lux made this cottage possible, for by the terms of her will, \$5,000 was left to the Home for the erection of a cottage to be used for the "care of adult feeble-minded women." That this class need care and protection is undoubted. How many young girls, who have reached an age where they should be able to care for themselves, become wanderers from home and are led into temptation and ruin because of defective or ill-developed brains? Harder to care for and guide properly than children, they are but children in judgment, but often with the desires and passions of full development. There is no institution, except the Home, where it is possible to legally detain a woman who is neither insane nor bad and yet who, by reason of defective mentality, can neither provide for nor protect herself. Women know these things better than men, and a woman's heart has been opened and her hand stretched out to afford relief, and Lux Cottage is the result.

The Home for Feeble-Minded needs to be built up to a point where it can accommodate children who need its care. It is not merely for detention, but it seeks to educate and to improve. While it can not make a defective well, it can so educate the defective young that they are better able to care for and control themselves, and more able to help the family in a limited way. It is a necessity, or charity, that appeals to all. Of its 540 inmates, 300 are under thirty years of age, 124 under twenty, and 64 under fifteen.

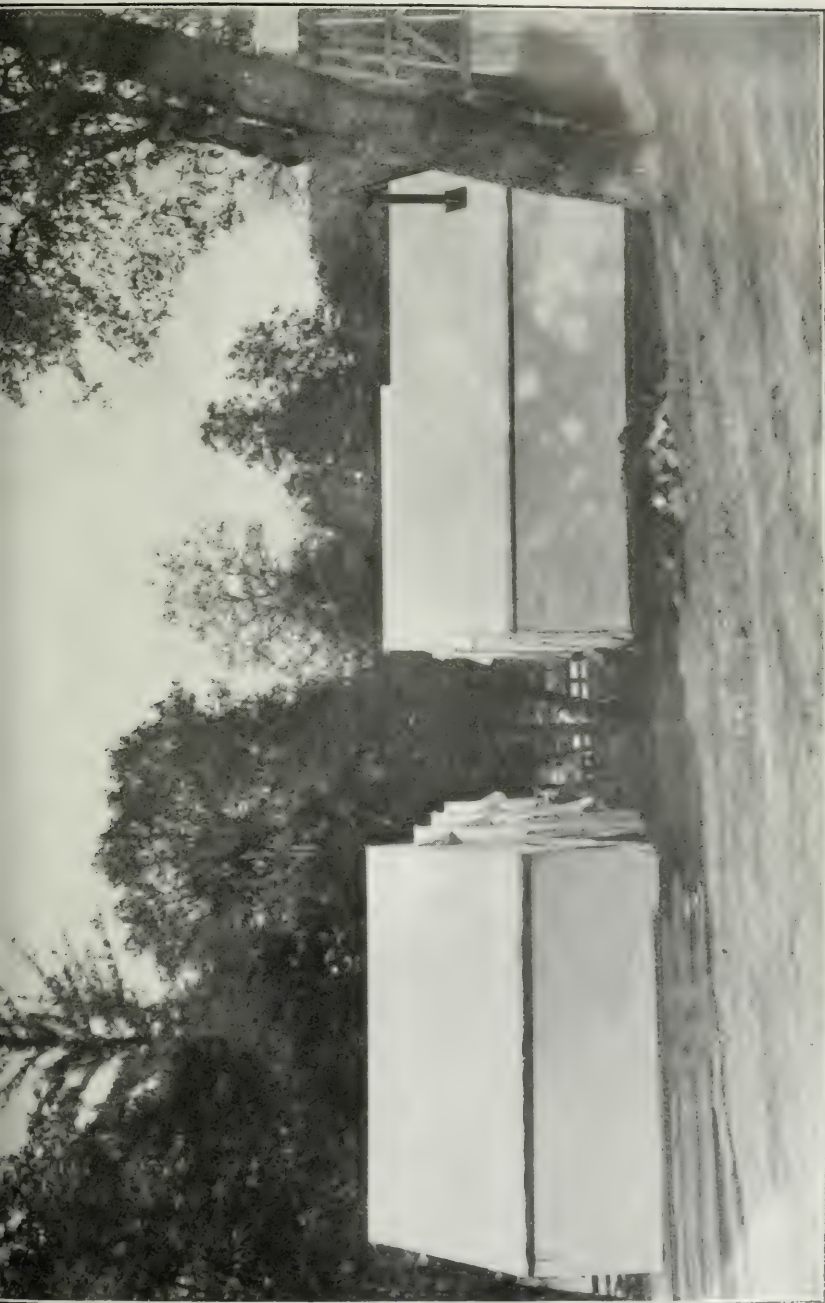
This institution should have, as a part of it, an epileptic colony for the accommodation of those epileptics who are not insane and who must have institutional care. The extensive lands offer a field for open-air work that will enable appropriate cases to benefit themselves by light and pleasurable employment.

Of the \$58,800 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, the Home expended \$56,174.72; leaving a surplus of \$2,625.99.

The Home is now under the care of Dr. Dawson, a broad-minded, kindly man of considerable experience in nervous and brain troubles, who is greatly interested in his work and whose leading idea is to benefit those under his care. He has the loyal support of his Board of Managers, who are showing that intelligent interest in the welfare of the institution which is sure to produce good results in the future and which has already brought forth good fruit.

In calling attention to the needs of the Home, two things stand out prominently: the necessity for additional buildings and the lack of a reserve water supply.

A central administration building, embracing also an associated



TENT HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS, MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

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dining-room for girls, is necessary. The administrative department of the institution is now located in the wards of the boys' department, and the office and living rooms of the Matron are located in one of the girls' wards. The room afforded by the removal of these offices and living rooms to the administration building when completed will give room for between fifty and sixty additional inmates.

The dining-room is not large enough to accommodate all the inmates, and after the boys have had their meals the place has to be cleaned up and the tables prepared for the female inmates. This arrangement does not improve the quality of the cooked food, and makes a rush of work and movement that is not conducive to appetite and digestion.

A cottage to accommodate fifty inmates is very much needed and should be granted.

An additional supply of water can doubtless be developed at small cost from the Home's resources, but an appropriation sufficient to secure larger reservoir capacity should be made.

#### CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS INSANE.

A step has finally been made in the direction of providing separate accommodations for the tuberculous insane. The tent system has been inaugurated at the Mendocino State Hospital, in which all of the insane men suffering from tuberculosis in that hospital are now provided with separate quarters. This may be considered the entering wedge, and as an undoubted result separate accommodations will be provided at all or nearly all of the hospitals in the near future.

It is needless to discuss the advisability, in fact the necessity, of segregation of the tuberculous insane. That tuberculosis can be disseminated by the close association of infected cases with the healthy is an accepted proposition, and it is therefore the duty of the State to protect those who become inmates of its public institutions. It is not right that our hospitals should neglect a measure of such importance in preventive medicine.

As a practical solution of the question, and as a means of affording the quickest protection for the non-tuberculous insane, we advocate an appropriation of \$25,000 directly to the Commission, so that it may make, at each hospital under its care, provision for the tuberculous insane. The appropriation is asked to be made to the Commission in order that it may handle the money according to the needs of the different hospitals, and so that it may prescribe the form of structures to be erected in each case and consequently make as near as possible a uniform per capita cost for building purposes.

Throw around the appropriation all the safeguards desired, but let it be distributed from one central body so as to get the most economical and expeditious results.



The tent system introduced at the Mendocino State Hospital will not be found desirable at all hospitals or for all classes of cases. The cost of providing accommodations at Mendocino for fifteen cases was about \$1,200. Local conditions must govern the character of the structures to be erected in each case, but general lines as to internal arrangement and style of architecture, as well as cost, can be made nearly uniform in all cases, and it seems probable that this uniformity can be closely approximated by having the money appropriated in one lump sum and distributed as needed.

At the present time a careful examination, by physical and microscopical methods, is being made in each hospital to determine the number of cases of tuberculosis under care. We know approximately now, but the present investigation is most thorough and will give accurate returns.

#### WORK, OBJECTS, AND AIMS OF THE COMMISSION.

The biennial period covered by this report has been one of improvement in the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The money used from the contingent funds has been wisely expended.

There has been a considerable increase in the collections from the counties for the care of the criminal insane and from people able to pay for the support of their relatives.

It is the aim of the Commission to encourage uniformity in purchasing supplies and in the grade of the supplies.

It has endeavored to stimulate interest in improving the dietary at the several State Hospitals; therefore, it has encouraged improvement in the dairy herds and the consequent increase of production of milk for the hospitals. Napa, one of the largest of our hospitals, has had comparatively a small milk supply. Over half of the acreage owned by this hospital is hill and brush land, rocky and affording but little pasturage for cows. The necessity for additional land for dairy purposes has long been recognized, and from time to time efforts have been made to secure it. In the last Legislature a bill was introduced, which passed both houses and went to the Governor, appropriating \$60,000 for the purchase of about 500 acres of land adjoining the hospital property. The place selected, consisting of both high and low land, has been used as a dairy for years and is especially well adapted for the purpose. The Governor, believing the price too high, pocketed the bill. Later, the Commission took up the matter of the purchase of this same land directly with the owner thereof, and the place has been purchased at a price of \$35,000, making a saving to the State of \$25,000 on this one item. The credit of managing this purchase and of getting such terms for the State is due to the late Walter S. Melick, former Secretary of the State Board of Examiners, and a member of this Commission, in whose hands the negotiations were placed by the Governor and

other members of the Commission. The hospital is now in possession of the land and a part payment has been made.

The Commission is desirous of assisting the Stockton State Hospital to secure additional land.

For a number of years the subject of furnishing separate accommodations for the tuberculous insane has been one of discussion among those connected with the hospitals, and among legislators and sanitarians generally. Appropriations for the building of separate hospitals for the tuberculous have been recommended, but nothing definite has been done. It can now be reported, that at the suggestion of the Commission, and with the coöperation of the management of the Mendocino State Hospital, a system of tent houses for the tuberculous insane has been erected at the above hospital and will be put in operation on November 1st. The work having been commenced at one hospital, it will soon be extended to the others, making improvements on the parent system as we progress in the work.

Knowing the necessity for improvement in the plumbing in the majority of our hospitals, and believing it best to have the improvements made according to some well-defined system that would equip our hospitals with strictly sanitary plumbing, the Commission selected a plumbing expert to visit such hospitals as might be designated, for the purpose of examining the plumbing and making plans and specifications for improving it along modern and sanitary lines. In this manner Napa and Agnews State Hospitals are now being thoroughly and intelligently replumbed. Our expert is under pay only when making his examinations and getting up his plans and specifications.

#### DEATH OF WALTER S. MELICK.

The Commission in Lunacy has sustained a great loss in the death of one of its most active members, the late Walter S. Melick. Mr. Melick was greatly interested in the care of the insane, feeble-minded, and other State dependents. He was an indefatigable worker, and a close student of State finances and their application to the relief of distress; and, combined with an unlimited amount of human kindness, he had such a fund of common sense and fairness that his advice was of the greatest value. The State institutions have lost a careful adviser, a generous dispenser, and a warm personal friend.

No better example of his industry, his devotion to his work; no more complete exposition of the policies that should guide those in charge of State institutions can be shown than the following letter, written on the bed of sickness that shortly afterwards resulted in his death. It is given in its completeness as a fitting tribute to one whose soul was in his work, and as showing the broad-gauge ideas he possessed of the relations of the State to its charities. It was addressed to those in

attendance at the quarterly meeting of Superintendents of State Hospitals, Managers of Hospitals, and the Commission in Lunacy, held at Agnews State Hospital, September 15, 1904:

GENTLEMEN: Before spinning out advice I will say that my observations and visitations to the various kinds of institutions in fifteen of the leading Eastern States, ranging from the Mississippi River to Massachusetts, lead me to conclude that (excepting the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute at Berkeley), of all our State institutions the State Hospitals for the insane rank highest and nearest to best Eastern standards. Our California system of caring for the insane compares more than favorably with the average of the States visited. This happy result, you gentlemen assembled, Superintendents and others, can well take pride in after your years of conscientious, persistent, intelligent, hard work. While rejoicing with you in the results you have attained, I volunteer with you to do all possible, as means are obtained, to get even better results that the six thousand wards stricken so sadly may have every opportunity to recover, for those for whom there is hope, and comfort for those for whom there is no hope. Much of this good work and splendid results I attribute to the inter-visitations of your Superintendents and the linking of all together through the State Commission in Lunacy. By this means the best attained by any one institution becomes available for all.

The coming session of the Legislature will be an important one. Large problems for the material advancement of California, and for the uplifting of our institutions—educational, reformatory, penal, charitable—will be before it. Large appropriations will be demanded. Some classes of our institutions (as for instance the prisons) have been neglected until vast sums will be needed to even make a start in modernizing them. The very life of the Sacramento Valley demands large sums (doubtless millions) spent to perfect a system for protection against flood waters. Big Basin Redwood Park will need roads and fire-breaks; the Agricultural College of the University wants \$250,000; teachers are demanding increase of wages to the extent of nearly a million a year from the school funds; Yosemite Park wants a hotel, roads, fire protection; forestry, irrigation, etc., have their wants; the Home for Feeble-Minded Children must have new buildings; etc., etc., etc., *ad infinitum*.

I recall these coming demands from the next Legislature to ask you, friends, to go over your needs carefully and to pare them down to the limits of necessity. There is no reason in the world why, at each session, State institutions should ask for all creation and grab at the State treasury as if it were a grab-bag, and then cause so much trouble for the legislative and executive departments to sift the things down. Ask for what is necessary; then put that necessity in clear light. Don't let an institution's necessity (as, for instance, in buying land) be the opportunity for speculators and manipulators to try to skin the State. Go yourselves and get honest options on what is absolutely needed. I understand that at the coming session Governor Pardee will again require that I shall scan, analyze, compare, and sift appropriations as they come up for his official action. I have lately been in "Old Missouri, and you'll have to show me" good and clear before I will recommend anything that isn't a necessity when there are so many broad, pressing demands for the upbuilding and advancement of our beloved State. On the contrary, when it comes to necessities I put no other necessity ahead of adequate care of the insane and feeble-minded. Their condition is superlatively sad.

By careful, wise management of the finances, Governor Pardee has most happily, in a little over a year and a half, wiped out the million and three quarters deficiency which existed a year ago, and been able at the same time to get advancement and progress in the institutions of government from one end of the State to the other.

Governor Pardee's administration idea of economy in our State institutions is not penuriousness. Our aim is to get value received for the State for every dollar spent.

Make every dollar count. Stop waste. Pay proper wages and demand results equal to those wages. This is economy. It is not economy to let public buildings become dilapidated, ragged, unpainted, etc. It is economy to keep everything up. It is economy to have enough horses to do the work of an institution. It is not economy to have fancy horses, stylish carriages, and useless equipages about the place to suit the fastidious



whims of those in authority. It is economy to feed patients and employes plenty of the proper variety of food. Lying, as I am, upon my back on a bed of sickness, writing this in a sanatorium, whose chief aim is attention to diet, I can appreciate that "diet is more than medicine," not only to patients in hospitals, but to well people also. It is not economy to permit the woeful waste of food in kitchen and dining-rooms usual at institutions.

In this connection of waste in diet I refer to my notes of my Eastern trip and find valuable hints from two sources, to wit: Buffalo State Hospital and United States Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. At the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane (which, by the way, I thought was one of the finest I saw on my trip) Superintendent A. W. Hurd three years ago took up the question of dietary waste. He enlisted his gardener to raise more and a greater variety of stuff; his farmer for more milk and eggs by careful attention; his baker for a choicer variety of products; his cook for more kinds of food served in choicer manner; his dining-room crews in daintier service; his steward in buying most carefully; then he (Dr. Hurd) superintended all in seeing that in the preparation of food care was taken, and that all products like bread and potatoes and meat, etc., which were clean, should be made over into palatable, inviting dishes, instead of going to the hogs. After a year of this kind of careful superintending and enthusiastic coöperation the Buffalo State Hospital with its nearly two thousand patients was able to make a showing of a saving of 13½ per cent on the cost of its food products. This, too, in the face of the fact that there was a rise in the market price of food products, and the still more important fact that he gave his employes and patients a choicer variety of diet than they ever had before.

At the United States Government Hospital for the Insane I got these facts regarding their investigations upon this same subject: Formerly (at the time of the investigation) patients were wasting 18 per cent, and the employes 22 per cent. My Government informant said that American families waste about 8 per cent of their food, while boarding-houses average 10 per cent. Waste came not only in preparation, but more in serving what did not suit dietary habits of the eaters. The latter came about by having menu served at too frequent intervals and associating them too fixedly with certain days, etc. By changing these methods the Government Hospital lowered its waste very largely.

These examples regarding waste in diet are commended to your attention, Superintendents.

My observations in the East led me to hope that if there is to be any increase in the salary funds of your institutions it will be in the direction of more attendants and nurses rather than in any more horizontal raises of wages. The best Eastern hospitals (say like those in New York and Massachusetts) have an average of one attendant to eight or ten patients. Then they don't need any airing courts for those institutions standing out like corrals for cattle; then they can let their patients all day loiter in the sunshine in the park-like yards and environments of the institution, where seats are provided for all and trees, grass, etc., abound. Then they can even (for the best class of patients) let the ward and cottage doors go unbolted, and swing back and forth so that patients can come in and go out at will.

Of course this State, under the present finances, can not attain such results at once. But I recall these to ask you gentlemen assembled to discourage any move from any source that would lead the coming Legislature to provide more horizontal raises in salaries rather than needed increase in number of employes. California pays its attendants far more than any of the Eastern States. For instance, in Indiana I found the scale to be for attendants:

<i>Men's Scale.</i>	<i>Per Month.</i>
First three months.....	\$20 00
Following nine months.....	21 00
Second year.....	23 00
Third year and up to fifth year.....	25 00
Fifth year and upwards.....	30 00



<i>Women's Scale.</i>	<i>Per Month.</i>
First three months.....	\$14 00
Following twenty-one months.....	18 00
Third year and up to fifth year.....	20 00
Fifth year and thereafter.....	22 00

This is above the average for all the Eastern institutions visited by me. Contrast it with our California rolls.

In the matter of segregation of the tuberculous patients, Dr. Hatch and Dr. King are moving in the right direction. The coming Legislature ought to make provisions, or else it ought to be done from your contingent funds, for proper separation of these unfortunate doubly afflicted wards. Speedily should this be done in southern California.

There are many other things which I would dearly love to have conferred with you about had fate not decreed otherwise. Lest I exhaust myself entirely, and you, too, by the length of this letter, I will close.

#### DEFALCATION AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Attention should be called to the extensive defalcation of funds from the Southern California State Hospital by the secretary to the Medical Superintendent. It is the duty of the Commission to examine the books and accounts of each State Hospital, and it might reasonably be supposed that the fact that funds paid in to the hospital were being wrongfully taken should have been more promptly discovered.

A brief history of the events leading up to the discovery of the shortage and of the manner in which the money was taken might be of interest, and will certainly be instructive. Early in January of this year the Commission became very suspicious that finances were being mishandled at this hospital. An examination of the books at the hospital showed that cash balances and book balances agreed and that the accounts were apparently straight. Not being convinced, however, that the institution was receiving all the money that was being paid in for the board of pay-patients, this office commenced work on the outside and sent letters to a number of people who were paying for relatives or friends at the hospital, with the request that they send us either their last receipts for money paid to the hospital or a statement showing the date to which their last payment carried them. The information thus obtained gave us proof that stealing was going on, and we accordingly sent out more tracers, only to find further confirmation of our suspicions. When we had obtained sufficient evidence to justify action, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Commission were sent to the hospital to examine the books with the assistance of the additional light obtained from outside sources. Upon their appearance at the hospital its secretary killed himself. Our representatives immediately took possession of the safe and continued their investigations, having the aid of a number of receipts sent to us by parties of whom we had requested them. With this additional aid it was found that receipts had been given (1) that did not correspond with their stubs in receipt books, as to date, amount,

or names; (2) that corresponded with their stubs in dates only and differed in all other respects; (3) that corresponded with stubs in amounts only and differed in all other respects; and (4) that corresponded with stubs in names only and differed in all other respects. Comparison of receipts with stubs disclosed the fact that moneys had not been deposited at the proper time, and that stubs had been manipulated to correspond with monthly settlements with the treasurer of the Board and the State Commission in Lunacy. This method made the cash book and the report to the treasurer agree with the stub receipts, so that a person checking up the books would find no discrepancies.

The secretary to the Medical Superintendent handles directly no moneys derived from the State by appropriation. He collects and has charge of, temporarily, money paid for the care of patients and known as board money, money brought in on the person of patients or sent to them by friends or relatives as spending money and known as patients' private cash, and money derived from the sale of products of farm and garden, which should be known as steward's sales. It is the purpose of the Lunacy Law that all moneys collected by the hospital shall be turned over to the treasurer of the Board of Managers, who is under heavy bonds, by the seventh day of each month succeeding that in which the collection is made; and it has been the order of the Commission in Lunacy that all moneys in excess of \$100, belonging to patients' private cash, shall also be turned over to the treasurer of the Board. Accordingly, the secretary to the Medical Superintendent should be custodian of the collections not to exceed thirty days, and of not more than \$100 patients' cash at any time. The monthly settlements were regularly made with the treasurer, but not all the collections were turned in. By cashing checks and turning in cash the secretary was able to manipulate his collections and reports so that they agreed with his receipt stubs and cash books.

In July, 1903, new forms of receipt books, recommended by an expert of San Francisco, the system being that of a fac-simile stub made by manifold paper at the time of writing, were put into use at the various hospitals, but it has been found that these were also successfully used to cover up bad work.

With the checking up of accounts at least yearly and sometimes two or three times a year, and believing that Medical Superintendents, who are actually, under the law, responsible for the moneys collected, would naturally pay some little attention to their monthly collections and deposits, and further placing some reliance on the honesty of the secretaries, we thought we had sufficient check to prevent loss by defalcation. Events have proved that we were wrong and that additional precautions are necessary to make our examinations of books reliable and trustworthy and such as would detect wrongdoing. This precau-

tion must be taken by obtaining information from those making payments, and a system is being put in operation that will enable us to verify the reports and accounts and to check up the books with a certainty of detecting improper entries or manipulation of funds.

In addition, although the law does not provide for it, all Medical Superintendents, who are the responsible parties, are being put under bonds, and the Superintendents are requiring their secretaries to give bonds also.

#### POLICY FOR THE FUTURE.

The Commission, entirely familiar with local conditions in each hospital, and having knowledge of the gradually increasing number of insane to be cared for, has some fairly definite ideas as to future provision for the insane and feeble-minded.

A reasonably definite yearly increase of those to be cared for in our hospitals must be expected, and provision will have to be made for them. How can this best be done?

It may be safely said that no further addition should be made to existing main buildings, except in the case of the Southern California State Hospital, which needs one additional tier of wards to complete it in accordance with original plans. This being the case, future enlargements should be made by the erection of cottages or detached buildings, to be built when the necessity exists for enlargement.

It is the belief of the Commission that this future enlargement can be made from the contingent fund of each State Hospital without calling on the State for appropriations. To bring about this state of things there must be coöperation between the hospital managements and the Commission, and as we usually have this, success will surely come.

In considering the subject of enlargement at the various hospitals, the Commission has in mind the desirability of better provision for the care and treatment of the acute insane. Detached buildings of special construction, with an ample force of skilled nurses, are necessary for the purpose. With the coöperation of Dr. Stocking, Superintendent of the Agnews State Hospital, it is intended at an early date to set apart the two original cottages built at Agnews for the treatment of the acute insane. The cottages will have to be remodeled to some extent and apparatus for the application of water and electricity installed, but the change is well within our means and will be made without calling on the Legislature for additional appropriations, other than a small addition to the payroll.

In making future enlargements at the hospitals the desirability for better provision for the acute insane will be kept in view and the construction of proper buildings gradually made.

It is in the acute stage, or beginning of insanity, that hope of cure is greatest, and every possible means should be taken advantage of to



check the advance of the disease. With the progress of the special work at Agnews it is believed that proof of the advantages of the system will become so obvious that its adoption at all of our hospitals will follow.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

An examination of the financial tables shows clearly that the hospitals have passed through the two fiscal years without deficiencies in any fund; in fact, all have balances on hand at the end of the respective years.

An examination of the per capita tables shows a considerable increase in the fifty-fifth fiscal year over the fifty-fourth and preceding fiscal years, which to a great extent is brought about by two principal causes: first, a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent increase in wages of attendants, made as a result of the action of the last Legislature; second, excluding the paroled patients from the number on which the per capitas are figured, thereby lessening the average number present, and as a result increasing the per capita cost without materially affecting the total sum expended.

The total expense of the five State hospitals and the Lunacy Commission, including contingent fund expenditures, for the fifty-fourth fiscal year was \$837,236.84, while for the fifty-fifth fiscal year it was \$899,994.15; an excess of \$62,757.31 in the fifty-fifth. This excess was made up of an increase of \$34,643.72 in salaries and wages, \$9,494.60 increase in expenditures from the contingent funds, and \$18,618.99 brought about by increased number of patients cared for.

Each State Hospital, after caring for all of its inmates and meeting all the expenses for the fifty-fifth fiscal year out of the money appropriated by the State, had balances on hand at the end of the year, as follows:

	Support.	Salaries.
Stockton Hospital .....	\$778 36	\$2,422 89
Napa Hospital .....	1,314 81	1,685 13
Agnews Hospital .....	3,572 96	3,704 69
Mendocino Hospital .....	2,800 16	1,524 11
Southern California Hospital .....	4,006 65	1,673 51

The total collections of the five State Hospitals and the Lunacy Commission for the fifty-fourth fiscal year were \$70,322.17; and for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, \$88,442.51.

In discussing financial matters it might not be out of place to make reference to the fact that, owing to the defalcation of the Secretary to the Medical Superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital, the Commission has had all Medical Superintendents of State Hospitals put under surety bonds running to the State.\* The Lunacy Law makes the Superintendents responsible for the moneys paid to the hospitals, but does not provide for a bond. The Commission, by its action, has

\*About a year prior to this time the Commission placed its Secretary under bond.



so safeguarded the funds collected that the possibility of loss in the future will be reduced to a minimum.

Attention is called to the accompanying tables, which show, in more or less detail, the financial operations of the hospitals for the biennial period ending June 30, 1904.

The Commission desires to express its acknowledgments to Engineers Nurse and Randle, of the Board of Public Works, for valuable advice given and services rendered in engineering matters connected with the hospitals; to Mr. Nat. Ellery, Commissioner of Highways, for preparing the plans for, and superintending the erection of, the new steel bridge at the Home for Feeble-Minded; and to Dr. Blemer, the former, and Dr. Keane, the present State Veterinarian, for valuable advice and services in connection with the dairy herds of the various hospitals.

Respectfully submitted.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

TABLE SHOWING THE DAILY AND YEARLY PER CAPITAS AND THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE MONEY WAS EXPENDED.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions.	Stores.	Ordinary Repairs.	Farm and Grounds.	Clothing and Dry Goods.	Furniture and Bedding.	Books and Stationery.	Fuel and Light.	Medical Supplies.	Managers' Per Diem.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Per Capita.	Average Number Patients.
<b>Stockton—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	\$97,163.66	\$65,114.69	\$5,488.12	\$5,659.23	\$2,081.80	\$8,139.43	\$3,172.35	\$312.00	\$6,065.83	\$2,708.92	\$1,443.70	\$1,853.86	\$200,133.80	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1614	.1081	.0091	.0094	.0034	.0135	.0053	.0005	.0116	.0045	.0024	.0031	.3923	1,650
Yearly per capita per patient.....	58.89	39.46	3.33	3.43	1.26	4.94	1.92	.19	4.24	1.64	.87	1.12	121.29	
<b>Haps—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	95,468.52	61,347.12	4,369.16	5,096.16	3,381.61	8,390.37	2,117.51	191.20	15,136.86	2,374.04	2,356.10	1,160.56	201,359.66	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1717	.1104	.0079	.0092	.0061	.015	.0038	.0003	.0272	.0043	.0042	.0021	.3922	1,523
Yearly per capita per patient.....	62.68	40.28	2.87	3.35	2.22	5.49	1.39	.12	9.94	1.56	1.55	.76	132.21	
<b>Ames—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	64,030.28	42,764.87	3,919.37	6,180.10	3,139.06	5,700.32	4,822.60	493.75	11,427.32	1,516.63	1,350.69	1,430.02	146,802.12	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1692	.113	.0104	.0163	.0083	.0151	.0127	.0013	.0301	.004	.0036	.0038	.3878	1,037
Yearly per capita per patient.....	61.74	41.24	3.78	5.96	3.02	5.50	4.65	.47	11.02	1.46	1.30	1.38	141.56	
<b>Mendocino</b>														
Yearly cost.....	41,340.10	24,377.63	2,495.44	9,766	5,100.50	4,441.77	1,615.85	218.74	8,739.81	1,365.25	2,312.25	1,252.28	103,025.92	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1848	.109	.0111	.0436	.0228	.0198	.007	.0009	.0388	.006	.0103	.0056	.4067	612.67
Yearly per capita per patient.....	67.48	39.79	4.07	13.94	8.33	7.25	2.64	.36	14.26	2.23	3.77	2.04	168.16	
<b>Southern California—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	46,719.47	30,134.61	3,873.33	4,362.25	2,971.06	4,677.91	4,080.42	616.82	10,304.36	1,227.31	2,284.90	2,619.23	114,481.70	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1645	.1064	.0136	.0153	.0105	.0164	.0165	.0022	.0363	.0043	.008	.009	.4030	778.26
Yearly per capita per patient.....	60.03	38.72	4.98	5.61	3.82	6.01	6.02	.79	13.24	1.57	2.94	3.36	147.09	

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

<b>Stockton—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	\$103,663.11	\$68,343.80	\$6,655.88	\$6,038.50	\$2,011.00	\$8,213.52	\$3,420.06	\$307.36	\$7,329.14	\$1,963.56	\$1,241.20	\$2,264	\$211,451.22	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1785	.1177	.0115	.0104	.0035	.0140	.0060	.0005	.0126	.0034	.0021	.0040	.3642	1,586.5
Yearly per capita per patient.....	65.35	43.08	4.20	3.81	1.27	5.13	2.16	.20	4.62	1.24	.79	1.43	133.28	
<b>Haps—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	103,772.37	63,767.58	4,833.29	5,649.58	4,319.20	7,691.88	1,064.70	211.13	18,620.16	2,155.49	1,238.30	1,363.83	214,687.51	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1926	.1183	.009	.0105	.008	.0143	.002	.0004	.0345	.004	.0023	.0025	.3984	1,472.5
Yearly per capita per patient.....	70.47	43.30	3.28	3.84	2.93	5.23	.72	.14	12.65	1.46	.84	.93	145.79	
<b>Ames—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	69,908.31	44,488.80	4,315.01	3,053.47	3,905.08	5,632.25	2,645.20	383.25	12,105.30	1,394.11	1,320.30	1,051.54	150,245.61	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.1854	.1178	.0117	.008	.0104	.015	.007	.0009	.0321	.0036	.0035	.003	.3684	1,031.5
Yearly per capita per patient.....	67.86	43.13	4.18	.296	3.80	5.46	2.56	.35	11.73	1.32	1.28	1.02	145.65	
<b>Mendocino—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	48,312.39	24,810.83	2,847.70	3,793	5,765.36	5,115.90	1,296.43	331.86	11,054.80	1,068.19	1,592.65	1,284.60	108,032.90	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.2119	.1093	.0125	.0166	.0251	.0224	.0057	.0014	.0511	.0048	.0071	.0057	.4736	629
Yearly per capita per patient.....	77.53	40.00	4.57	6.06	9.30	8.21	2.08	.54	18.71	1.75	2.55	2.06	178.41	
<b>Southern California—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	53,619.49	35,899.08	4,696.03	5,567.40	5,507.91	8,286.46	3,003.53	583.96	12,012.25	1,504.17	1,539.10	3,576.27	135,903.87	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.198	.1327	.0174	.0206	.0203	.0306	.0114	.0022	.0443	.006	.0059	.013	.5024	739
Yearly per capita per patient.....	72.36	48.58	6.35	7.53	7.45	11.21	4.19	.79	16.25	2.04	2.11	4.84	183.90	
<b>Home for Feeble-Minded Children—</b>														
Yearly cost.....	39,597.11	22,226.54	2,726.27	4,212.89	5,242.18	4,829.98	2,055.83	307.40	8,828.46	968.04	1,284.45	1,221.43	93,481.48	
Daily per capita per patient.....	.2079	.1168	.0143	.0221	.0275	.0253	.0110	.0016	.0465	.0033	.0064	.0064	.4911	829
Yearly per capita per patient.....	76.11	42.74	5.24	8.10	10.08	9.28	4.00	.50	17.00	1.92	2.37	2.34	179.77	

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## DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Items.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Home for Feeble-Minded.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Machinery, hardware, etc.	\$1,322 55	\$406 36	\$703 95	\$388 18	\$225 21	\$659 20			\$100 00		\$25 45	
Farm and grounds.	10,527 22	165 88	2,048 32	3,768 74	13,138 52				1,384 31			
Buildings.	383 46	589 37	756 90	1,350 04	383 35				2,109 49			
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.									1,540 41			
Labor on grounds, etc.	1,712 12	889 11	1,640 44	4,511 29	1,671 25	493 33			40 00		980 17	
Improvements and repairs.	39 25	132 25	216 70	314 11	18 40				187 50		1,481 22	\$1,730 99
Incidentals and miscellaneous.											126 00	
Discharged patients and returned board.	330 55	441 40	209 00	346 20	43 95	27 80	95 50	108 00				
Water, light, and heat.		829 80	1,789 94	2,322 95			24 50	1,675 00			1,492 05	15 50
Livestock.												292 00
Advertising and printing.			46 00	24 00		127 20						
Inspection and insurance of boilers.	175 00			500 00		135 00			100 00			156 50
Attorney fees.				500 00								
Surgeal instruments.	1 85			354 12		545 15						
Clothing and dry goods.			12 00								2 00	
Provisions and stores.											40 73	
Fire protection.			591 80									360 50
Oil pumping plant.			295 39									
Shoe findings and leather.	5 10								145 50		3 70	
Rent of land.												5 00
Pumping plant.												
Repairing streets and walks.		232 04							1,143 84			
Books and stationery.	4,273 92				71 60							
Expense of smallpox epidemic.			69 60									
Experting books and accounts.			386 76	355 14								
Electric wiring.			308 50						420 00			
Electric light plant.			6,253 47									
Deficiency support (53d fiscal year).							1,512 50				10,842 86	
Rehabilitating buildings.												
Reporter's fees.				5,104 05					232 50			
Ice and cold-storage plant.		3,247 64										
Totals.	\$18,831 02	\$21,319 82	\$15,368 77	\$19,818 79	\$2,413 76	\$15,126 20	\$1,667 50	\$2,115 13	\$16,885 57	\$8,000 58	\$14,994 18	\$2,560 49



## DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FROM THE CONTINGENT FUND FROM THE TIME SAID FUND WAS CREATED BY LAW.

Items.	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for F. M. C.
	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1904.	From July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1904.
Machinery and hardware	\$8,781 21	\$23,904 24	\$189 27	\$39 49	\$707 31	
Farm and grounds	21,666 48	24,865 85	5,118 70	90 00	6,374 96	\$25 45
Buildings	68,941 89	36,727 31	75,136 77	8,437 48	27,232 79	
Furniture, bedding, crockery, etc.	35,821 60	18,393 78	12,121 22	2,715 93	2,448 05	
Labor on grounds, etc.	566 93	50,194 35	94 30	35 00	2,742 57	980 17
Rent of land, and purchase of real estate	10,043 60	630 00	7,185 75		3,556 00	5 00
Interest and exchange	13,456 07	8,926 53	86 81	16 05	21 92	
Improvement and repairs	54,684 19	48,844 69	7,943 30	2,561 39	8,705 32	3,212 21
Entertainment and religious exercises	2,089 58	3,843 65	16 00	195 03	1,531 20	
Incidentals and miscellaneous	11,699 82	6,309 78	11,848 98	2,363 82	2,624 36	126 00
Traveling expenses	3,960 40	1,837 45	522 30	193 65	1,043 80	
Groceries, fruit, etc.	2,305 19	3,488 97	451 95	17 50	1,125 61	40 73
Refunded board and discharged patients	2,017 00	1,557 91	1,200 80	909 35	2,869 45	15 50
Sewerage, water, light and heat	40,424 69	33,702 50	6,879 00	15,920 46	22,210 04	1,784 05
Fire protection	3,077 82	6,855 80	4,905 25	385 30	727 12	380 50
Livestock	12,692 21	3,410 00	1,158 00	121 32	1,661 50	
Telegraph and telephone	240 60	687 05	262 35	69 30	472 69	
Books and stationery		2,073 05	385 96	33 00	111 73	
Freight and express	711 94	623 35	6 00		449 14	
Advertising and printing	730 00	171 90	577 60	142 80	304 45	156 50
Inspection and insurance of boilers.	688 25	1,007 81	270 00		118 00	
Attorney fees		1,680 20	57 50	112 50	387 50	
Subsistence assistant physicians	1,630 00					
Improvement of streets	19,046 16					
Ice plant	3,247 64	6,360 99	1,263 37		2,180 00	
Metallic file cases		1,906 65				
Detective services		465 25				
Orr's shortage (ex-Treasurer)						
Transfer of money	1,890 95					
Tower clock	33 37					
Deficiency (support)	2,325 13	1,424 59	783 50			
Revolving fund	200 00		2,444 24	200 00	200 00	10,842 86
Surgical instruments	374 76	756 18	545 15			
Clothing and dry goods	81 18	63 58				
Reporter's fees		775 00			232 50	2 00
Oil-burning plant	540 15	5,694 89	867 14		145 50	

Brick chimney (female department).....	2,322 70	3,442 85			3 70
Painting buildings.....	549 70	741 90			
Shoe shop.....		308 50			
Expense smallpox epidemic.....		5,104 05			
Experting books and accounts.....					
Replumbing buildings.....					
Totals.....	\$326,746 31	\$306,80 60	\$141,931 21	\$34,558 37	\$40,183 51
					\$17,554 67

*Recapitulation.*

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on Hand.
Stockton.....	\$336,461 40	\$326,746 31	\$9,715 09
Napa.....	343,544 55	306,780 60	36,763 75
Agnews.....	184,682 59	141,931 21	42,751 38
Mendocino.....	44,433 36	34,558 37	9,874 99
Southern California.....	98,831 48	90,183 51	8,647 97
Home for Feeble-Minded Children.....	22,327 67	17,554 67	4,773 00
Grand totals.....	\$1,030,280 85	\$917,754 67	\$112,526 18

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CONTINGENT FUND FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.**

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Home for F. M. C.
Balance on hand July 1, 1902.....	\$21,177 77	\$28,516 38	\$19,937 75	\$2,601 07	\$9,498 05	\$12,120 55
Receipts for fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	12,702 78	18,808 40	18,064 74	4,625 46	11,111 50	4,004 66
Total receipts.....	\$33,880 55	\$47,324 78	\$38,002 49	\$7,226 53	\$20,609 55	\$16,125 21
Disbursements.....	18,831 02	15,368 77	2,413 76	1,667 50	16,885 57	14,994 18
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	\$15,049 53	\$31,956 01	\$36,188 73	\$5,559 03	\$3,723 98	\$1,731 03
Receipts for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	15,369 73	24,037 33	21,361 05	6,263 09	12,655 92	5,586 96
Total receipts.....	\$30,449 26	\$56,013 34	\$57,749 78	\$11,822 12	\$16,379 90	\$7,317 99
Disbursements.....	20,734 17	19,249 59	14,947 13	1,947 13	7,731 93	1,544 99
Balance on hand July 1, 1904.....	\$9,715 09	\$36,763 75	\$42,751 38	\$9,874 99	\$8,647 97	\$4,773 00

**TOTAL COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS, WITH AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND STOCK ON HAND, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.**

**FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.**

Hospital.	Salaries.	Support.	Contingent Fund.	Expenses Lunacy Com.	Total.	Stock on Hand.	No. Patients.
Stockton	\$97,163 66	\$102,970 14	\$18,831 02	\$3,916 06	\$222,880 88	\$1,363 48	1,650.00
Napa	95,468 52	105,891 14	15,368 77	4,147 69	220,876 12	1,686 45	1,523.00
Agnews	64,030 20	82,771 84	2,413 76	3,209 95	152,425 75	2,945 14	1,037.00
Mendocino	41,340 10	61,685 82	1,667 50	2,253 71	106,947 13	3,871 87	612.60
So. Cal.	46,719 47	67,812 23	16,885 57	2,689 69	134,106 96	894 62	778.26
Home for F. M. C.	38,952 86	51,033 87	14,994 18	-----	104,980 91	1,462 50	-----
Totals	\$383,674 81	\$472,165 04	\$70,160 80	\$16,217 10	\$942,217 75	\$12,224 06	5,600.93

**FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.**

Stockton	\$103,663 11	\$107,788 11	\$20,734 17	\$3,401 73	\$235,587 12	\$2,447 14	1,586.50
Napa	103,772 37	110,991 01	19,249 59	3,539 68	237,552 65	1,787 34	1,472.50
Agnews	69,998 31	80,247 30	14,998 40	2,892 74	168,136 75	3,377 88	1,031.50
Mendocino	48,312 39	59,721 51	1,947 13	2,156 83	112,137 86	6,190 01	623.00
So. Cal.	53,619 49	82,286 38	7,731 93	2,841 97	146,479 77	953 54	739.00
Home for F. M. C.	39,597 11	54,408 58	1,544 99	1,801 14	97,351 82	606 84	520.00
Totals	\$418,962 78	\$495,442 89	\$66,206 21	\$16,634 09	\$997,245 97	\$15,362 75	5,972.50

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND DAIRY, FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS.**

Hospital.	FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Excess Receipts.
Stockton	\$12,843 90	\$6,882 61	\$5,961 29	\$13,434 31	\$12,433 62	\$1,000 69
Napa	19,581 23	10,783 18	8,798 05	21,329 79	14,154 06	7,175 73
Agnews	13,782 13	8,182 15	5,599 98	14,820 33	8,443 52	6,476 81
Mendocino	9,914 23	7,959 95	1,954 28	9,997 79	9,876 82	121 17
So. California	26,952 12	8,697 36	18,254 76	27,542 18	13,970 62	13,571 56
Home for F. M. C.	-----	-----	-----	9,474 57	11,157 76	*1,683 19
Totals	\$83,073 61	\$42,505 25	\$40,568 36	\$96,598 97	\$70,036 40	\$26,662 77

\* Disbursements exceed receipts.

**VALUE OF FOOD AND FARM PRODUCTS, AND PER CAPITA OF FOOD PRODUCTS BASED ON THE SAME.**

Hospital.	FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.	Food Supplies.	Hay and Grain.	Per Capita Food Supplies.
Stockton	\$9,008 49	\$3,835 41	.015	\$8,874 11	\$4,560 20	.0153
Napa	17,147 01	2,434 22	.031	19,890 49	2,085 00	.037
Agnews	12,656 40	1,125 75	.033	14,066 70	753 63	.0373
Mendocino	6,193 30	3,720 93	.03	7,549 79	1,950 00	.0331
So. California	21,502 12	4,850 00	.064	24,242 18	3,300 00	.078
Home for F. M. C.	-----	-----	-----	8,274 57	1,200 00	.0435
Totals	\$66,507 32	\$15,956 31	.173	\$82,897 84	\$13,848 83	.2442

### MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS IN THE STATE HOSPITALS DURING THE FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS.

A study of the accompanying tables shows that on July 1, 1902, the beginning of the fifty-fourth fiscal year, there were 5,493 patients in the State Hospitals; and that during the year there were 1,299 patients admitted by commitment, and 72 escapes returned, making a total of 1,371 admissions, and a grand total of 6,864 under care and treatment. During the same period the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,271, leaving 5,593 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1903; an increase of 100 during the year.

On July 1, 1903, the beginning of the fifty-fifth fiscal year, there were 5,593 patients. There were admitted during the year 1,283 patients by commitment, and 58 escapes returned, making a total of 1,341 received, and a grand total of 6,934 under care and treatment. During the fifty-fifth fiscal year the discharges, deaths, and escapes amounted to 1,183, leaving 5,717 patients in the hospitals on June 30, 1904; an increase of 124 during the year.

Commenting on the figures given above, they make it evident that during the biennial period there was an increase of 224 patients over the number in the hospitals two years ago, or an average annual increase of 112 patients for the two years.

There has been a material falling off in the average annual increase (119) of patients in the last six years, from 1898 to 1904, when compared with the six years from 1892 to 1898, during which period the average yearly increase was 190. In the last fourteen years the largest number of commitments in any one year was in the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, when there were 1,299 admissions on commitments. The year ending June 30, 1904, was but little behind, with 1,283 commitments.

From these figures it is clear that while the annual increase of those remaining in the hospitals at the end of the year is getting materially less, there is no corresponding decrease in the number of patients admitted.

As a matter of fact, the number of admissions during the six years ending with June 30, 1904, is considerably larger than the admissions for the previous six years ending June 30, 1898, and the lessened annual increase is due to the larger total number of discharges and deaths in the last six years as compared with the previous like period, while the percentage of deaths and discharges to the whole number treated has made but slight increase.

Under the law to prevent the overcrowding of hospitals for the insane (Lunacy Law, Section 2189, paragraph 5), we have returned a few patients to the counties, and at present have negotiations looking to the return of others. The law is weak, in that it does not clearly prescribe what disposition the Sheriff shall make of the patients returned.



## MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1902	1,049	559	1,608	862	664	1,526	626	398	1,024	427	184	611	480	244	724	3,444	2,049	5,493
Number returned escapes	6	0	6	18	0	18	6	0	6	3	0	3	39	0	39	72	0	72
Number admitted to June 30, 1903.	267	132	399	173	96	269	130	101	231	104	29	133	180	87	267	854	445	1,299
Number under care and treatment	1,322	691	2,013	1,053	760	1,813	762	499	1,261	534	213	747	689	331	1,020	4,370	2,494	6,864
Number discharged recovered	90	33	123	49	26	75	32	19	51	27	19	46	78	35	113	276	132	408
Number discharged improved	9	21	30	27	16	43	27	17	44	8	2	10	0	2	2	71	58	129
Number discharged unimproved	3	2	5	12	0	12	4	9	13	3	3	6	3	0	3	25	14	39
Number discharged not insane	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	0	0	7	1	8
Number discharged, order of court	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	3
Number transferred	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	4
Number died	133	59	192	105	47	152	57	42	99	54	9	63	66	16	82	415	173	588
Number escaped	16	0	16	21	0	21	7	0	7	6	0	6	42	0	42	92	0	92
Total died, discharged, escaped	254	115	369	217	90	307	127	87	214	102	34	136	192	53	245	892	379	1,271
Number remaining June 30, 1903.	1,068	576	1,644	836	670	1,506	635	412	1,047	432	179	611	507	278	785	3,478	2,115	5,593
Number on parole June 30, 1903.	21	30	51	9	43	52	11	15	26	7	4	11	36	39	75	84	131	215
Number actually in Hospital June 30, 1903	1,047	546	1,593	827	627	1,454	624	397	1,021	425	175	600	471	239	710	3,394	1,984	5,378

## MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			Southern California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients June 30, 1903.	1,068	576	1,644	836	670	1,506	635	412	1,047	432	179	611	507	278	785	3,478	2,115	5,593
Number returned escapes	8	0	8	2	0	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	43	0	43	58	0	58
Number admitted to June 30, 1904.	243	128	371	194	108	302	123	70	193	98	44	142	166	109	275	824	459	1,283
Number under care and treatment	1,319	704	2,023	1,032	778	1,810	762	482	1,244	531	223	754	716	387	1,103	4,330	2,574	6,904
Number discharged recovered	79	25	104	59	35	94	34	20	54	45	12	57	73	27	100	290	119	409
Number discharged improved	22	15	37	4	7	11	11	9	20	19	6	25	7	6	13	63	43	106
Number discharged unimproved	7	3	10	8	17	25	7	4	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	24	24	48
Number discharged not insane	2	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	2	8	3	11
Number discharged, order of court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number transferred	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	2	9
Number died	113	67	180	100	62	162	63	30	93	32	13	45	51	19	70	389	191	580
Number escaped	18	0	18	5	0	5	8	0	8	5	0	5	48	0	48	84	0	84
Total died, discharged, escaped	242	110	352	181	123	304	123	63	186	106	33	139	183	53	236	835	382	1,183
Number remaining June 30, 1904.	1,077	594	1,671	851	655	1,506	639	419	1,058	425	190	615	533	334	867	3,525	2,192	5,717
Number on parole June 30, 1904	21	36	57	15	30	45	15	17	32	12	2	14	45	55	100	108	140	248
Number actually in hospital June 30, 1904	1,056	558	1,614	836	625	1,461	624	402	1,026	413	188	601	488	279	767	3,417	2,052	5,469

## NATIONALTY OF PATIENTS IN THE FIVE STATE HOSPITALS JULY 1, 1904.

	Stockton.	Napa.	Agnews.	Mendocino.	Southern California.	Totals.
Africa .....	1	0	1	0	0	2
Armenia .....	1	0	0	0	0	1
Australia .....	7	12	3	0	6	28
Austro-Hungary .....	25	22	50	13	4	114
Belgium .....	3	1	1	0	2	7
Canada .....	47	38	29	15	26	155
Chile .....	3	3	2	0	1	9
China .....	102	27	26	30	10	195
Denmark .....	28	12	11	14	3	68
England .....	67	65	48	22	34	236
France .....	49	32	19	14	17	131
Germany .....	191	189	106	66	62	614
Greece .....	1	3	0	3	0	7
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland .....	2	2	1	0	2	7
High seas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	1	2	0	0	1	4
Ireland .....	215	298	153	81	34	781
Italy .....	51	19	30	26	16	142
Japan .....	6	4	0	1	6	17
Mexico .....	17	10	9	4	14	54
New Zealand .....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Norway and Sweden ..	61	36	31	36	26	190
Peru .....	0	2	0	0	0	2
Portugal .....	19	15	13	7	1	55
Philippine Islands ..	0	0	1	0	0	1
Russia .....	30	25	23	30	11	119
Sandwich Islands .....	2	2	0	0	0	4
Scotland .....	17	19	10	2	3	51
South America .....	2	0	0	0	0	2
Spain .....	7	1	1	1	3	13
Switzerland .....	37	20	18	12	7	94
Turkey .....	4	1	0	0	1	6
Wales .....	1	4	3	1	0	9
West Indies .....	7	1	2	0	0	10
Western Isles .....	13	0	1	1	0	15
Totals .....	1,018	866	592	379	290	3,145
United States .....	635	616	446	227	562	2,486
Unknown .....	18	24	20	9	15	86
Grand totals .....	1,671	1,506	1,058	615	867	5,717

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

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*To the California State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of presenting the following report for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years.

Your present Secretary has been in office since September 1, 1903. The collections for the maintenance of pay-patients at the five State Hospitals, and expense incurred in the commitment of patients, by this Commission, for the fifty-fourth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, were \$12,901.77. The collections from the same sources by this Commission for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, ending June 30, 1904, were \$25,293.39.

The collections at the five State Hospitals, from those who are able to pay for their keeping, inclusive of the amount collected by this Commission, from the same source, for the fifty-fourth fiscal year amounted to \$70,117.87; making a monthly average of \$5,843.10. Similar collections for the fifty-fifth fiscal year amounted to \$88,442.51; an average of \$7,370.20 monthly.

A number of inmates at the hospitals, who were on the "free-list," but whose relatives should have been paying for their keeping for many years past, have been settled for, and the patients are numbered among the pay-patients, thereby increasing materially the receipts at the State Hospitals.

The proper accounting for the moneys collected by the authorities at the State Hospitals, as well as the patients' private funds, are matters that have taken considerable time and thought. It was discovered during the fore part of the present year, that there was money being collected at the Southern California State Hospital, for maintenance and the private accounts of the patients of that institution, which was not being properly accounted for. This state of affairs had existed for the seven years previous to its discovery. The exact amount of this defalcation will probably never be known; but enough information is at hand to show that it exceeds \$11,000. Charles F. Waymire, your Assistant Secretary, assisted in working out the details of this shortage.

A system of sending out, at stated intervals, a statement of the accounts of pay-patients at the hospitals, for verification, which has been adopted, will head off the opportunity for a defalcation of this character in the future.



## STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS.

## Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.

## Payments made to the Commission:

Stockton .....	\$3,844 38
Napa .....	3,289 04
Agnews .....	1,006 85
Mendocino .....	1,816 01
Southern California .....	926 00
	<u>\$10,882 28</u>

Collection of transportation charges ..... 1,565 14

Collection of county charges ..... 454 35

Total collections ..... \$12,901 77

## Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.

## Payments made to the Commission:

Stockton .....	\$5,331 32
Napa .....	3,624 00
Agnews .....	729 70
Mendocino .....	1,227 70
Southern California .....	1,882 69
	<u>\$12,795 41</u>

## Payments made to hospitals as result of Commission's efforts:

Stockton .....	\$2,039 82
Napa .....	4,753 30
Agnews .....	149 00
Mendocino .....	3,217 50
Southern California .....	75 00
	<u>\$10,234 62</u>

Collection of transportation charges ..... 1,516 36

Collection of county charges ..... 747 00

Total collections ..... \$25,293 38

N. B.—When checks were received that were made payable to the hospital, they were placed in the "Paid to Hospitals through efforts of Commission" column; and only cash, and checks that were made payable to the Commission were entered in the "Payments made to the Commission" column during the fifty-fifth fiscal year.

## Receipts at the State Hospitals and the "Home" for the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years.

Hospital.	FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.			FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.		
	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.	For Board.	Steward's Sales.	Total.
Stockton .....	\$12,356 68	\$1,102 09	\$13,458 77	\$16,776 18	\$1,078 71	\$17,854 89
Napa .....	19,292 75	946 50	20,239 25	24,409 76	1,199 82	25,609 58
Agnews .....	18,540 31	1,273 83	19,814 14	21,722 80	572 00	22,294 80
Mendocino .....	4,416 61	274 85	4,691 46	7,096 04	29 05	7,125 09
So. California .....	9,370 00	2,544 25	11,914 25	11,067 63	4,489 86	15,557 49
Home F.M.C. ....	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,289 35	766 91	5,056 26
Totals .....	\$63,976 35	\$6,141 52	\$70,117 87	\$85,361 76	\$8,136 35	\$93,498 11

\* The Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children came under the supervision of the Commission July 1, 1903.

Table Showing Amount of Money Collected Since Organization of Commission (April 29, 1897) to and Including June 30, 1904.

	49th Fiscal Year.	50th Fiscal Year.	51st Fiscal Year.	52d Fiscal Year.
Account board of patients—				
Stockton .....	\$755 00	\$2,065 87	\$4,223 57.	\$3,428 98
Napa .....	2,258 51	5,878 82	10,200 02	3,322 69
Agnews .....	308 00	2,316 29	791 00	914 50
Mendocino .....	165 00	660 75	1,141 41	843 47
Southern California .....			2,319 60	2,620 00
	\$3,486 51	\$10,921 73	\$18,675 60	\$11,129 64
Transportation account .....	881 50	1,170 81	1,623 97	1,723 20
County charges .....	248 75	289 85	156 50	
Totals .....	\$4,616 76	\$12,382 39	\$20,456 07	\$12,852 84

	53d Fiscal Year.	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	Totals.
Account board of patients—				
Stockton .....	\$1,659 34	\$3,844 38	\$7,371 14	\$23,348 28
Napa .....	4,894 80	3,289 04	8,377 30	38,221 18
Agnews .....	2,347 99	1,006 85	878 70	8,563 33
Mendocino .....	1,727 00	1,816 01	4,445 20	10,798 84
Southern California .....	3,260 70	926 00	1,957 69	11,083 99
	\$13,889 83	\$10,882 28	\$23,030 03	\$92,015 62
Transportation account .....	2,114 95	1,565 14	1,516 36	10,595 93
County charges .....	439 80	454 35	747 00	2,336 25
Totals .....	\$16,444 58	\$12,901 77	\$25,293 39	\$104,947 80

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1903.

Traveling expenses .....	\$1,218 15
Postage and box rent .....	126 50
Telegraphing .....	15 87
Telephoning .....	243 70
Expressage .....	19 15
Payroll (salaries of employés) .....	14,280 00
Ice .....	30 70
Advertising .....	104 50
Press clippings .....	36 00
Cowel service .....	12 00
Miscellaneous .....	130 53
Total .....	\$16,217 10

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
County of Sacramento, ss.

C. L. Pardee, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

C. L. PARDEE,  
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, 1904.

C. L. SEAVEY,  
Assistant Secretary State Board of Examiners.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Amount Expended by the Commission during the Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year,  
ending June 30, 1904.

Traveling expenses.....	\$1,579 35
Postage and box rent.....	137 70
Telegraphing.....	8 37
Telephoning.....	215 15
Expressage.....	24 68
Payroll (salaries of employes).....	14,280 00
Ice.....	30 35
Advertising.....	189 34
Press clippings.....	36 00
Towel service.....	12 00
Miscellaneous.....	121 15
Total.....	\$16,634 09

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,        )  
County of Sacramento.    ) ss.

C. L. Pardee, Secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, being first duly sworn,  
deposes and says that the above financial statement is correct.

C. L. PARDEE,  
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, 1904.

C. L. SEAVEY,  
Assistant Secretary State Board of Examiners.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. PARDEE,  
Secretary of State Commission in Lunacy.

November 26, 1904.

## REPORT OF ATTORNEY.

*To the Honorable the California State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to your honorable body the following report of my attorneyship, during the eleven months ending June 30, 1904.

Upon undertaking the duties of my employment August 1, 1903, I was furnished with a written report to January 30, 1903, and an oral report up to the time my duties commenced, by Mr. Hughes, my predecessor, who accorded me much assistance in familiarizing myself with the work.

There were approximately sixty-three actions pending in which I succeeded him as attorney for the plaintiff, in which collections appeared possible. Nearly all of these were actions in which some one of the State Hospitals was plaintiff in an action brought to recover for the care, support, maintenance, and clothing of insane persons at State Hospitals. There were many others in which judicial decisions subsequent to their commencement have made recovery hopeless, or for one reason or another facts discovered since the filing of complaints have shown further prosecution useless. These I have listed, with a statement of the condition of each case, and transmitted to your honorable body, with a request to enter a dismissal in the same.

The sixty-three cases immediately above mentioned have been roughly classified as (1) Actions brought against counties for the care of defendants in criminal cases, under the provisions of Section 1373 of the Penal Code; (2) Actions against the estates of insane persons under guardianship, now made liable under Section 2181 of the Political Code; (3) Actions against relatives of insane persons now made liable by Section 2176 of the Political Code.

Of cases of the first class there were nine against the City and County of San Francisco, three against the County of Solano, two against the County of Ventura, and two against the County of Yuba.

The San Francisco cases were at once proceeded with and reduced to judgment, after consultation with the Attorney-General, the ruling of Judge Seawell being accepted as final. This ruling was to the effect that the statute of limitations ran against the State in cases of claims



of this sort after three years, and that no interest could be recovered from the City and County of San Francisco.

Experience shows that it would be of great advantage if there were some penalty, either by way of interest, costs, or otherwise, upon a county where the Supervisors rejected claims of this sort, in the event that a recovery is finally had. In all cases the City Attorney had before the rejection of the claims, advised the Board of Supervisors that they were legal; but evidently the Supervisors considered rejection a convenient way of requiring the courts to certify to the accuracy of the claims, and furthermore to impose the burden of their payment upon the surplus fund rather than upon the general fund. The latter difficulty has been obviated for the coming fiscal year as far as San Francisco is concerned, inasmuch as the Supervisors have consented to include in the budget the sum of \$2,500, estimated to be the amount required to pay current claims of this sort. The total amount of the judgments secured on the nine cases was \$3,240. Immediately after these judgments were secured other claims were presented for money similarly accrued to January, 1904. These were rejected, suit commenced, and judgment rendered for \$2,185. I am informed that henceforth the present Board of Supervisors will pay claims as they are presented. The money has not as yet been paid, but bills based on the judgment have passed by the Board, and are now with the City Auditor awaiting payment of delinquent taxes into the surplus fund.

The three actions against the County of Solano have been tried before Judge Buckles and submitted on briefs, and a decision is pending.

The suits against the County of Yuba and the County of Ventura have been compromised on a basis satisfactory to the Commission, and have been dismissed.

It may be generally stated that the status of claims of the above kind has never been better than now. I know of no county that now refuses to pay current claims as they are presented, except the County of Placer.

On July 1, 1903, the State Commission in Lunacy became charged with the execution of the laws relative to the care, custody, and treatment of feeble-minded persons, epileptics, and idiots, and the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children was declared to be a State Hospital. Actions pending against the County of Alameda and the County of San Benito for the care of patients at the Home for Feeble-Minded have been referred to me by the Attorney-General's office. I have filed amended complaints in each case, and the action against the County of Alameda is at issue, and will be tried soon after the court vacation. I am informed that since the decision of the Supreme Court in the action entitled "State of California vs

County of Sonoma," 139 Cal. 264, nearly every county is now paying without question its quota for those patients committed from it.

Court proceedings against private individuals for the care of relatives at State Hospitals for the insane, for which they are made liable by law, and also against patients who have an estate, are being pressed in every case where there seems to be a probability of collection. The number of such cases pending has been greatly reduced; from sixty-three to thirty-six. Of those above mentioned, thirteen actions have been commenced upon data furnished me by the Secretary of the Commission.

During the period covered by this report, I have collected, or secured the collection of \$6,896.19, mostly in small sums.

I have furnished twenty-eight written opinions on questions submitted to me by various boards and officers of the State Hospitals.

I have prepared numerous contracts for public work and have rendered oral opinions, when requested, on matters not requiring much research.

Under the direction of the Attorney-General, I proceeded to Los Angeles in the month of September and advised with Dr. Campbell, the Medical Superintendent of the Southern California State Hospital, with reference to certain difficulties with the discharge of employées of that institution, and assisted in the preparation and prosecution of search-warrant proceedings, whereby certain public documents were recovered from the possession of persons not entitled to them.

I have listed and indexed all opinions rendered since the creation of this attorneyship, and have prepared forms of contracts under the Building Act of 1876.

On October 22, 1903, I spent two days at the Home for Feeble-Minded and prepared, from the books there, a list of all paying and non-paying patients and of those for whom new commitments were necessary in order to make them again a county charge. This formed the subject for a special report, now on file with the Commission.

On March 22, 1904, I represented Dr. Stone, Medical Superintendent of the Napa State Hospital, in habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Carrie O'Brien, a patient at the Napa State Hospital. These proceedings resulted in the dismissal of the writ.

I have received much valuable and hearty coöperation from Dr. Hatch and Secretary Pardee in my official activities, and my especial thanks are due to Attorney-General U. S. Webb for counsel and assistance very many times and most generously given me by the Attorney-General's office.

During the course of my work many amendments have suggested themselves to me as obvious improvements to existing statutes, relating to insanity and State Hospitals. These, however, I have collated and

transmitted under separate cover, as I have also a list of each and every action and proceeding now under my charge, together with a statement of such data as I have concerning the same.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. STETSON,  
Attorney for State Commission in Lunacy.

## THE MODERN TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

By F. W. HATCH,

General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

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Insanity is so multiform in its manifestations, presents so many symptoms entirely dissimilar in the consequences that may follow them, that no uniform line of treatment can be laid down for all classes of cases. The end to be accomplished in the treatment of the various forms of the disease, forces a line of treatment that, to some extent, must be based on the expectation of the final termination of each case.

For a practical consideration, I will divide the cases into the acute, that ordinarily may be considered favorable; the more chronic cases, whose termination is supposedly unfavorable, but in which there is yet some hope of success following treatment; and finally, the chronic and usually hopeless cases, that constitute the larger portion of the population of the greater number of hospitals for the insane.

The line of treatment adapted to this last class of cases is not at all proper for the first class; nor can any plan of caring for this form of disease that does not take into consideration these various forms (or a more arbitrary division) be carried out on the most useful lines. The first class of cases needs the most enlightened medical care. Here, at the very advent of the disease, is the time to make the fight, for here is where the battle is lost or won and the future of the case determined.

How, then, shall we best treat the disease at this period—a period where treatment is of the most avail to bring about recovery?

At this point it may not be out of place to say that insanity is a physical disease, and that, like other diseases that have a physical basis as their foundation, it can be treated medically as other diseases are, bearing in mind all the time that the moral treatment is oftentimes of more importance than the medical, and that the physical basis in a large proportion of cases of insanity lies in the make-up of the nervous system; the brain has engrafted upon its physical make-up—its microscopic cells, whose functioning brings about mental action—a defect that eventuates in disorder of function and consequently of mental processes. This same original defect renders the brain more liable to develop other physical diseases of the organ. Thus, we are handicapped by having to work upon a brain that is wrong in its make-up,



and, as a result, defective in its mode of functioning. A cure can not overcome this wrongly constituted brain; the original weakness remains, no matter how complete the cure may seem to be.

Bearing these limitations in mind, let us consider what may be done for the acute insane. First of all, the sooner the patient can be placed under treatment the better it is for him or her.

While there are some strong advocates for the treatment of acute cases of insanity in general hospitals, yet, while no doubt properly selected cases may occasionally be treated there, there are many reasons why it is not the best place for them. A separate building for the acute insane, in connection with a general hospital where the benefit of the best minds in the profession may be obtained, and where patients would have such skilled care as is given in these later days in the treatment of general diseases in these hospitals, would seem to offer one solution of the question. At such a hospital medical treatment could be obtained by patients without waiting for the formality of legal procedure and without the patients having attached to them, after recovery, the possible blot of having been committed to an insane asylum. One such insane department in a separate building could be attached to a general hospital in the larger cities of our State and would afford prompt attention to acute cases, and be a place for the segregation of cases proper for the immediate committal to a State Hospital.

I am an advocate of placing such hospitals or attachment to general hospitals under municipal control, subject to the rules and regulations and the inspection of the State. They can be made reception hospitals; the stay of a patient may be limited to one week or six weeks, or other definite period as may be determined. They will certainly fill a long-felt want in those forms of temporary mental disorders that from time to time develop in an attack of bodily illness. Many of the cases of acute alcoholic insanity would never need go further than this hospital for temporary detention. At this hospital for temporary detention may be determined what is best to do with a case. If the progress promises to be slow and prolonged, the patient can be committed to a State Hospital. If early recovery or an early fatal result is probable, the case can stay where it is. Those acute cases whose location precludes the possibility of having these advantages, should go at once to a hospital for the insane.

Our present hospitals for the insane should be gradually equipped with separate buildings for the treatment of these recoverable cases. They should have a full corps of skilled nurses, a physician who is a worker and ambitious to study, proper apparatus for the full use of hydrotherapy, and an adequate electrical equipment. In such buildings, acute cases will be entirely separate from association with other

classes and will be a class by themselves for the special treatment that each case might require; all such patients can be thoroughly individualized and studied as a distinct entity.

As addenda to the separate buildings or wards for the acute, there should be cottages to which the convalescent cases can be transferred and placed under different and more homelike surroundings.

Our hospitals, as now arranged, are amply equipped for the treatment of the second class of cases.

I believe in a partial segregation of what might be called the confirmed chronic cases; and to make this segregation I am an advocate of the building of cottages as a branch hospital—not distinctively known as a hospital for the chronic insane—on the grounds of one of our present hospitals, and making a colony of it.

My plan would be to build a small, two-story administration building, a separate kitchen and engine-room, flanked on either side by two-story buildings with a capacity for one hundred patients each, all under the immediate charge of an assistant physician, but under the general direction of the Medical Superintendent of the institution on whose lands the branch is located. Such a colony could be conducted with a minimum number of expensive administrative officers and attendants, the supplies could be drawn from the parent hospital, and the per capita cost would thus be brought to a reduced figure. This branch hospital I would have take the overflow from all of the State Hospitals by transfer, confining the additions of new buildings to this place, except where buildings for special purposes were needed at the separate hospitals.

Cottages for this class of patients, with a capacity of one hundred, could be built, under favorable circumstances, at a cost of about \$20,000.

With this colony in running order, \$20,000 a year would ordinarily provide for all additional necessary buildings in the hospital system. Such a colony should be largely made up of workers and would in some measure be self-sustaining. To this colony I would also transfer certain classes of improved acute cases, so that they might obtain the full benefit of outside occupation.

I would advocate the same colony system for the care of epileptics who are not actively insane and of others who are able to undertake light employment, and would locate the colony on the farm of the Home for Feeble-Minded. All of our epileptics need care and treatment, but a large number of them are not proper cases for the wards of a hospital for the insane.

We need, in this State, a closer and more scientific study of epilepsy, something on the lines of the Craig Colony, of New York. Advanced students in epilepsy are beginning to look more favorably upon the

possible success of intelligent, scientific and prolonged treatment in epilepsy. Such an epileptic colony should have cottages appropriate to the different classes to be cared for, and while being under the general direction of the Superintendent of the Home, should have immediate charge a bright young man who had made a special study, under competent teachers, of nervous diseases and epilepsy, and who had ambition and enthusiasm enough to work for results and simply to put in his time. The strict colony system, the boarding-out system of selected patients, has been successfully tried in foreign countries and in some of the Eastern States, but in this State we are not ready for it; we are not educated up to it, even if it is desirable, which is debatable, and for the present we will have to go along with our parole system, which is, in fact, only a modification of the boarding-out system and which had possibly better be explained. Briefly, under this system, which formerly had only the authority of custom, but is now sanctioned by law, the Medical Superintendent of a hospital or of the Home may parole an inmate for thirty days to the care of his relatives or friends, if, in his judgment, such parole is desirable and safe. The parole gives an opportunity, under proper precautions, of testing in the outer world a patient who has manifested improvement in the hospital or home; it satisfies the love and affection of the relatives who want their son or daughter to have another chance for freedom; it gives the homeless waif an opportunity to show what he or she can do for the future when taken from the restraining influences of institution life and placed in the care of some respectable man or woman who provides him or her with shelter, food, clothing, and care. It is strictly a test of the capabilities of the mind, weakened by brain storm, or struggling against the mental disharmonies of a bad inheritance, to rely upon its own strength to withstand the peace of home and the excitement and temptations of the outside world. Many patients on parole recover and are discharged. The accidents and other troubles arising among them are certainly but little more frequent than those that occur among discharged patients. The system of parole is intelligently and conscientiously put into practice by the superintendents, and the occasional drawbacks arising under it are only such as are incident to the care of the class of people under discussion. There are now on parole, on trial, from the State Hospitals for the insane two hundred and fifty-three patients, and from the Home fifteen.

The measures advocated above can not be put into practice at once. Public opinion will, first of all, have to be molded into shape; then money will be required after the various plans are formulated. It will need harmony of action on the part of municipality, state, county, and public.



One central idea of my thought is the strict avoidance of additional State Hospitals for the insane. We have sufficient now, and the enlargement when necessary should be made upon the grounds of existing institutions. We have at present in operation five State Hospitals, containing (July 1st) 5,717 patients, and one Home for Feeble-Minded, containing (July 1st) 540 inmates. For the maintenance of these institutions for the current fiscal year \$955,005 was appropriated by the Legislature. Provision has been made for the construction this year of buildings at the various State Hospitals and the Home that will accommodate about four hundred additional inmates.

The hospital system, including the Home for Feeble-Minded, is under the general control of the State Commission in Lunacy, with a separate Board of Managers for each Hospital and the Home, and a Medical Superintendent in immediate charge and responsible for the care of the institution and the inmates. The Commission in Lunacy has no power of appointment, no patronage in the hospitals; it can and does regulate the financial affairs, investigate anything, and promote uniformity in modes of business and care. It endeavors to encourage exchange of opinion and views on the specialty among medical officers. Every three months a meeting of the various Superintendents and the Commission is held, at which divers subjects connected with the care of the insane are freely discussed and criticised. The Commission withholds nothing within the means appropriated to advance the possibilities of curative measures. The management in charge of the institutions under consideration are not hampered in their care of patients by unwise restrictions. They are the responsible and actual managers of their institutions. They are all conscientious men, feel the charge that is placed upon them, and are working for the very best interests of the inmates of the institution over which they have control.

As a member of the State Commission in Lunacy and General Superintendent of the Hospitals, I am in close touch with every Medical Superintendent. I know their aims, their ambitions, their hopes, their kindly feelings for their patients, the strain that is upon them when things go wrong in spite of the best directed efforts. I appreciate the interest they have in their patients and their desire to do more for them. It may be confessed that their power of seeing into the future of many of their wards does not extend beyond the bounds of human limitations.

The Superintendents have been criticised to some extent for not doing more radical work in the way of surgery, but at this writing three of our hospitals are (and the others soon will be) equipped with operating-rooms and instruments sufficient for such work as will probably be necessary or advisable, and they are operating on proper cases. At a

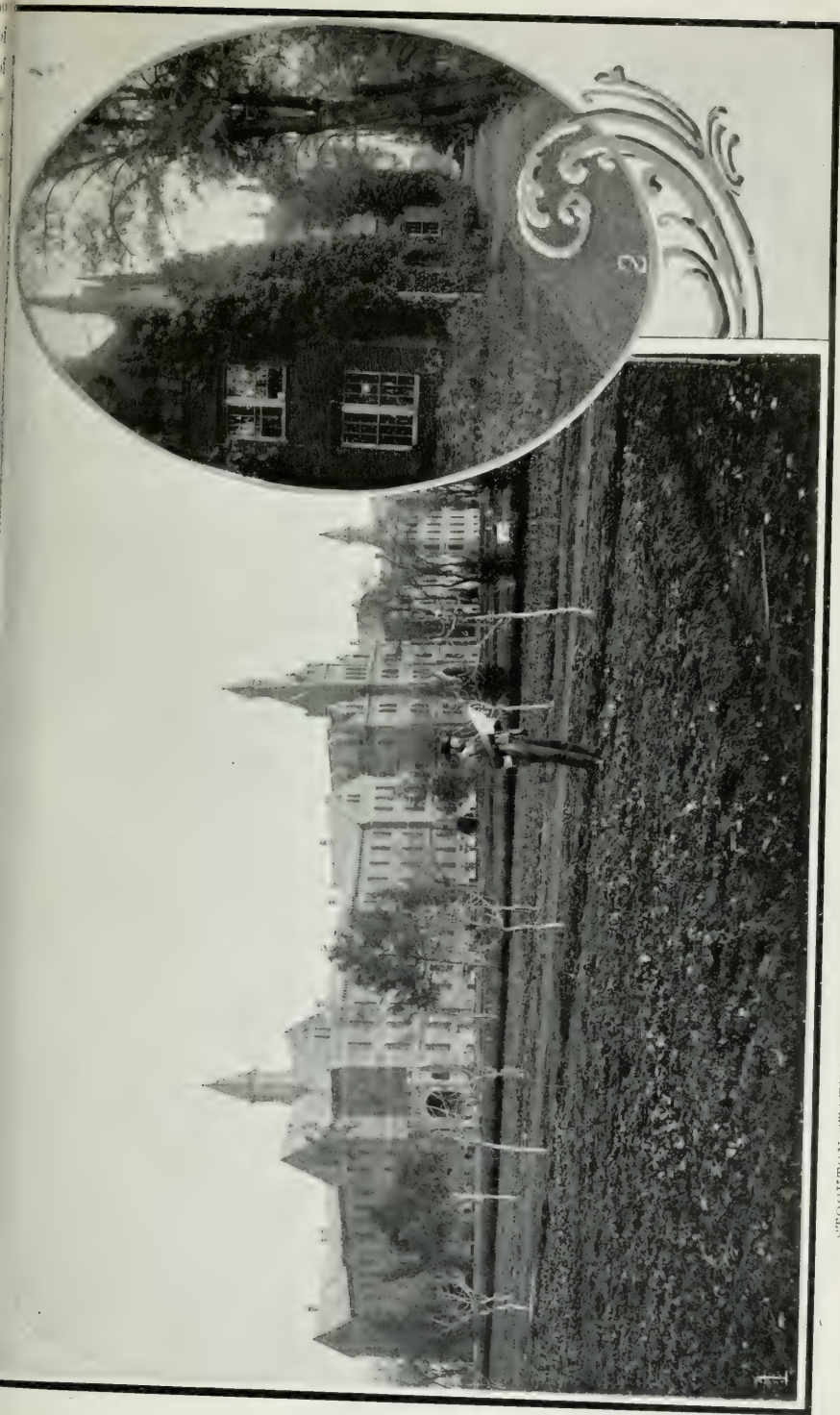


visit to the Napa State Hospital last week, I saw three patients who had recently been operated upon. One of trephining in a case of insanity following gunshot wound of skull—result, recovery. One of trephining in a case of acute insanity following a blow on head in the neighborhood of an old injury of skull—result, marked improvement, but too early to predict final outcome. One double ovariectomy in case of epilepsy; present condition much improved, no epileptic attack since, but too early for decided opinion as to final results.

Along other lines also improvement can be reported; more attention is being paid to sanitation. Three of the institutions under the control of the Commission are having all the old plumbing torn out and replaced with new and up-to-date systems.

The care of the defective and insane is a vital question in this as in other States, and the various organizations and bodies interested in its development must take a broad-minded view of it, always bearing in mind that while on one side is the advanced humanitarian idea, there is on the other side the practical and financial view.

The whole aspect of the problem must be looked at from its broader point of view. The administration, and those directing and having immediate control of the insane and feeble-minded, fully appreciate the magnitude of a charity that has for its object the care of minds diseased and defective; they realize the sadness that is brought to families by the necessity of placing a loved one under care away from home; they recognize the peculiar helplessness that follows mental derangement or defect, and they insist that every possible safeguard must be thrown around them; that those who are unable to help themselves must be helped and protected; that kindness must be one of the watchwords; and that everything possible, within reason, that can be done must be done to promote the recovery of those recoverable, and to make as comfortable and as nearly contented as possible those whose destiny it is to remain wards of the State.



STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL—1. MAIN BUILDING, MALE DEPARTMENT; 2. OLD BUILDING, MALE DEPARTMENT.



## REPORT OF THE STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

STOCKTON, CAL., December 12, 1904.

*To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:*

GENTLEMEN: We, the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital, submit the following report:

The annual statements of the Medical Superintendent and the Treasurer, which furnish a complete account of the internal and financial affairs of this Hospital, are made a part of this report, having been filed with you, and your attention is hereby called to the same.

The report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the daily average cost for the past year was 36.5 cents per capita.

Your attention is called to this low cost, as the salaries of the employes have been advanced during the past year and the cost of provisions has increased over former years.

The following improvements have been made: Remodeling and adding to the building in the rear of administration building thereby providing accommodations for one hundred more patients; construction of dining-rooms, new kitchen (with all modern improvements), bakery, and refrigerating plant; all of which has been paid for from the contingent fund. The above improvements are a great saving to the institution and add to the comfort and convenience of patients and of the officers in charge.

In the female department a new laundry has been constructed, which gives more room and allows the drying to be done without inconvenience during the winter months; it also provides further accommodations as an additional dormitory for female patients. The kitchen in the female department was also remodeled and supplied with modern equipment, which was necessary owing to the great increase in the number of patients. These improvements were provided for out of the contingent fund.



We would recommend that the Legislature be asked for appropriations for the following necessary improvements: Cement sidewalk fronting the Hospital property along California and Park streets (estimated cost, \$4,000); a new roof for the buildings of the female department (estimated cost, \$7,500). The new roof is an absolute necessity, as the present one requires repairing each year, and at any moment a heavy storm would do great damage, thereby causing inconvenience to the inmates.

We would also recommend that an appropriation be asked for the purchase of a farm. If we had a farm the management would be able to make more room for patients, could provide work for the males, and allow additional facilities for dairying and increased pasture for stock. The farm could be made self-sustaining by raising products for the use of the institution, thereby saving considerable money that is now paid yearly for certain supplies; the necessary field work being done by patients. The dairy should be enlarged, as the present supply of milk is inadequate, and will become more so as the number of patients increases. Land in the neighborhood of the Hospital is increasing in value; and unless negotiations for the purchase of the necessary acreage are entered into at once, it may be impossible later to acquire the quantity needed by this institution.

The relationship existing between the Board of Managers and the officers and employés has been and is of a most pleasant nature. The institution has been free from any disturbance or friction, and is satisfactory in every respect.

The Board wishes to compliment the Medical Superintendent and the Steward for the efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK E. LANE,  
C. M. KENISTON,  
C. D. FONTANA,  
J. W. THOMPSON,  
G. W. LANGRIDGE,  
Board of Managers.



STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL—1. A VIEW, THROUGH THE TREES, OF NORTH END OF MALE DEPARTMENT;  
2. FEMALE DEPARTMENT; 3. A WARD IN FEMALE DEPARTMENT.



**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.**

*To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: As required by the Insanity Law, I submit my annual report of the business and operations of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, showing the principal facts and results.

From the summary of the movement of patients it will be seen that at the beginning of the year there were 1,608 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted was 399, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,007. Of this number, 123 were discharged as recovered, 30 as improved, 5 as unimproved, and 3 as not insane; 192 died, and 10 successfully escaped; leaving 1,644 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1903. This is an increase of 36 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admissions was 30.82, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 9.56.

The tables containing the usual statistical information concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

By reference to the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's department it will be seen that the total expenditures for articles consumed and for other expenses, including payroll of officers and employés and pay of Managers, were \$200,797.11, and that the daily per capita cost was 33.3 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of construction of new kitchen, bakery, dining-room, etc., were \$10,054.72, and on account of other matters, \$8,714.24; a total of \$18,768.96.

As there will be another annual report before the next regular session of the Legislature, I do not think it necessary to make much more than the usual tabular statement at this time, especially as there have been submitted to you monthly reports embracing the current expenditures and transactions as they have taken place each month.

Believing that the institution has been conducted in an economical, orderly, and satisfactory manner, and thanking you for your constant coöperation and courtesies, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,  
Medical Superintendent.



**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.**

*To the Board of Managers of the Stockton State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law for the government and management of State Hospitals, I submit my report of the business and transactions of the Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, showing the principal facts and results.

The summary of the movement of patients shows that at the beginning of the year there were 1,644 patients under my charge, and that the number admitted during the year was 371, making the whole number under care and treatment 2,015. Of this number there were discharged as recovered 106, as improved 37, and as unimproved 10; 180 died, and 10 successfully escaped; leaving 1,672 in custody of the Hospital on June 30, 1904. This is an increase of 28 during the year. The percentage of recoveries to admission was 28.57, and the percentage of deaths to the whole number treated was 8.93. These percentages have not varied much for several years past.

The tables containing the usual statistical information concerning the patients do not call for special comment.

From the tables showing the transactions of the Steward's department it will be seen that the total expenditures for articles consumed and for other expenses, including payroll of officers and employes and pay of Managers, were \$210,271.23, and that the daily per capita cost was 35 cents.

The expenditures from the contingent fund on account of construction of kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitory, cold storage, etc., were \$17,972.48, and on account of other matters, \$2,538.07; a total of \$20,510.55.

The products of the farm, garden, and dairy were valued at \$13,434.31, and the articles made in the several shops and in the sewing-room at \$15,703.60; making a total of \$29,137.91. If these products and articles had been purchased in the market, the cost of maintenance would have been largely increased.

We have been free from any disastrous visitation or serious epidemics. This being much the oldest Hospital in the State, the accumulation of the old and infirm is necessarily larger here than in the younger institutions; hence it would follow—other things being equal—that our death-rate should be greater. However, this last year it was only 8.93 per cent of the number treated, and for the past ten years it has averaged but 8.385 per cent. Our system of practically open doors affording day and night ventilation (which is unknown elsewhere) must inevitably give favorable results.

The construction of the kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitory, refrigerating and cold-storage plant at the Men's Department, and the reconstruction of the laundry at the Women's Department, have about reached completion. These improvements need no commendation from me, as they already speak eloquently for themselves.

The following are some of the incidental needs which should be met without delay:

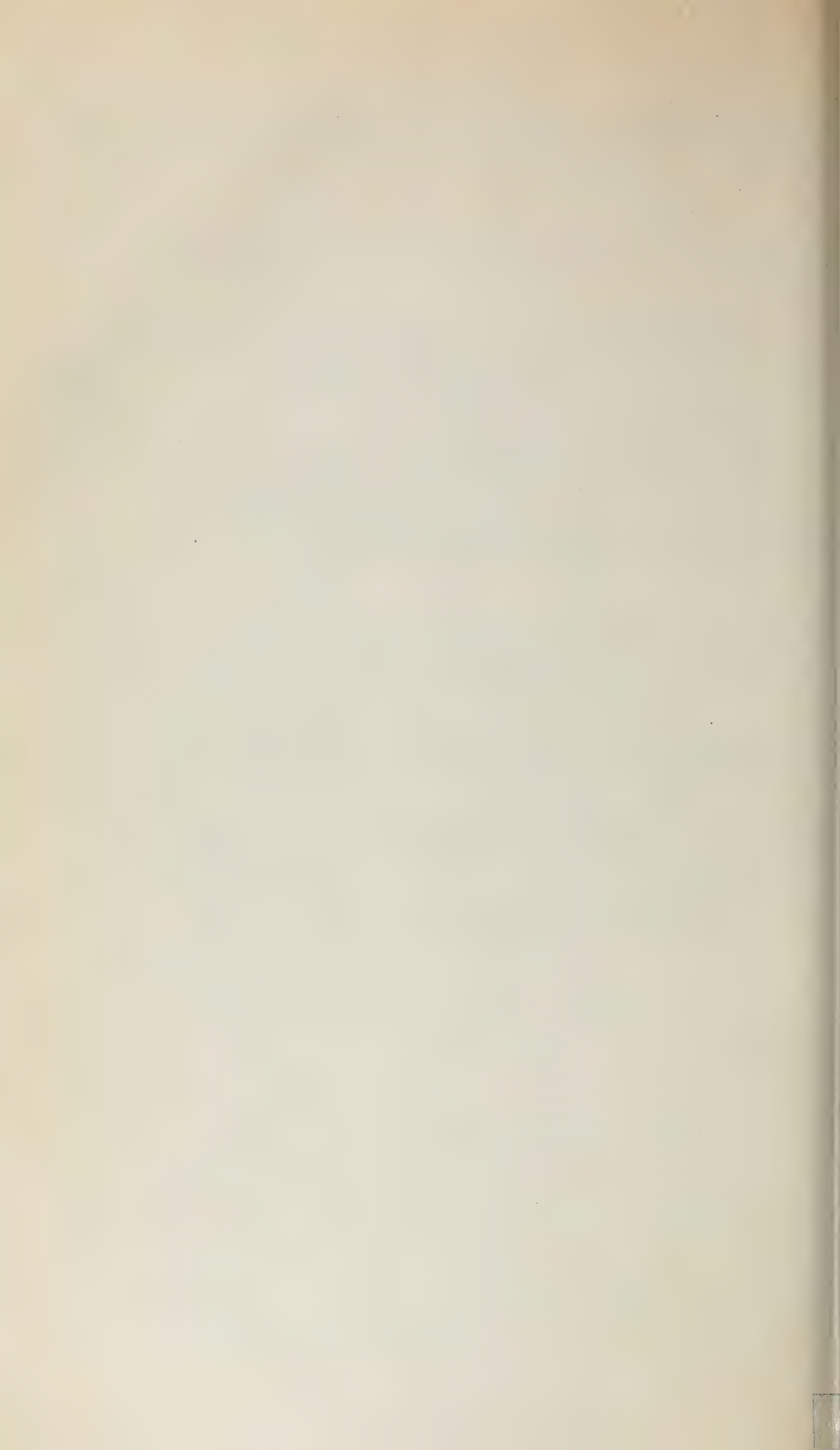
A concrete walk on Park street from Sacramento street to American street, and on California street from Poplar street to North street.....	\$4,000 00
A heating plant at the old building of the Men's Department.....	5,000 00
An addition to the laundry and shops at the Men's Department.....	5,500 00
A drying-room in the laundry at the Men's Department.....	2,000 00
A washer in the laundry at the Men's Department.....	400 00
A new bath-house at the Men's Department.....	2,500 00
79 dormer windows and new gutters for Women's Department.....	6,500 00
Remodeling first and second floors of the center wing and constructing a new kitchen, officers' dining-room, and attendants' dining-room in present association dining-room at the Women's Department.....	3,500 00
A drying-room in the laundry at the Women's Department.....	900 00
	<hr/>
	\$30,300 00

The need of the Hospital for additional land for stock-raising, hay and other farm products is increasingly conspicuous, but I regret to say that at the present time I am unable to point out any particular tract the purchase of which I could recommend. Most likely something suitable will present itself before the meeting of the Legislature.

I am happy to say that in the main the services of officers and employes have been quite satisfactory and that the relations between myself and the Board of Managers have been harmonious, and I believe that the results of our united efforts demonstrate the fact that our objective point has been the best interests of our charge.

Very respectfully yours,

ASA CLARK,  
Medical Superintendent.



# REPORT OF THE NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

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NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

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NAPA, CAL., August 15, 1903.

*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully makes the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The Board held regular monthly meetings on the second Friday of each month up to the 8th of May, 1903, when the date of said regular monthly meetings was changed to the third Friday in each month.

The minutes of the Secretary of the Board will show in detail the transactions at all such meetings. Copies of said minutes have been forwarded to your honorable Commission monthly.

A year ago this Board, in its report to the Commission, stated that it was essential to the proper government and management of the Hospital that a system of by-laws be provided for said Hospital. We are absolutely without any by-laws or rules authenticated and approved by the Commission, which is unfortunate. This Board adopted a system of by-laws and submitted the same to the Commission nearly two years ago, but this Board is still awaiting the action of the Commission.

The demands of the Hospital are growing from year to year, but the number of patients at the close of the year is slightly less than at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. This is in part due, no doubt, to the watchfulness, care, and skill of Dr. Stone, the Medical Superintendent. But we need more room. Many patients are compelled to sleep on the floor of the corridors and in the morning take up their beds of straw and walk.

The plumbing system has been in use since 1876 and is not only obsolete, but greatly inadequate to the requirements of the institution, and every day shows fresh proof of the necessity of a new and better



system. We at this point adopt the report of the Medical Superintendent, and would add emphasis to his statements, if such can be added.

Our electric lighting system, which we have tried for a year, in general gives satisfaction. We have persistently endeavored to reduce the cost, and are striving to obtain the most we can for the least amount of money. We have again contracted with the Bay Counties Power Company for lights at a flat rate of twenty-five cents per month per light.

During the year we have installed electric power for running machinery, and find it a great improvement over steam in certain departments, both in cost and convenience. We still indorse crude oil instead of coal for steam purposes.

Still the cry is more water. By boring a well this last summer we have added to our supply about 15,000 gallons daily, which is of great assistance; still we need more. Reservoirs or wells are our Shibboleth. Of the four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, we have enough of two, to wit: air and fire. We need the remaining two, land and water. We are happy to state that, by the recent action of the Commission, the land question will doubtless soon be settled, and when accomplished, "great will be the rejoicing thereat."

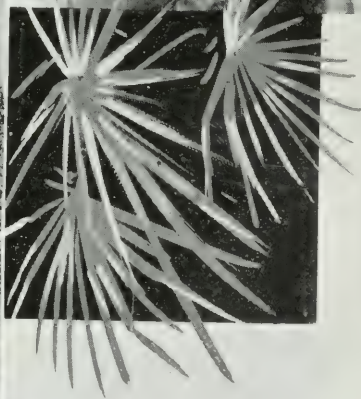
The question of erecting cottages for pay-patients is like "Banquo's Ghost": it will not down, for the reason that the necessities for the same still exist and are increasing.

A new milk-house has been erected near the cow barn, which supplies a much needed requirement, and soon additional cowsheds will be erected in which to house the cows at milking time in the winter. While we are only milking seventy-five cows at present, we expect to milk next January between one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty, which will be a boon to the patients.

In this report we can do no better on some matters than to quote from our report last year, and therefore repeat that the graveyard occupies a very valuable portion of our land. While yet not particularly large, it is on the increase and we suggest its removal to land which can not be used for agricultural purposes, or that some other system be adopted for the disposal of the unclaimed dead.

We are pleased to notice that the State is taking steps toward remedying the evil of sending insane criminals, children, and old senile persons to not only this institution but all other like hospitals, and we hope to see the day when insane criminals will be retained at the prisons, feeble-minded children in their own institutions, and weak, senile people at the county hospitals of the various counties.

In the matter of supplies being furnished under the contracts for the present year, there is less friction thus far than in former years. We commend the Commission in approving the contracts this Board made in June last, thereby enabling us to furnish better and more satisfactory



NAPA STATE HOSPITAL - 1. A VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE GROUNDS AND BUILDING; 2. LOOKING THROUGH THE GROUNDS AT MAIN TOWER.



supplies than formerly, and creating a better spirit of harmony among the attendants and officers.

Our worthy Superintendent has inaugurated and completed a number of changes and improvements which are highly satisfactory, and which add greatly to the comfort of those for whom intended, as well as evidencing the fact that we have the right man in the right place.

Respectfully submitted.

E. Z. HENNESSEY,

W. V. STAFFORD,

F. W. BUSH,

R. M. SWAIN,

MAX GOLDBERG,

Board of Managers Napa State Hospital.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Napa State Hospital respectfully makes the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

The Board held regular monthly meetings during the year, and but only one special meeting, and that one was in relation to the suit of A. L. Lundy & Co. against the Board of Managers. The transactions of each meeting are specifically shown by the minutes, copies of which are on file with your honorable Commission, and reference to the same is hereby made and they constitute a part of this report.

We are still in the unfortunate position of having no by-laws nor rules of government authenticated and approved by the Commission, as the law directs.

A book of records of the visits of the Managers appears to be required by the law, and the Board is desirous of complying with the legal requirements, but so far said book has not been furnished by the proper authority.

Year after year the demands of the Hospital increase, and if the same were to be met by a less competent person than our worthy Superintendent, Dr. Stone, confusion would reign, which would be contrary to our present condition.

In our report for 1903, we spoke in no uncertain tones respecting the obsolete and worn-out plumbing system in the Hospital, and we extend our thanks to the Commission for granting the authority for installing



a new and thoroughly up-to-date system, which is being completed as rapidly as the nature of the work permits.

The Board deemed it advisable to contract for the coming year with the Bay Counties Power Company for furnishing electric light and power, by the meter system instead of the flat rate formerly in vogue.

During the year it was also deemed advisable to make a change of stewards, and Mr. W. H. Friend was duly installed as steward, and the change has proved satisfactory. Owing to the resignation of the steward's clerk, the storekeeper was advanced to the clerkship in the steward's office and a new storekeeper appointed. The engineer's office was declared vacant and another engineer installed, and the institution has not suffered in the least by any of the aforesaid changes.

We congratulate the Commission on acquiring what is known as the Smith-Brown ranch; the same will be of great benefit to the Hospital.

The necessity of more water still presents itself every summer, and with renewed vigor. The Board earnestly recommends a dignified, yet specific presentation of the matter to the coming Legislature.

While there are many subjects referred to in past reports, numbers of which still remain the objects of criticism, yet perhaps it is well not to repeat them; there are always improvements to be seen and desired in a large institution, but which naturally come slowly. There is, however, one improvement, or more properly speaking, a course of procedure, which the Board inaugurated relative to awarding contracts for supplies for the institution. For the year just ending, the Board, in considering contracts for supplies for the Hospital, gave more regard and attention to the *quality* of the articles than to the *price*, or in other words, quality first, price secondary. We are sorry to state that there are persons in California who act upon the idea that anything (however poor in quality) is good enough for an insane person; but the people of California do not believe in such doctrine, neither does the Board of Managers of this Hospital approve such idea, and we desire to state that for the year ending June 30, 1904, in almost every instance where the Board gave greater regard to quality than it did to price, in awarding contracts, satisfactory results were obtained.

The general health of the patients and employés is a matter of congratulation, largely owing to the efficiency of those having the care of the same.

Respectfully submitted.

E. Z. HENNESSEY,

R. M. SWAIN,

F. W. BUSH,

MAX GOLDBERG,

W. V. STAFFORD,

Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.**

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report as Medical Superintendent of Napa State Hospital for the year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1903.

I assumed the management of the Hospital on the 25th day of September, 1902, succeeding Dr. Dozier. Dr. L. M. Pulsifer was appointed First Assistant Physician upon the same date.

On October 12, 1902, I appointed W. T. Kelly my private secretary. Other changes in the employés of the Hospital have been reported to you from month to month.

Many changes and alterations in and about the buildings have been made. Among the most noticeable are the following:

The office of the secretary has been placed in the room adjoining the office of the Superintendent, and the room formerly occupied by him has been made the reception room.

The former board room has been fitted up as an office for three of the assistant physicians. The Fourth Assistant Physician has an office adjoining the female receiving ward. The supervisor and his assistant, also the matron and her assistant, have separate offices.

The old scullery has been made into a pleasant and comfortable dining-room for the male and female attendants, and the old dining-rooms have been artistically decorated and fitted up for club rooms to be used by the officers and employés.

Two rooms are in use on the third floor as a dining-room and kitchen for the officers.

Several changes have been made at the laundry and in the engineer's department.

Two rooms have been properly arranged for operating purposes, and we are now prepared to do surgical work.

A new brick building, 40 by 20 feet, has been erected at the dairy, to be used for keeping the milk properly. It consists of a milk room, with cooler and tank and all other dairy accessories, and the upper portion gives sleeping accommodations for six patients who are employed in and about the dairy. This improvement was a much needed one, as the milk was formerly kept in the basement of the main building.

A rock-crushing plant is being installed, and by the 1st of September will be in full operation, giving employment to an unlimited number

of patients. The material will be used in grading the back yards, walks, and driveways.

In February electric motors were installed to take the place of the steam engines for running the machinery; one 50-horsepower motor for the laundry, ice plant, and planing mill; one 3-horsepower motor for the ironing-rooms, and one 5-horsepower motor for the tailor shop and sewing-room.

The two brick cottages are now made the home for as many pay patients (male and female) as they will accommodate.

The water question is a serious problem to solve and one which has always found a place in the annual report. The supply of water this summer has been very much better than for many years past. A well 174 feet deep was bored this spring and during the past months has furnished from 15,000 to 18,000 gallons of water per day, which amount added to 20,000 or 30,000 gallons from the old well, gives us about 40,000 gallons to pump into the water mains. By this means the tanks in the towers have at all times been filled and no ward has been without water. I believe that a few additional bored wells, or one very large one, dug down as far as practicable and bored the balance of the depth, will give us a supply of good water for domestic purposes.

Many improvements are under contemplation, namely, the purchase or rental of additional land; the erection of a new building for female patients; the replumbing of the building and installation of an up-to-date bathing system for the patients; the building of a large barn and shed combined, for the dairy herd; the installation of a poultry plant; the erection of a brick building at the dairy for storage of feedstuff, and many other minor improvements.

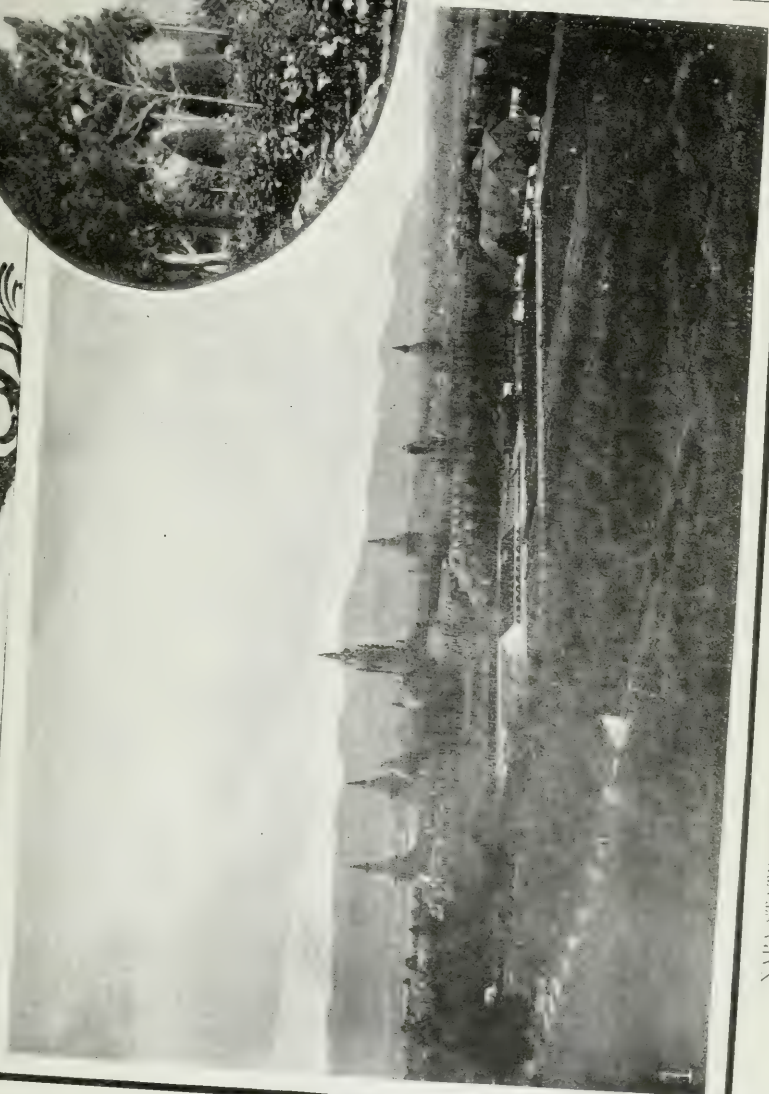
The unfortunates who have been placed under our care have received the best of attention, and many changes on the wards have been made for their comfort and benefit, and it is our endeavor to have them occupied as much as their physical health will permit and to keep them in the open air and sunshine.

As you will note by the table herewith attached 269 patients were admitted during the year. The percentage of recoveries was 27.88, and the percentage of deaths 8.38.

The average daily expense per patient has been 36.3 cents.

The hospital buildings and premises were placed under quarantine for thirty days for smallpox, but we were very fortunate in not having an epidemic, the disease confining itself to three. Prompt action, strict quarantine, and close observance of the rules by the officers and employes was the safeguard. I desire to return my thanks to the State Board of Health and the County and City Boards of Health of Napa for the able assistance rendered us.





NAPA STATE HOSPITAL. 1. VIEW OF HOSPITAL FROM THE HILLS IN REAR; 2. LOOKING OVER THE FLOWER GARDEN.





I desire to extend my thanks to the officers and employés who have so ably assisted in the work of my administration.

To you gentlemen who compose the Board of Managers of this great charitable institution, I owe my deep and sincere gratitude. You informed me upon my election that each and every member would lend me his earnest support, and I have at all times found this to be the case, and hope that the pleasant relations thus established will continue and that you will always find me at my post.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,  
Medical Superintendent.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Napa State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: I submit for your consideration my annual report for the fifty-fifth fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Attached you will find a complete tabulation of the records of the Hospital for the year. At the beginning of the year, we had on the rolls 1,506 patients, and during the year 302 have been admitted; the discharges have been as follows: Recovered, 94; improved, 11; unimproved, 25; not insane, 4; transferred, 3; allowed to return home on leave of absence, 56; died, 162; showing a percentage of 31.13 as recovered, and 8.9 per cent of deaths; leaving a total number of 1,506 on our rolls July 1, 1904, showing that we neither gained nor lost during the year.

You will note by the table of the Steward's department that \$110,-914.93 was expended from support fund and \$103,772.39 from the salary fund, making a grand total of \$214,687.33 for the year—a daily per capita cost of 39.9 cents.

During the year, the sum of \$25,079.26 has been collected for the care and maintenance of patients. A large amount of this has been collected through the able and efficient Secretary of the Commission in Lunacy, C. L. Pardee, and the energetic attorney, Hon. J. W. Stetson; and by authority of the State Board of Examiners, the Steward's sales have amounted to \$1,201.32. Against the contingent fund, we have expended the sum of \$19,930.75 in improvements.

The general health of the inmates has been as good as could be expected under the present unsanitary condition of the plumbing of most of the wards. We were again unfortunate in having smallpox

appear among the inmates, which was due to the fact that a patient had been exposed only a day or two before his commitment and the disease did not develop until he had been in the Hospital two weeks. Three other inmates on the same ward contracted the disease, as well as one of the attendants in charge of the cases at the pesthouse. All the cases were sent to the pesthouse and the ward quarantined. A strict quarantine of the ward and at the pesthouse prevented the disease from making any further progress.

During the past year, upward of thirty major and minor surgical operations have been performed, showing the advantage of having a well-equipped operating-room where such surgical work can be done successfully.

The replumbing of the wards was commenced on February 10th, and three of the wards, viz., Y, Z, and No. 5, have been completed and are now occupied, and within the next ten days A, B, and No. 4 wards will be completed and ready for occupancy. In replumbing, the work is being carried on by day's labor. The material used is of the very best, and the fixtures selected are those that will give long service and of a substantial make. The pipes and fixtures are so arranged that it is a very simple matter to get at them for the purpose of repair work, and will not necessitate the tearing up of floors. The floors in the lavatories and bathrooms of the wards completed have been torn up and new ones laid, and these are covered with tar paper and two coats of tar, and on this is laid the concrete and cement. The walls in the bathrooms are cemented up a distance of seven feet. Each bathroom is furnished with a tub and a Gegenstrom shower. The latter has proved to be the ideal system of bathing, and the patients thoroughly enjoy it, and it requires less than one third of the time that the tub-bathing does to bathe all the occupants of a ward. The supervision of the plumbing is under Mr. Chas. H. Caulfield, an expert plumbing engineer, who is certainly giving us an up-to-date sanitary plumbing system, and when the entire building is completed, I am of the opinion that no other institution of a similar character will be better equipped from a sanitary point of view.

In the Engineer's department, many improvements have been made to better the conditions of heating and economizing in the use of fuel, etc. One change made in this department which has been a great saving is the use of crude oil instead of coke in the gas plant. This change saves from \$40 to \$50 a month in the cost of making gas. The brickwork about the steam boilers is being torn down and rebuilt.

A great amount of work has been done in the Carpenter's department. Ice chests have been made and furnished to the wards for use during the summer months, so that the milk and butter may be kept fresh. Many new floors have been put down in the wards undergoing

plumbing. A new addition has been added to the barn at the dairy to accommodate twenty-five additional milch cows, and the ordinary repair work has been kept up. Several patients are daily employed in this department.

The painters have been employed painting the three residences and the wards now being overhauled; also keeping up the general repairs. This department employs from twelve to fourteen patients.

The blacksmith and tinsmith have had their share of the work, particularly the blacksmith, who has been obliged, in addition to his regular work, to make many necessary articles used by the plumbers.

The tailor shop and sewing-room have kept the inmates well clothed during the year, and in these two departments from twenty-five to thirty people are kept busy.

On the farms, in the orchards, and in the vegetable gardens many of our inmates find employment which is a great benefit to them, both mentally and physically. At the dairy, a brick building 18 by 20 feet has been built for storing the feedstuff. During the year, eighty cows have been milked twice daily, giving us an average of two hundred and twenty gallons of milk a day, and the herd is being increased so that before many months three hundred gallons of milk will be the daily output. With the additional land to be purchased, I hope to be able to raise from twenty-five to thirty beef cattle annually.

The landscape gardener has made many improvements in the grounds tending to beautify them and thereby make the surroundings more pleasing to the eye.

We have a well-organized band, composed of fourteen of the employés, under the able leadership of the Assistant Supervisor, Mr. James Haney, which holds concerts on the lawns three times a week for the benefit of the patients; and a well-conducted orchestra of ten pieces plays for our weekly dances. I desire to suggest at this time the advisability of giving extra compensation to the musicians, as they certainly deserve it, and the money thus expended is more than repaid in the pleasure the unfortunates receive from this source of amusement.

A number of entertainments have been given for the benefit of the inmates, and at the Christmas holiday a tree, beautifully decorated, holding on its branches a little token for each patient present, was prepared, after which all participated in the dancing, and refreshments were served in the room adjacent to the amusement hall.

Three large double-seated swings have been placed on the front grounds used by female patients, and I hope before another year to add many more, as they have proved a source of comfort. Employment and amusement are the best of all treatments to be given the unfortunate, so we should strive to make the surroundings for those who have been committed to our care as pleasant as possible, providing for them



those things which will have a tendency to occupy the mind and make those who are capable of appreciation feel that they have not been entirely cut off from the pleasures the world affords.

The Board room has been moved from the third floor to the room formerly occupied by the dispensary, and the dispensary moved to the rooms formerly occupied by the cutting-room and dining-room in the tailor shop. This arrangement makes it more convenient, as the Superintendent's office, Board of Managers' room, and main office open into one another.

Changes in the employés have been reported to you from month to month.

On the 15th and 16th of April we had the pleasure of entertaining the State Commission in Lunacy when one of its quarterly meetings was held, at which time his Excellency, George C. Pardee, Governor of the State, paid us an official visit. These meetings of the Commission have been of great benefit and assistance, as it gives an opportunity for the Superintendents to meet with members of the Commission and discuss questions of importance.

The question as to what our future requirements will be always find its place in the annual report, and this year is no exception. The paramount question which must be met is our lack of a sufficient water supply, and I am in hopes that we may be able to secure some relief in the near future; but as to how the same may be brought about, I leave to your judgment, as many plans have been presented in years past, with which you are familiar.

I would earnestly recommend the installation of a house telephone system to connect the different wards and various departments. The necessity for an elevator in the center building should be taken under advisement. The continuation of replumbing the entire building is assured. Better accommodations should be afforded our employés. My idea would be that the erection of two buildings—one for the female employés and the other for the male employés—is the most feasible plan. This would give us the quarters now used by the attendants on the ward for the accommodation of patients, which would assist materially in relieving the congested condition, as the space used at present by the attendants would make large dormitories in which from eight to ten beds could be placed.

The heating and ventilation of the wards is one of the serious questions, and which will require a considerable outlay of money to place the same in proper condition. At the present time, patients on the wards suffer from cold during the winter months, particularly so on the lower wards. The ventilation being imperfect, does not allow the impure air to escape, and as a result, the atmosphere of the ward is very unhealthy, and causes the inmates to make frequent complaints.

n up-to-date heating and ventilating system should be installed, and as a preliminary to this work, I would recommend the employment of a competent man to examine the conditions and make a report, with plans and specifications for a new system. I believe that we should continue to improve the present buildings and put them in good condition before we undertake the erection of additional buildings. The purchase of the Smith Brown tract of land, consisting of 500 acres, which is now under negotiation, will give us river land for raising green feed the year around for our herd, and the upland will produce hay enough to supply our requirements.

Better appliances for treating the patients who enter this Hospital with a hope of getting well should be supplied and the Napa State Hospital made a modern, up-to-date, well-equipped institution, so that it can take its stand along with hospitals for the insane in the Eastern States. My desire and aim is to make this a home for those who are incurable, giving them all the comforts and pleasures the State can afford; and for those that can be restored, make it a modern, well-equipped hospital.

The amount of appropriation required for the coming fiscal year should be at least the same as allowed for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years, which was \$442,606.

My relations with the officers and employés during the year have been of the friendliest character, and I extend to them my best wishes. As to you gentlemen who are members of the Board of Managers of this Hospital, I wish to express my thanks for the cordial and earnest support I have received at your hands, and know that our future relations will be as they have been in the past, for the reason that we are all working to accomplish one end, *i. e.*, the betterment of the conditions and the advancement of the work at this Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER E. STONE,  
Medical Superintendent.



# REPORT OF THE AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

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NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

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*to the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Agnews State Hospital herewith present their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1904.

The Board of Managers have held regular meetings on the second Wednesday of each month, and have held special meetings from time to time to transact such business as could not conveniently be presented at the regular meetings.

Our meetings usually have a full attendance of the Board. There have been but few changes in the management of the Hospital. The Board of Managers remain the same.

Dr. J. A. Crane resigned the position of Medical Superintendent December 10, 1902, and Dr. Leonard Stocking, who was First Assistant Physician, was elected to fill the vacancy. Dr. G. D. Marvin, who was Second Assistant Physician, was promoted to First Assistant, and Dr. C. A. Kelley of Berkeley was appointed Second Assistant Physician.

For further information with reference to changes in the corps of officers, we would refer you to the report of the Medical Superintendent, who gives a list in full.

The members of the Board of Managers, who are all experienced business men, endeavor to conduct the affairs of the Hospital the same as they would their own private business, and the result is, peace and harmony prevail in all our proceedings.

To Dr. Stocking, more than to any one else, is credit due for the successful management of the Hospital. His long experience, his industrious habits, his tireless energy, his amiable disposition, and his firm decision of character well qualify him to occupy the position of Superintendent, and we were extremely fortunate in securing him for the



position. We are proud of him, and he is loved and respected by those associated with him.

Since our last report we have finished our artesian well, and while we do not get as much water as we had hoped to, yet what we do get will be of great assistance and enable us to supply our wants for the present.

The steel tower has been completed, and is in every way satisfactory.

We have given much attention to the subject of lighting. Our coal gas plant has not been satisfactory, and through the supervision of Dr. Stocking, with the assistance of Dr. Hatch, General Superintendent of State Hospitals, we have succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory plant.

The plumbing which was much needed has been begun, and will soon be finished.

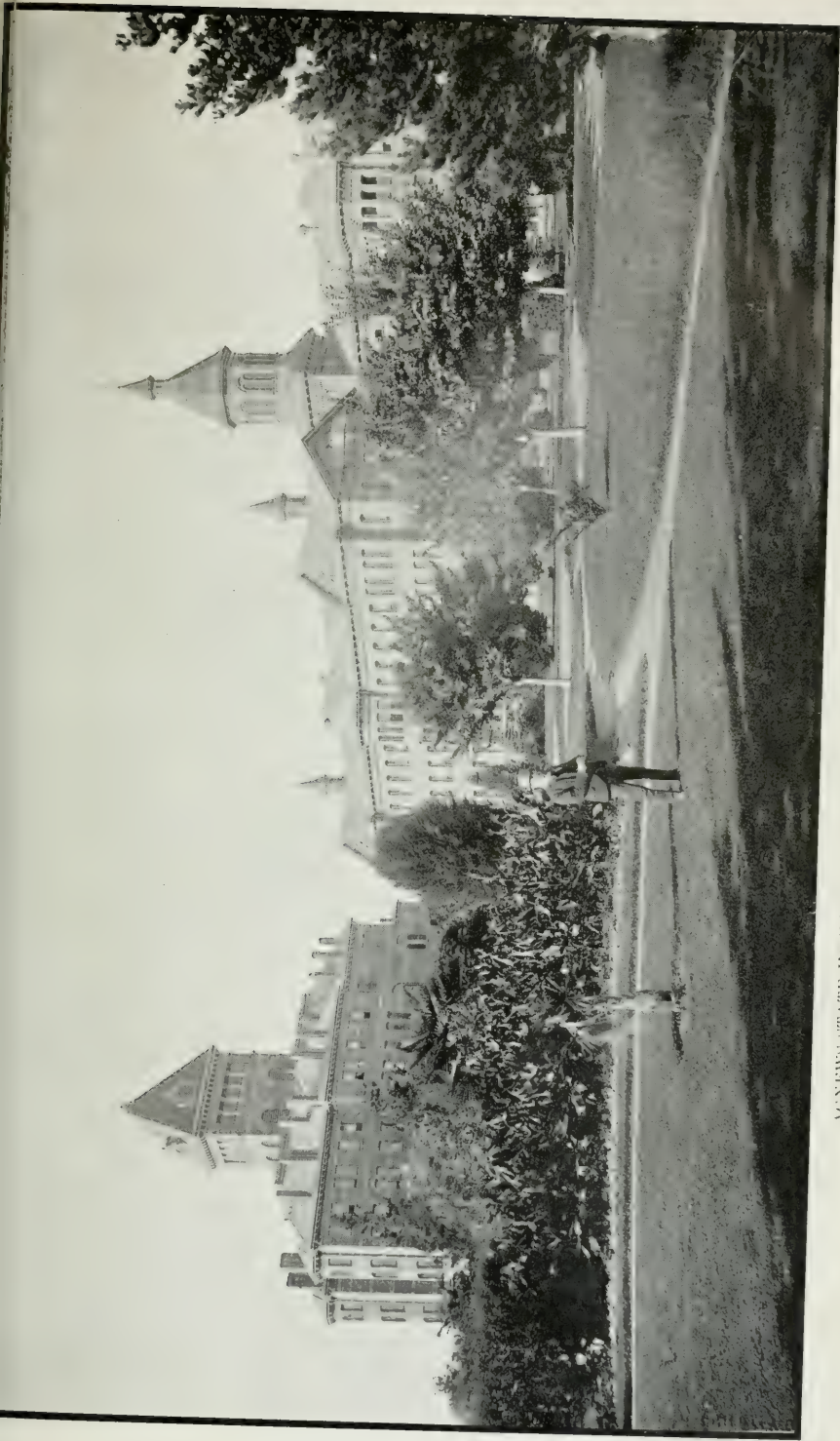
The new cottage for women is nearing completion, and when finished will be a model building for the purpose for which it is to be used. Just prior to the commencement of this building, Dr. Stocking returned from a tour of inspection of Eastern hospitals, and among other matters paid particular attention to the construction of buildings, which enabled him to make many valuable suggestions to our architect.

There are plenty of patients who are willing to pay a reasonable amount for such superior accommodations as they can obtain in our cottages, and this is one reason why our contingent fund is always in good condition—in fact, our financial condition is such that we have decided not to ask any assistance from the coming Legislature except a sufficient amount to comfortably maintain the Hospital, and after giving the matter careful consideration have decided to recommend

For support.....	\$186,000 00
For salaries.....	165,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$351,000 00

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC UPHAM.  
JAMES K. WILSON.  
O. A. HALE.  
A. GREENINGER.



AGNEW'S STATE HOSPITAL--ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND MALE DEPARTMENT.



**REPORT OF TREASURER,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.***To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital :*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith find statement of receipts and expenditures for the fifty-fourth fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and ending June 30, 1903.

**SUPPORT FUND.**

Appropriation for fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$82,995 00
Expenditures for same period.....	82,771 84
Appropriation exceeds expenditures .....	\$223 16

**SALARY FUND.**

Appropriation for the fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$63,750 00
Expenditures for same period.....	64,030 28
Expenditures exceed appropriation.....	\$280 28

**STEEL WATER-TOWER FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$10,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fourth fiscal year .....	\$317 10
Expenditures previously.....	44 95
Total cost to date .....	\$362 05

**ARTESIAN WELL FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$5,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	\$3,967 98
Expenditures previously.....	925 65
Total cost of sinking artesian well .....	\$4,893 63

**CONTINGENT FUND.****Receipts.**

Cash in hands of State Treasurer, July 1, 1902 .....	\$19,451 01
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent, July 1, 1902 .....	200 00
Board of pay-patients.....	18,631 36
Live stock.....	779 46
Miscellaneous sources.....	449 37
	\$39,511 20

**Disbursements.**

Improvement of grounds .....	\$205 21
Incidental expenses .....	332 36
Furnishing.....	235 15
Repairs of convalescent cottage.....	1,110 35
Two-story cottage, during fifty-fourth fiscal year.....	85 00
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (Revolving Fund).....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer, June 30, 1903.....	37,343 13
	\$39,511 20

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY,  
Treasurer.



**REPORT OF TREASURER,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.***To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: Herewith find statement of receipts and expenditures for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904.

**SUPPORT FUND.**

Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$84,072 96
Expenditures for same period.....	80,277 30
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$3,795 66

**SALARY FUND.**

Appropriation for fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$73,702 92
Expenditures for same period.....	69,998 31
Appropriation exceeds expenditures.....	\$3,704 61

**STEEL WATER-TOWER FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$10,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	\$8,925 54
Expenditures previously.....	362 05
Total cost to date.....	\$9,287 59

**GAS PLANT FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$6,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	295 89

**PLUMBING FUND.**

Appropriation.....	\$8,000 00
Expenditures during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	195 80

**CONTINGENT FUND.****Receipts.**

Cash in hands of State Treasurer July 1, 1903.....	\$37,343 13
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent July 1, 1903.....	200 00
Board of pay-patients.....	21,695 00
Miscellaneous sources.....	367 95
	\$59,606 08

**Disbursements.**

Improvement of grounds.....	\$409 99
Live stock.....	370 95
Incidental expenses.....	558 33
Laboratory.....	545 15
Two-story cottage, during fifty-fifth fiscal year.....	13,954 93
Overhauling plumbing in Administration Building.....	31 65
Cash in hands of Medical Superintendent (Revolving Fund)....	200 00
Cash in hands of State Treasurer June 30, 1904.....	43,535 08
	\$59,606 08

Respectfully submitted.

T. S. MONTGOMERY,  
Treasurer.

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.**

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*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Agnews State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: It is my duty and my privilege to present to your honorable body the "principal facts and results" of the management of the Agnews State Hospital for the biennial period ending June 30, 1904, that the same may be incorporated with your report to the State Commission in Lunacy, as required by law.

So far as relates to the members of your Board, with such confidence and harmony have we worked, and so fully month by month have you made yourselves familiar with the detailed workings of the Hospital, a report can but reiterate what you already know. Indeed, this harmony of action and familiarity with the management and work of this Hospital have extended to the State Commission in Lunacy and to other State officers, including the Governor himself, so that even to them the report will contain but little that is new. It is well, however, that law and custom require it, if through such report the public may be made better acquainted with the condition, the progress, and the needs of the Agnews State Hospital, and the plans and the ambitions of its management for its betterment.

We do not forget that this is a public institution maintained by the people for the public good, and that we have only been intrusted for the present with its management. What we shall accomplish and what our standard shall be, will depend largely upon the sympathy and support we receive from an interested public.

IN GENERAL.

The past two years have been unusually busy ones with the care of an increased number of patients, and with many improvements enlarging, bettering, and rendering more efficient the Hospital for its work.

The report of your Treasurer shows you briefly the amount of the different appropriations made by the last Legislature, and the amount disbursed as well as the amount still remaining in each fund.

The Steward's report, attached hereto, shows in detail the disbursement of the support fund each year, giving the amount expended for different articles and purposes, and the cost of each department; also the total cost of maintenance, the total daily average expense, and the average cost per capita per day. His report also shows the amount and value of the various products of the farm, all of which are utilized in the maintenance of the Hospital.

Before passing the features of management represented by the above reports, I wish to remark: That while the close of the fifty-fifth fiscal year shows a balance of a few thousand dollars in the support and salary funds, these funds will be much more heavily drawn upon during the fifty-sixth fiscal year, which we are now entering, because new wards will be opened and there will be a very material increase in the number of patients to be cared for. We shall probably need the full amount appropriated for the two years' maintenance before the close of the present fiscal year. Of the special appropriations by the last Legislature, only the steel water-tower fund shows any considerable amount expended, owing to the fact that this was the only such appropriation made immediately available, the others not being made available until this year. There is now in the contingent fund \$24,000 more than at the beginning of the biennial period, notwithstanding disbursements made out of it. Heavy drafts will be made upon it, however, in the immediate future, for completing the erection of the cottage now being built, and for other extensive improvements contracted to be paid out of this fund.

Should you desire to know the absolute or relative cost of various articles of food or other expenses of maintenance, they can not be made clearer than set forth in the Steward's report. I will merely remark that by far the most expensive article of food is meat, next to that butter, and next flour; the most valuable single product of the farm is milk, second pork, and third eggs.

You will find attached in tabulated form and in detail certain information, usually given, in regard to those who have come and gone during the biennial period covered by this report. For your convenience, I will here briefly summarize a few facts from these tables: Number of patients at beginning of period July 1, 1902, male 626, female 398, total 1024; received during the biennial period ending June 30, 1904, males 253, females 171, total 424; returned elopers, males 10, female 0, total 10; discharged recovered, male 66, female 39, total, 105; discharged improved, males 38, females 26, total 64; discharged unimproved, males 11, females 13, total 24; died, males 120, females 72, total 192; eloped, males 15, females 0; remaining at end of biennial period, 1,058; increase during period, 34; whole number treated during period, 1,458; daily average number treated 1,034. Of the 424 admitted, 178, or nearly one half, were foreign born.

One half of those admitted were between the ages of thirty and fifty, while only 11 were under twenty. The number between sixty and ninety years of age indicates that too many are brought in their dotage who should be cared for at home or in county hospitals. Notwithstanding nearly all had reached adult life before becoming

insane, and more than half had passed middle life, more were single than married.

The causes of insanity given are those assigned in the commitment and are of but little value. The large majority though, I think, are justly assigned to physical causes. I do not think that the so-called moral causes often, if ever, produce insanity, while an inherited, unstable mental and nervous organization plays a much more prominent part than credited with in the "assigned causes" tabulated.

An effort has been made to classify the forms of insanity, as desired by the State Commission in Lunacy; but every alienist knows how impossible it is to correctly classify many cases.

There has been about the usual percentage of deaths. It is worthy of note that there have been but very few deaths from acute or intercurrent diseases, but that nearly all have been from diseases associated with their mental infirmities, and chronic in character. And it is most remarkable, and a fact to be thankful for, that there have been no deaths during the two years from accident or suicide.

If you will examine the table of occupations of those admitted, you will notice how very few there are from the professions, somewhat more from the trades, and the large proportion from those recorded simply as laborers and of no occupation. In my opinion, work of any kind, mental or physical, by an adult does not induce insanity, with right living and habits; but among the laboring class and the idle are more defective and more with bad environments, poor food and bad habits.

Statistics of recoveries I know are very unreliable and of little worth as they come from various institutions. The great variation in the percentage reported is not so much a difference in the number actually restored as a difference in the number claimed on an erroneous basis of what constitutes a recovery and a desire to establish a high record. We have tried to be careful and fair and feel gratified with a percentage of 25.03 for the two years, although the last year's record was 27.98.

#### IMPROVED TREATMENT FOR THE ACUTE.

We shall hope to increase the percentage of recoveries very materially when we have established the method of care and the means of active treatment of the acute which I am planning and which I shall in the near future recommend to you and ask permission to institute. Knowing the progressive spirit of your Board, I feel confident that when I present to you a plan of changes and improvements for this purpose, meeting your approval, and the money is available, you will authorize the step forward.

#### LABORATORY.

Here I may add that the laboratory established during the last year is a step in the same direction, and is proving most useful. Its work



is not simply pathologic, but bacteriologic and clinical or diagnostic. The urine of every patient is examined, the blood when necessary, and the sputum and other secretions when indicated. The equipment is sufficient for present needs, and satisfactory.

#### LIBRARY.

A library has also been established during the last year for the benefit of patients and employés, who are permitted free use of it under careful regulations. We now have 350 volumes, and hope to add more from time to time.

#### AMUSEMENTS AND RECREATION.

We try to furnish our patients with as much recreation and amusement as practicable, calculated to relieve the monotony of their lives and divert their minds from morbid thoughts. Each day the weather permits, they spend several hours outdoors. Some games and sports are provided, and the annual field day is much enjoyed. I hope, with your permission, to provide greater variety of outdoor diversion for both sexes. I purchased the wagonette authorized by you, and I think the patients derive much pleasure and no little benefit from the rides it furnishes them. Indoor, we have weekly dances and other amusements throughout the year. Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed in a manner appropriate to the days, and are occasions of good cheer. We maintain among our employés both an excellent orchestra and a fine band. That music has a beneficial effect upon the mentally disturbed and nervous, there is no doubt, and should be utilized in an institution of this kind.

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

Religious services, I think, should be provided and paid for by the State. Many of the patients are quite as capable as they ever were of enjoying and appreciating the privilege of religious service, but they have no opportunity unless it is provided for them here. I do not think we ought to deny it to them. Moreover, from the same standpoint that we view other efforts to relieve from the monotony of hospital life, and to direct the minds and actions of our patients along rational and right channels, religious services should not be omitted. These services have been irregular and entirely dependent upon the charity of the clergy. Clergymen from San José and Santa Clara have most kindly given their services from time to time, which have been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by our people. Father Raggio has continued his weekly visits and monthly church services, as for many years past.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

But after all, neither amusement nor any other so-called moral treatment compares in beneficial effect with employment. Absolute idleness

is disastrous to either the sane or the insane. If possible, every patient, physically able, should be induced to do something. If the mind is too demented, too depressed, too exalted, too confused, to apply itself and direct more complex movements necessary to do more skilled work, then the patient must begin with the simplest possible action that means doing something. Many a patient beginning in this way has been led to higher and more orderly mental action, and to usefulness and more comfortable living, and often even to an ability to go out and care for himself. In one way and another we employ a large percentage of our patients more or less each day, but we must find more employment in greater variety and must induce more to work. We have been making more effort, and more than formerly are now employed, but I intend to make a special effort in this direction the coming year. Not very long since, I visited a large private hospital in the East, where they care for some three hundred insane patients. It was very complete in its equipment, and very comfortable. With plenty of money to do with, ample amusements were provided, but no work. The absolute idleness of the place was appalling to me. All they had in the way of treatment and diversion did not take the place of something to do.

#### DIET.

Another important matter in relation to proper and economical care of patients, as well as a factor in their treatment, especially the acute, is diet.

We give our patients, as a whole, good, nutritious, wholesome food in generous quantity, and our sick, feeble, and acute cases receive a special diet. Still, with more attention given to the matter, and with more careful combination of foods possessing different properties of nutrition, I think a better diet can be provided without increasing the expense. I have given this vexatious question serious consideration and have plans for better and more economical management, with a view especially of utilizing whatever benefit there is in diet for the treatment of recent and curable cases.

Our present kitchen is not such in its arrangement, equipment, or management as to give the best and most economical results. It can be improved and reorganized to do much better than now, but for best results a new, modernly-equipped kitchen is necessary. This is another needed improvement which I hope the Board will find it possible to make.

#### PHTHISIS.

This disease receives special mention in almost every institution report, because of its contagious character, its prevalence, and its disastrous results. With the insane it is not only a frequent cause of death, but also of insanity itself. In families from which the insane

come it is often found running parallel with nervous disease and mental aberration.

In this report, I can only remark briefly on it as relates to this Hospital. Our percentage of deaths from this cause has not been large during the past two years; much smaller than usual in similar institutions. We have no separate building for the care of this class of patients, but we have exercised all sanitary precautions possible with our facilities. It would not be expensive to provide suitable detached buildings for the few we have afflicted with the disease.

With the view of determining the number then in the Hospital suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis, a few months ago I asked Dr. Donald Smith of the Hospital staff to make a careful physical examination of all patients, and whenever indicated, a microscopical examination. Out of 947 patients examined, he found 5 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, and 7 suspicious cases without positive proof of existence of the tubercle bacilli. I may add that a complete examination of the chest organs of these 947 patients was made, with the following result:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	3	1	4
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	2	0	2
Cardiac displacement.....	3	1	4
Cardiac intermittence.....	2	2	4
Tacacardia.....	2	0	2
Mitral stenosis.....	2	0	2
Mitral regurgitation.....	6	4	10
Aortic stenosis.....	2	1	3
Aortic regurgitation.....	3	0	3
Tuberculosis pulmonalis.....	3	2	5
Suspicious tuberculosis.....	4	3	7
Goitre.....	0	2	2

Number of patients examined: male, 588; female, 359; total, 947.

#### WELL.

The artesian well begun during the last biennial period, and completed during the first part of this period, although sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet, has not proved as good a well as was expected, although it adds materially to our former supply of water and is useful.

#### STEEL TOWER.

The steel water-tower which you have had constructed out of an appropriation for the purpose, is now in use, and from its tanks the whole house is supplied with water, as well as the automatic fire-sprinklers. The pressure and supply of water has been much improved. The old tanks have been removed from the attic. With the installation of the new plumbing, the hot-water tanks will also be removed and replaced by hot-water boilers in the basement. Then all water tanks will have been removed from the attic, and the frequent





AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—COTTAGES FOR MEN.





leaks and overflows from this source, with their great annoyance and damage, will cease.

#### GAS PLANT.

The oil gas plant which has been contracted for, to supplant our present old and inadequate coal gas plant, will soon be completed. I believe it will be a first-class plant of sufficient capacity to supply all the gas we need at about one half the cost of our present gas. Gas is necessary for certain purposes, but I trust the Board will find it practicable to establish also an electric system in the near future for lighting and power.

#### PLUMBING.

The necessity your Board found for readjusting and readvertising for the replumbing of the Hospital, owing to the appropriation proving inefficient to do the whole work, has caused considerable delay, but with the adjustment you have made, the work will soon be begun and pushed to as speedy a completion as possible. We shall suffer great inconvenience during the transition from the old to the new plumbing, but it is a much needed sanitary improvement.

#### NEW COTTAGE.

I am able to report satisfactory progress in the construction of the new cottage you are having built for women, at a cost of about \$38,000. I think it will be finished and ready for furnishing not later than December. In many important respects, this will be better constructed than any of the previous detached buildings. Though the necessity of keeping in harmony with the style of architecture unfortunately adopted for the other cottages has not given full latitude in planning, still it has been so far modified that I think it will be found convenient and well adapted for its purpose.

It will contain a much larger proportion of single rooms than any of the previous buildings, and a special feature of its construction is that it will admit a large amount of sunshine. There is not a sitting, dining, or sleeping room, with one exception, in the whole house but will have sunshine. It will accommodate over one hundred patients and give much needed relief to our overcrowded female wards.

#### FIRE HOUSE AND EQUIPMENT.

Another minor but important improvement made during the period covered by this report is the building of a fire house and the addition to our equipment of a hook-and-ladder truck with an improved extension ladder, and more chemical extinguishers. With the addition of these appliances to what we already had, with fire hydrants and stand-pipes without and within, with steam constantly ready for the fire pumps day and night, and a well-organized fire brigade of employes,

drilling weekly, we feel reasonably prepared to safeguard the patients and the property against a fire, which we hope, however, may never occur.

#### OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the improvements mentioned above, a number of other minor, but important, improvements have been made. These have been done by the regular mechanics of the Hospital, who have been kept busy with improvements and repairs which it is not necessary to mention in detail, as you are familiar with them.

The wards and the assembly room for patients have been improved and made more cheerful and comfortable by repainting, additional furnishing, flowers, etc. And here I may remark that in my opinion colors in proper tones and combinations exert a decided influence over the mental, nervous, and emotional condition of all, and should be studied and utilized as one of the means of treatment in a hospital for the mentally and nervously diseased.

#### GENERAL REPAIRS.

It is almost the universal custom for institutions of this kind to have a special appropriation available from year to year for repairs and improvements. This Hospital, however, has done only what it could out of its regular support or the contingent. These buildings being new, have not heretofore required very much repair, but henceforth the demand will be greater. Much special repair will be needed following the plumbing. It is desirable and economical to keep all portions of the Hospital in thorough repair. The State can not afford to do otherwise.

#### FARM, GARDEN, AND GROUNDS.

The farm is producing as much probably as we ought to expect from its soil, which is being taxed too heavily to meet our requirements without having returned to it the nutritive substances it has yielded to the growing crops. In my opinion, necessary fertilizers should be applied to sustain and improve its productiveness.

In compliance with your authorization, we shall this fall lay tile and underdrain one field of eighteen acres, hoping to make the field more productive. If this proves satisfactory, other fields will be treated in the same manner.

As instructed by you, a new pear orchard and also a new apple orchard were set out last spring.

Our vegetable gardens have been extended and produce all the vegetables used in the Hospital. I think, though, they should be made to yield more abundantly. More vegetables and fruit and less meat would be better for our patients.

Our herd of graded Holsteins remains healthy and yields a generous supply of milk, as shown by the Steward's report. The milk is frequently tested for tubercle bacilli.

Nothing on the ranch has proved more successful than our poultry yard. Instead of stale case eggs, as heretofore, the whole Hospital is now supplied with fresh eggs from our own ranch, and that, too, at a net gain to the State of \$800 a year.

The grounds about the Hospital were never in better condition than now. Some trees have been removed, others added, and the lawns extended. Further extension will be necessary the coming season about the new cottage. From the conservatory and garden, the wards are supplied with flowers and plants throughout the year.

#### CHANGES.

When I was promoted by your Board from the position of First Assistant to that of Medical Superintendent, to succeed Dr. J. A. Crane, who had resigned, I, with your approval, promoted Dr. G. D. Marvin from Second to First Assistant Physician, and appointed Dr. E. A. Kelley of Berkeley, who had had several years of hospital experience, to the position of Second Assistant Physician. Dr. C. H. Anderson resigned his position as interne, after three years of faithful service, to enter private practice, and I appointed as his successor Dr. Donald R. Smith, a graduate of Cooper Medical College. Miss C. G. Patterson having resigned as matron to accept a more lucrative position, I recalled Miss A. L. Fitzgerald, who had previously filled the position very acceptably. Mr. A. E. Caldwell, after six years' faithful service, resigned as stenographer to accept a better position, and Mr. W. F. Shaw was appointed to the vacant position.

In addition to the above changes in the administrative department, changes have occurred in the various other departments, from time to time; but changes are much less frequent than formerly.

There seems to be a feeling of contentment among officers and employés, and with it naturally an interest in their work and the good of the institution, with a proper spirit toward each other and the management. We are all working harmoniously and unitedly to promote the object for which the Hospital is maintained by the State.

#### METHOD OF DISCIPLINE.

I think this good feeling and hearty coöperation have been established by the policy pursued by the present management. The discipline has been rigid, but the method has been somewhat different than has heretofore obtained.

In the first place, I think your Board has pursued a wise course in intrusting to the Superintendent full executive authority, holding him



absolutely responsible for the conduct of the institution under your general direction. You have left me absolutely free in selecting my assistants and help, and have unanimously confirmed every appointment and dismissal. This to begin with, established proper relationship and authority. With the same confidence the Board has treated me, I have treated other officers and employés, from the highest officer to the least responsible employé; I have treated them as honorable men and women, self-respecting, conscientious in discharge of duty, and loyal to the interests of the Hospital and to the management. I have had no system of espionage nor hard and fast unnecessary restrictions, irritating to those who intend to do right. At the same time, all understand that they must be constantly on the alert, and that they will be held responsible for the result of negligence or carelessness. Nor have I hesitated to promptly ask for a resignation or to dismiss when the good of the service demanded it, or when some one unfortunately has not proved adapted to the work or to hospital life. The result has been better conduct, and better work more cheerfully performed by a more contented and more loyal staff and help.

As an evidence of the thoughtful and conscientious care exercised, I refer to the remarkable absence of accidents and suicides during the past two years, despite the unusually large number of depressed and suicidal patients under treatment, a number of them desperately so.

#### MORE COMFORT FOR EMPLOYEES.

I have also made the rooms of employés somewhat more comfortable, so that when relieved of duty well performed, they may find more comfort and rest. I think the life of employés should be made as home-like as possible, and with your approval and assistance I shall make it more so.

The work of those who have the immediate care of patients is exceedingly trying, demanding ceaseless vigilance and full of trying and perplexing ordeals. I hope that in the near future we may be able to provide a nurses' home, where attendants and nurses, when relieved from duty, may find more of the quiet and comfort of a home, away from the scenes of their active duties.

#### COMMITMENT, DETENTION, AND TRANSPORTATION.

I can not close this report without calling the attention of the Board to a matter of much interest to patients and the public, trusting that you may pass the matter along to the State Commission in Lunacy. I refer to the present method of committing the insane, the method of their care, and the manner of their transportation to the Hospital. When the Lunacy Law was first enacted, it provided for a method of commitment which seemed very satisfactory, inasmuch as it appeared



AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL—LOOKING DOWN THE AVENUE.



to sufficiently protect the alleged insane, and at the same time afforded method of committing without too much legal formality and publicity. However, rulings of the courts and legislative amendments have so changed the manner of committing that it now partakes too much of a criminal proceeding, and it is often difficult to convince a patient, who does not recognize his own confusion of mind, that he has not been tried and committed for some criminal offense. It also necessitates dragging the sick and the feeble through a trying ordeal and leaving them at the hospital exhausted, with their chances of possible restoration lessened. If it is possible under our Constitution, a simpler and a safe method of commitment should be enacted. I know of no State or country with so complicated a method, partaking so much of a criminal proceeding as the method at present required in this State. The places of detention, in some counties, are not what they should be, judging from the condition of patients when they arrive at the Hospital, and from the information obtained from them. Happily this is not general, for most of the counties give the insane good care, and bring them to the Hospital in good condition.

The law now provides for the handling of the insane by the Sheriff's office. In most of the counties, I think this is done with consideration and suitable persons are selected for the purpose; but unfortunately this is not universally so. In some instances, quite improper persons are delegated to this work, persons without the necessary intelligence and finer feelings requisite to appreciate the importance of their mission or to discharge it with tact, humanity, and judgment. Too much the method of handling the criminal, and not the sick, prevails. By far too much restraint is used. Frequently patients are humiliated, irritated, and made much worse by the use of restraint in transit from the detention to the State Hospital, when no restraint whatever should be used. From some counties, it is the custom to bring almost every patient in restraint, though at least two deputies usually accompany.

The best method, and the cheapest, would be for the Hospital to send skilled and trained attendants for the patients. It would very seldom be necessary to send more than one such attendant for a patient, or to use any restraint, and I am sure patients would arrive at the Hospital less disturbed and with much better impressions than they often do now. If this method is not adopted, then at least the Sheriff's office should be required to provide more suitable attendants than is now sometimes done, and convey the patients to the Hospital in a manner calculated to be less humiliating and less detrimental to their welfare.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

Though there are many improvements and additions desirable, still inasmuch as we have not yet completed the improvements provided



for by the special appropriations of the last Legislature, and the demands no doubt will be great upon the State for other purposes, I would suggest that we ask for no special appropriations for the coming two years. From the contingent fund, of which we have a considerable balance unexpended, and to which we are adding at the rate of about \$2,000 per month, we can make some of the most urgent repairs and improvements. I would suggest that maintenance only be asked for as follows:

For support .....	\$186,000 00
For salaries .....	165,000 00
Total .....	<u>\$351,000 00</u>

This estimate is arrived at as follows: We now have actually in the Hospital under care and treatment, 1,047 patients. We will soon open another ward, which will accommodate 54 patients. Another building now under construction and soon to be finished will accommodate 115 patients. The increase of the new wards added to our present number of patients will make a total of 1,216. The estimated cost per capita is 40 cents a day, or \$146 a year, which is about what it has cost us the past two years. This would make a total maintenance for the two years of \$355,072. Hoping, however, that our present wards will not be quite as crowded as they now are, we have reduced the total estimate to \$351,000, or for about 1,204 patients.

The salary estimate is arrived at by adding to our present payroll the necessary help to care for the additional patients, and does not allow for any increase of salaries or wages. Deducting the salary estimate from the total maintenance, leaves the balance for support.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of many friends who by donations of material and services have added to the pleasure and comfort of our patients.

I mention donations of most acceptable reading matter; the services so kindly given by clergymen of San José and Santa Clara, that our people might not be without the benefits and comforts of church privileges; entertainments, musical and otherwise; liberal donations by business firms and individuals, making it possible for us to bring to all our patients Christmas good cheer, with Christmas tree and abundance of gifts.

I commend to your approval as co-workers with me, the good services of Drs. Marvin and Kelley, and of all officers and employes who by their loyal support and faithful discharge of duty, have rendered possible whatever measure of success has attended the present management.

I am well aware that the successful management of an institution is dependent upon the united efforts and loyal support of all engaged in the conduct of its affairs, and to all, in whatever station, who have worked with an earnest purpose to do well and faithfully the work assigned, I am deeply grateful.

To Dr. Hatch, the General Superintendent, I am indebted for visits and interest in the Hospital, and for his advice and coöperation in the administration of its affairs.

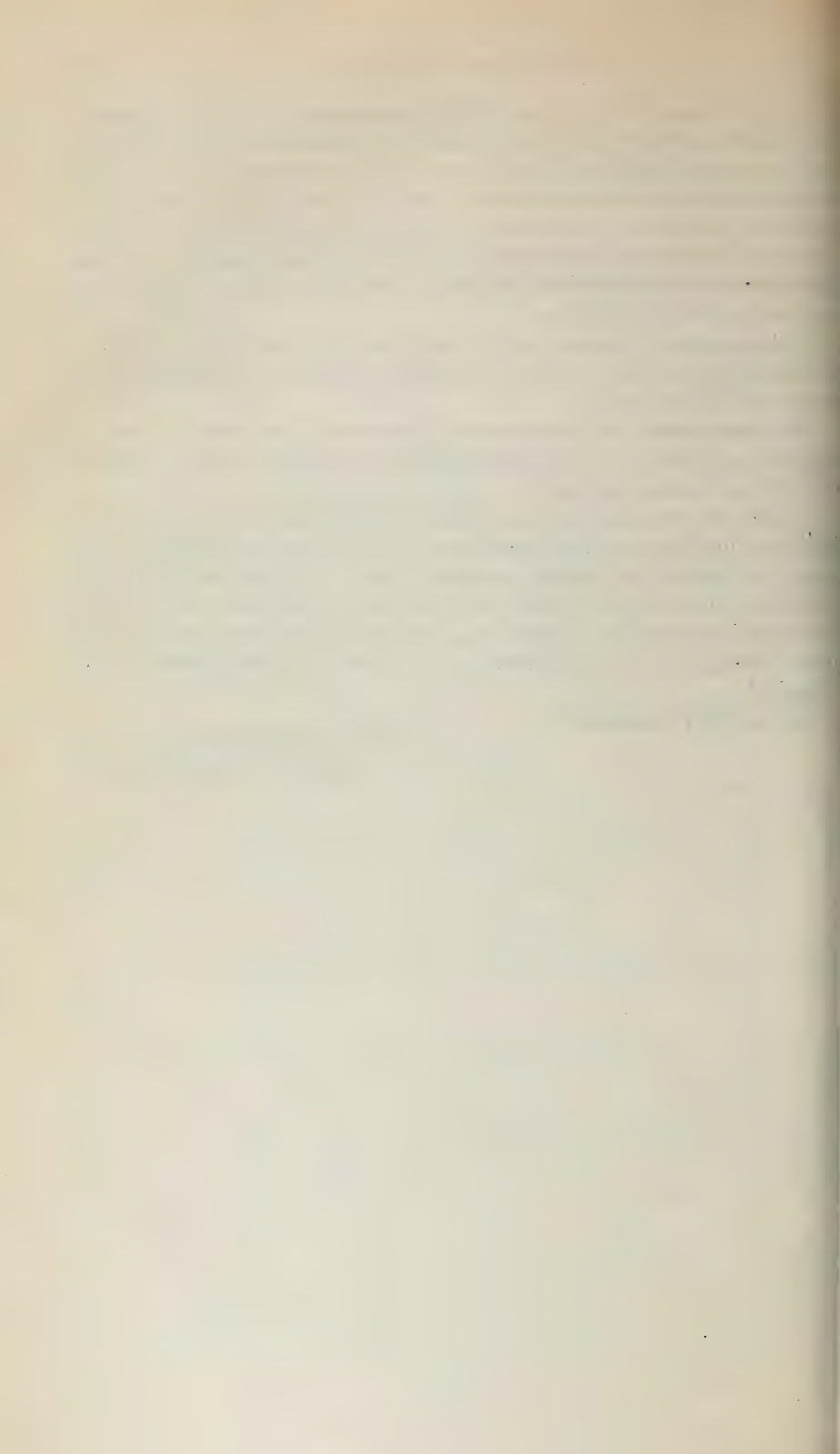
To the Lunacy Commission officially and its individual members personally, I am indebted for the interest taken in this Hospital, and the ready aid extended.

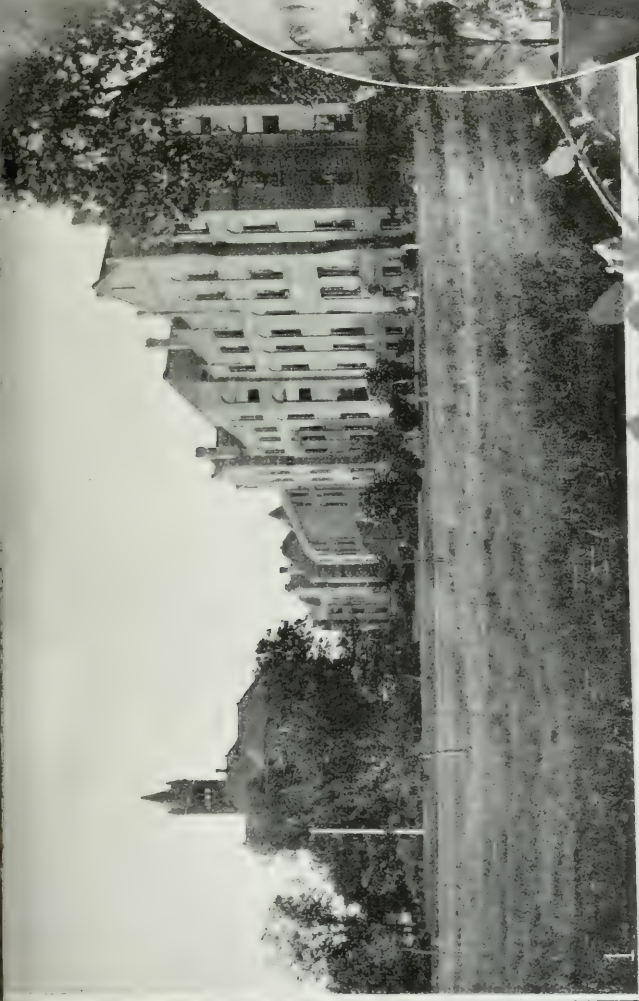
The State Board of Charities and Corrections is an added source of support and strength, and to this board also I am indebted for visits, counsel, and encouragement.

Finally, to you, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, I am especially indebted for your marked confidence in me; your considerate treatment and frank and friendly counsel; your deep interest in all that relates to the welfare of the Hospital, and your spirit of progress. The public should feel under deep obligations to you, as do I, for much time given to the unselfish and conscientious management of this Hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

LEONARD STOCKING,  
Medical Superintendent.





MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL. 1. MAIN BUILDING, WITH ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TO THE LEFT; 2. CORRIDOR IN WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.





# REPORT OF THE MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

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*To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:*

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital, in accordance with statutory requirements, respectfully submits its annual report of the business carried on and transacted at the Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1904.

The Board is pleased to be able to report that many useful and beneficial improvements have been added during the past year, the most important one in our estimation being the completion and installation of settling tanks for the reception and treating of the sewage matter from the Hospital. For years, and in fact since the establishment of this State Hospital, all the sewage was carried to Russian River in a creek that flowed alongside of the county road leading to the Hospital, and at all times, and particularly during the hot season, the odor was most offensive to those traveling on the road and to people living near the stream. The sewage is now conducted 5,000 feet in a sewer line to the ranch and deposited in large settling tanks. The solid matter either settles or is destroyed and the water comes out clear, and without smell, and is conducted on to the fields for irrigating. These tanks are located where they trouble no one, and so far the system has proven a success.

At the ranch 40 acres of brush land has been cleaned up, 25 acres of which was cultivated and sown to hay. It is calculated to have a block of this land cleared up each year until the whole tract is under cultivation.

The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of the land along the stream that supplies the institution with water. The Board has purchased this land and the stream is now fully protected from the cutting of timber and underbrush which shade the stream and prevent evaporation.

It is the judgment of the Board that the stream be well fenced to keep stock from the water and to fully protect in every way the rights and interests of the State. The water supply is one of the great arteries of an institution of this character, and nothing should be left undone to keep the water pure and undefiled.

We have added seventeen first-class Holstein cows to our dairy herd, and have killed off several of the old cows that had outlived their usefulness. We now have the foundation of a model dairy herd, and by careful attention will in time, we are satisfied, have a herd equal to any in the State, and one that will supply the institution with an abundance of milk.

We have started poultry yards at the ranch and expect to increase this plant until it is on a paying basis as to the production of both eggs and chickens for the table, and by another year we hope to show good and satisfactory results.

Plans and specifications for the erection and construction of a connecting building and assembly hall have been adopted, and in August contracts will be let for the completion of the building. This building will finish out and complete and connect the present buildings, giving us a spacious assembly hall, and other rooms and apartments that are much needed. An appropriation of \$30,000 was made by the last Legislature for this purpose.

An appropriation for the improvement and beautifying of the grounds around the buildings is much needed. This State Hospital has been established over ten years and no appropriation has ever been made for this purpose; and we consider it to be one of the essential features of the treatment of the unfortunates who are confined here, that the grounds be made to look as cheerful and bright as possible. To do this will require an appropriation by the Legislature. The Medical Superintendent has estimated that \$6,000 is needed for this purpose, and we respectfully ask your honorable Commission to assist us in getting this amount appropriated.

The Medical Superintendent has estimated that the amount needed for the maintenance of this State Hospital for the next two fiscal years is \$229,950, or \$114,975 for each year. The Board is satisfied that this amount will be needed, as the increase, by the last Legislature, of the wages of the attendants has increased materially the expense of the institution.

We have visited and inspected the institution monthly, and at such monthly visits have always found that with the limited amount of help allowed the management has been excellent. The Superintendent has at all times given his careful attention to the best interests of the State and to the welfare of the patients. His work has been intelligent and conscientious, and he has succeeded in keeping this institution up

to the highest standard. Our institution has arrived at that period in its history where we are satisfied the help allowed is wholly inadequate. The best interests of the Hospital and its future welfare demand that its help be increased by the addition of one mattress-maker, one landscape gardener, one dairy hand, one stable hand, two female attendants, and three male attendants.

Respectfully submitted.

A. HOCHHEIMER.  
A. B. TRUMAN.  
T. A. TEMPLETON.  
E. B. MARTINELLI.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

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*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of Mendocino State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with law I herewith submit my annual report of the business of this Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

In the yearly summary of the movement of patients our books show that on June 30, 1902, we had 617 patients, and 620 at the end of the fiscal year 1903, an increase of only 3 patients during the year.

The number admitted during the year was 133; making 750 under care and treatment. Of this number, 46 were discharged as recovered, 10 as improved, 6 as unimproved, and 5 as not insane, and 63 died, leaving 620 on our books at the end of the year.

The products of the farm and garden have been increased from \$3,996.58 to \$9,914.23. This amount we hope to increase very materially the coming season, when we get water for irrigation to the farm.

The average per capita for the twelve months has been 44.85 cents.

As another report will be required before the meeting of the Legislature, no extended remarks other than the statistical report for the year will be necessary.

E. W. KING,  
Medical Superintendent.



**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,****For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.**

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the Mendocino State Hospital:*

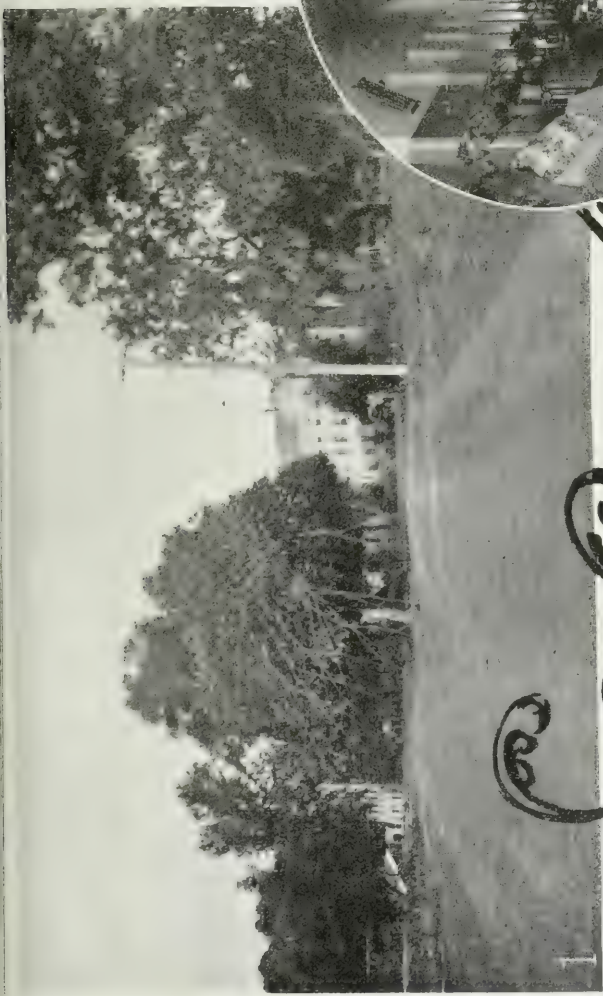
GENTLEMEN: In presenting to you my annual report for the fifty-fifth fiscal year, it gives me pleasure to state that during the year there has been but little sickness among the patients or employés. There has been no epidemic or zymotic diseases, and the general condition and discipline of the Hospital have been good.

It is gratifying to note that the year has passed without any serious accident occurring among the patients. No case of suicide or homicide has occurred, although several patients have been received who required constant watching.

In the statistics relating to patients there is nothing that requires especial comment. The number of commitments was 142, and the increase in the number of patients only 9 for the year. In the matter of discharges, 57, or 40.1 per cent of the commitments, were discharged as recovered and 24 as improved.

The word "recovered" as generally used is not sufficiently definite and ought to be used in a more restricted sense. As now used it is not only applied to cases of a recurrent character, but to cases which have recovered sufficiently to be able to go out into the world and make their way perhaps with a reasonable measure of success, but with a marked defect in their mental condition; that is to say, their sensibilities have been blunted, their judgment is somewhat defective, and their capacity for original work or thought very much restricted. They are able to do very good work along certain lines in which they were well informed and perfectly familiar before the attack, but can not take up and carry to a successful termination any work with which they are not familiar. It seems to me that the word "recovered" should be used only in such cases as have made a real recovery in the same sense as we apply the word to a recovery of a case of pneumonia or typhoid fever, and where there is a marked defect it should be noted, not on the discharge itself, as this might affect the future of the patient, but on the Hospital books, in order that our statistical tables may give more reliable information.

In all recurrent cases, which are nearly always of a hereditary character and hardly ever recover in a proper sense, the word "recovered" should not be used at all, but the word "restored" could be used with propriety and it would have a definite meaning if used only in that class of cases. If the above suggestions could be carried out, while the percentage of recoveries would be very materially reduced, the value of the statistics would be very much enhanced.



MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL—1. MAIN DRIVEWAY, WITH FEMALE DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTANCE; 2. A WOMAN'S WARD.



## SEWER SYSTEM.

In 1902 the Board of Managers purchased 270 acres of land lying about one mile from the Hospital buildings and from 50 to 60 feet lower in altitude than the Hospital. A sewer was constructed from the Hospital to this land and a system of settling tanks built which seems to have definitely settled the disposition of the sewage and furnished a means of irrigation at the same time.

Without entering into a detailed description of the settling tanks, I will say that the sewage enters the upper tank practically as it leaves the Hospital. After passing through the tanks it comes out at the lower end of the lower tank clear and without any offensive smell, and there is nothing about the tanks that is offensive. The water after it leaves the tanks is used for irrigating. The sewer has now been in use nearly eight months, and we have had no trouble of any kind with it. The important thing about it is that it is not likely to become a nuisance. This sewer runs under the bed of Mill Creek, and during the spring and summer months water from the creek can be turned into the sewer for irrigation at the ranch.

## ASSEMBLY HALL.

At the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made to build and furnish an assembly hall; but the money was not available until July, 1904. Plans and specifications have been procured and adopted by the Board of Managers and approved by the State officers, and the secretary has advertised, under the instructions of the Board of Managers, for contracts to build, and we hope in the near future to have that much needed addition for the proper treatment of the insane, an assembly hall.

## PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

At the last session of the Legislature \$7,500 was appropriated to purchase land on each side of Mill Creek in order to preserve and protect the water supply of the Hospital. The purchase of this land became a necessity, as the cutting of the timber along the banks of the creek would have very materially affected the amount of water, which in dry seasons is hardly sufficient for Hospital use.

It is the intention of the Hospital management as soon as practicable to dig a ditch along the side of the mountain above the upper dam and bring the water down to be used as a hydraulic to wash out and enlarge the reservoir and to remove the débris which is deposited in large quantities during the winter months in the reservoir above the dam and which unless removed each spring would render the water unfit for use and also would soon fill up the reservoir.

At the present time (July 25, 1904) we are running all our machinery



by water, viz: laundry, cold-storage and ice plant, sewing machines, and electric light plant, and surplus water is running over the dam. We hope to be able to run through the entire season by water.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL.

In the fall of 1902 a training school for nurses was instituted and has been in successful operation since. There can be no question as to its utility. The attendants get a better idea of their duties and have a clearer conception of their relationship not only to the patients but to the Hospital. Much of the success in the treatment of the insane depends upon the manner in which the patients are treated by the attendants, hence the attendants should have a clear conception of their duties as well as their relation to the patients. Firmness and kindness to the patients and a careful study of the peculiarities of each individual case will do much toward leading disturbed patients back to their normal mental condition and assist the medical staff in getting an accurate knowledge of any physical disability and of the mental condition. To do good work an attendant must realize his responsibility to the patients under his care, that in many cases the recovery of the patient depends largely upon the character of the attention which he receives while under treatment, and more especially when first received. A ready sympathy and interest in the patient's welfare, properly carried into action by an intelligent attendant, have great influence in quieting a supersensitive nervous condition. It is the province of the training school to point out this responsibility and relationship of the attendants to patients, and to instruct them in the character of the attention which the patients ought to receive in order to procure the best results.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

This Hospital has now been in operation nearly eleven years and no money has ever been appropriated by the State for improvement of the grounds about the Hospital. Something has been done by our patients and employés, but much more ought to be done. We need a hothouse for starting seeds and plants not only for the grounds but for the garden. Everything about a State Hospital where patients are treated for mental trouble should be pleasant and attractive. The amount of appropriation needed for this purpose is \$6,000.

#### MAINTENANCE.

The number of patients in the Hospital June 30, 1904, was 620. It is safe to estimate the increase of patients as at least forty each year, making 700 patients at the end of the next two fiscal years. The estimate on this number, at a per capita of 45 cents, is \$114,975, or \$229,950 for the two fiscal years.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of generous donations of clothing and other articles for our Christmas entertainment by the many friends of the Hospital, and also donations from time to time of periodicals, magazines, etc.

We are also under obligations to the publishers of the following newspapers which have been received regularly at the Hospital: Ukiah Times, Dispatch-Democrat, Republican Press, Yolo Weekly Mail, Sacramento Union, La Voce del Popolo, L' Italia, Oakland Enquirer, Staats Zeitung, Oakland Tribune, Tree and Vine.

I am under obligations to the officers and employés for the interest they have taken in their duties, for their faithfulness in the careful discharge thereof, and with few exceptions for their loyalty to the management which is so necessary to the welfare and discipline of the Hospital.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, allow me to express my appreciation of the many acts of kindness; and for the advice and support which you have always been ready to give me in the discharge of the many trying and responsible duties devolving upon your Superintendent, I am truly grateful.

E. W. KING,  
Medical Superintendent.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL—EAST AND WEST WINGS.







# REPORT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

NOTE: For statistical tables, see Appendix.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

PATTON, CAL., August 15, 1903.

*To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:*

GENTLEMEN: As required by law, the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital present their annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, accompanied by the reports of the Medical Superintendent, Treasurer, and Steward.

The Board during the past year has held regular monthly meetings on the 7th of each month, at which time the regular visits of inspection were made; and when occasion demanded it, special meetings were held. Detailed accounts of these meetings you have in the copies of the minutes on file in your office.

The completion of the new ward building and the occupancy of the same by the female patients have done much to relieve the congestion of patients and to render their condition more comfortable. Before the next annual report is made to your honorable body we hope to have the construction of the central building well under way, the last Legislature having made provision for the same.

We would respectfully suggest that by-laws for the government of the various hospitals be adopted, as we believe printed copies of the same should be provided the officers and employes at as early a date as possible.

The statistics you will find in the reports of the various officers referred to above, attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. CLARKE,  
JOHN McGONIGLE,  
J. W. A. OFF,  
H. B. WILSON,  
H. T. HAYS,

Board of Managers.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1904.

*To the State Commission in Lunacy, Sacramento, Cal.:*

GENTLEMEN: We transmit herewith the biennial report of the Medical Superintendent. His review of the water rights of the institution is timely, in view of the growing demand for water for irrigation in southern California. We regard the water supply of the Hospital as one of its most valuable assets, and under present conditions we consider the State most fortunate in having acquired these water rights.

We desire to strongly indorse the statement of the Medical Superintendent regarding the pressing need of more attendants. We regard his estimate of \$197,000 for support and \$124,500 for salaries for the next biennial period as reasonable, and trust the same will receive your indorsement.

We submit for your consideration the fact that the rapid increase in the number of commitments to this Hospital is making imperative some important increase in the accommodations. During the last year 281 new patients have been committed—over 100 within the last four months. During August, 33 patients were committed. It is evident that by the time the new central building, now under construction, is completed, the additional room it will afford for patients and the rooms that will be vacated in the present building will be fully occupied by patients who can not now be provided with suitable quarters. The coming Legislature should make adequate provision for the natural increase in the number of patients for the next two years.

The importance of separate accommodations for tuberculous patients has frequently been emphasized, and we believe the plan suggested by Dr. Campbell will meet your approval.

In our judgment the following appropriations would no more than adequately provide for the growing needs of the institution:

Wing for male patients.....	\$65,000 00
Cottage for female patients.....	35,000 00
Cottage and tents for tuberculous patients.....	10,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$110,000 00

During the past year we have been favored with several visits from members of your Honorable Board and members of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and we believe that you are so well con-

versant with the conditions of the Hospital and its needs that you will approve these estimates of improvements needed.

Respectfully submitted.

E. P. CLARKE,  
H. B. WILSON.  
J. W. A. OFF,  
G. P. ADAMS,  
JOHN MCGONIGLE,  
Board of Managers.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903.

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby present to you my report for the year ending June 30, 1903. This has been with us quite an eventful year, in that we have, during that time, completed a new wing which accommodates 150 patients, all of which is now occupied by females. This item being of the greatest importance, I mention it first. I am pleased also to state that we have received, by the hand of the last Legislature, an appropriation of sufficient size to build our center building, which building will add greatly to our facility for doing business and also redound to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

We have made many minor improvements which are mentioned in the report of the Steward. The bulk of the money spent in these improvements was provided for by the last Legislature in passing an emergency bill amounting to \$8,000. Among these improvements were the installing of new boiler capacity, improvements to the laundry, and the building of a reservoir for domestic and laundry purposes, all of which are practically complete, minus some outside connections.

We have continued to replace our old wooden flumes with new cement ones as rapidly as possible. This work has been going on now for the last four years, and these permanent flumes and storm drains, when complete, will add materially to the value of our water supply. The bountiful rains have also assisted us, as they have the entire country, making our corn, grain, and other crops yield bountifully, and enabling us to plant the young orchard (which we have anticipated doing for several years) with very successful results. All of which you will find mentioned in the report of the Steward.

Our orange grove, which consists of less than thirty acres, much of it being comparatively young, has also yielded satisfactory crops; the quality and quantity of the fruit being satisfactory and prices averaging the same as for other Highland fruit.



We still need many important improvements. These have been mentioned from time to time in my monthly reports, but I will repeat in relation to one or two: first, separate accommodations for tubercular patients; next, that we use up our old brick in building an outside building for caring for our female help who are not employed on the wards, viz., the seamstress, laundress, assistant laundress, and above all, the night watches. This could be done at small expense and the conditions favorable for such arrangements have been thoroughly looked over by our Board and also by some members of the Lunacy Commission.

The silo ought to be installed at once, as we would be able thereby to save a large amount of fodder like our first crops of alfalfa and corn fodder which can not be economically used otherwise. I learn from investigation that the foxtail which infests the early crops of alfalfa is rendered entirely harmless when siloed. It is rich in food properties.

I draw your attention to the summary, showing the number of patients received, which I will not go into in minute detail, as the data will appear more fully in the biennial report. During the year ending June 30, 1903, we have admitted 180 males and 87 females, total 267. The recoveries have aggregated 113; discharged improved, 2; unimproved, 3; by order of court, 2; transfer to other hospitals, 1; deaths, 82; escapes, 42; returned escapes, 39. There were residing in the Hospital at the end of the year, 794 people. The whole number treated during the year was 1,039; percentage of recoveries to admissions was 40.23; percentage of deaths to the whole number treated, 7.89.

Our per capita, according to the figures presented, is lower than it should be, and I also notice that the stock on hand only amounts to about \$800; whereas, at the beginning of the year it was in the neighborhood of \$1,500. I shall surely endeavor to raise this per capita in the way of more and better food, as there has been a decided falling off in the weight of our patients during the past month.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CAMPBELL,  
Medical Superintendent.

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the Southern California State Hospital:*

GENTLEMEN: It devolves upon me to make this my fifth biennial report of this institution for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years. In 1889 an appropriation of \$325,000 was made for the establishment of this Hospital, and with this money the original ground and valuable

water rights were purchased and the first buildings erected. August 3, 1893, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. Since that time there has been expended for land, additional buildings, and permanent improvements in round numbers about \$220,000. This Hospital is well located and the State has not more valuable landed property than that belonging to the Southern California State Hospital. It consists of three hundred and forty acres of good land, and of forty acres of mountain land, valuable only from the fact that it furnishes us our domestic water.

When this Hospital was opened, barring one citrus orchard of ten acres, it was mostly a barley field and the balance in its original state of brush, cactus, and stone. To-day it is practically a garden and presents a most pleasing view from agricultural, horticultural, and scenic standpoints. Of the labor expended to accomplish this transformation, nine tenths or more has been furnished by the patients. We have at present thirty-five acres of citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, etc.); twenty-eight acres of deciduous fruits (peaches, apricots, etc.); eight acres of grapes and small fruits; twenty acres of garden, in which we raise all of the vegetables we use except white potatoes; twenty-eight acres of alfalfa, from which we cut on an average two hundred tons per year; about forty acres in our sewer farm, on which we raise green crops for the dairy. We have no pasture, and are entirely dependent upon the twenty-eight acres of alfalfa and our sewer farm for the support of our dairy, which consists at present of over sixty head, including heifers reaching maturity and two bulls. The balance of our land is in barley and rye. We are very seldom obliged to buy hay. Last year was an exception, however, owing to the general dry season.

But this land, which is producing so prolifically, would be useless without an ample supply of water, and this we have. The original purchase included sixty miner's inches of the North Fork Company's water. It is one of the best water rights in southern California. The North Fork Company is a corporation representing 4,800 shares of stock, all held by the owners of the land upon which the water is used. The State owns 720 shares, or over one seventh of the whole amount. The property of this company represents water appropriated in an early day from the Santa Ana River and a ditch eight miles long with its accessories. When the Bear Valley Water Company was formed in 1883 to supply Redlands and other outlying territory and it was found that the impounding of the water of the Santa Ana River was liable to interfere with the North Fork and South Fork rights, who owned equally all of the water of the Santa Ana River, they having prior ownership to this water, an injunction was served which resulted in a permanent contract being made with the original owners which has been advantageous to all concerned. With the growth of the country and the

necessary increasing demands for water, the desire of the power companies to use the same for power purposes, frequently diverting it from its natural courses, and sometimes causing waste and shrinkage, it behooves us as a company to be always on the alert to conserve and protect our rights. I say our, because I have represented this institution on the board of directors for the past nine years and am thoroughly conversant with the details. When I first took a place on the board, which I did at the request of our board of directors, there was an indebtedness of \$17,000. This has been reduced to \$2,500. There is at present a suit pending in the United States court regarding the location of the divide or place where our water is segregated, also as to some minor matters. Judge Chapman of Los Angeles is attorney for the company. We claim that this point is made clear in the contract, and as the validity of the contract has been established previously in the United States court before Judge Ross, we anticipate a favorable decision of the case. The suit is against the receiver of the Bear Valley Company. This North Fork water is worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000. The water controlled by the Bear Valley Company consists practically of all of the waters of the Santa Ana River not owned by the North Fork and South Fork Companies, and such other waters as they have acquired by impounding, developing, and from other sources. The South Fork is a corporation similar to the North Fork, formed in an early day to take water to the opposite side of the valley before Redlands existed. The Bear Valley Company issued certificates of stock, and for several years past the company has sold water to various parties not being original stockholders. Judge Ross decided some time ago that the users of this water for three years were entitled to a permanent right to the same. We commenced using three thousand inches of this water in the summer a year or two before this decision was made, so when it was not deemed necessary for us to be allowed an estimate for this water we still took the water, substituting some of our own North Fork for it and have thus acquired a permanent right to this three thousand inches. This equals twenty miner's inches of water continuous flow, and worth at the lowest figure \$20,000 and probably \$25,000. We are on the same basis now as the original purchasers of the stock. Four years ago the State purchased twenty acres of land having upon it a good well, one and a third miles south of our buildings, and installed a modern pumping plant thereon. From this well we can force sixty-five inches of water up to the building and into the new reservoir which supplies the garden and the laundry when ditch water is foul, and from this same reservoir water would reach to the top of our building. Domestic or drinking water comes from two tunnels driven into the foothill land belonging to the State. We commenced using this about eight years ago, and the supply is still ample and of excellent quality. I have



given you this lengthy statement regarding the water as it represents the lifeblood, as it were, of this valuable plant, and may be of some use to new members of the Board of Managers and to my successor in office.

With the completion of the new center building we will realize the consummation of desires and necessities of long duration. While we have been pleasantly situated in some respects, there has been an ever present knowledge that the room we were occupying really belonged to the patients and was necessary for their comfort and pleasure. The new building will not only furnish room especially adapted to the use for which it is constructed, viz: the administration department, but will also contain quarters for some of the assistant physicians, as well as furnish room for forty or more patients on the third floor. The rooms now occupied for offices can then revert to the uses for which they were originally intended.

We need a new wing for male patients. It should be built on the east and correspond in situation with the one built on the west and occupied by the female patients. This ward should be constructed with special reference to security. The locks, doors, windows, and window guards should be made especially strong and secure. There are several reasons why this security is necessary. We are constantly receiving inebriates from all the insane hospitals in California. Some are insane in the full sense of the word; more, however, are temporarily suffering from toxic insanity due to alcohol or drugs, or both, and when once rid of the poison are in their normal condition. Some remain well and aspire to decent citizenship, with ideas of right living and possessing real desires to reform; but a large number follow out their degraded criminal or semi-criminal instincts, and are recommitted if discharged, and become, while detained here, a menace to the discipline of the institution. The largest percentage of our elopements come from among this class, and practically all of the escapes from the building by breaking out are planned and executed by them. So long as the present plan exists, and it will probably do so for many years, this contingency should be met. We also receive during each year a number of persons who have been arrested for crimes in which the question of sanity has arisen and through the proper legal process are sent here pending their recovery or that the possibility of malin-gering may be settled. These cases need to have more security thrown around them than our institution offers. There are also always some insane who are desperately inclined to escape. Provision should be made in the new male wing to meet the conditions necessary to the security of these patients. The cases heretofore mentioned are a menace to public safety, if allowed to be at large. I would not have you think that we desire a miniature penitentiary in connection with a hospital, but nothing short of the safeguards offered by a penal institu-



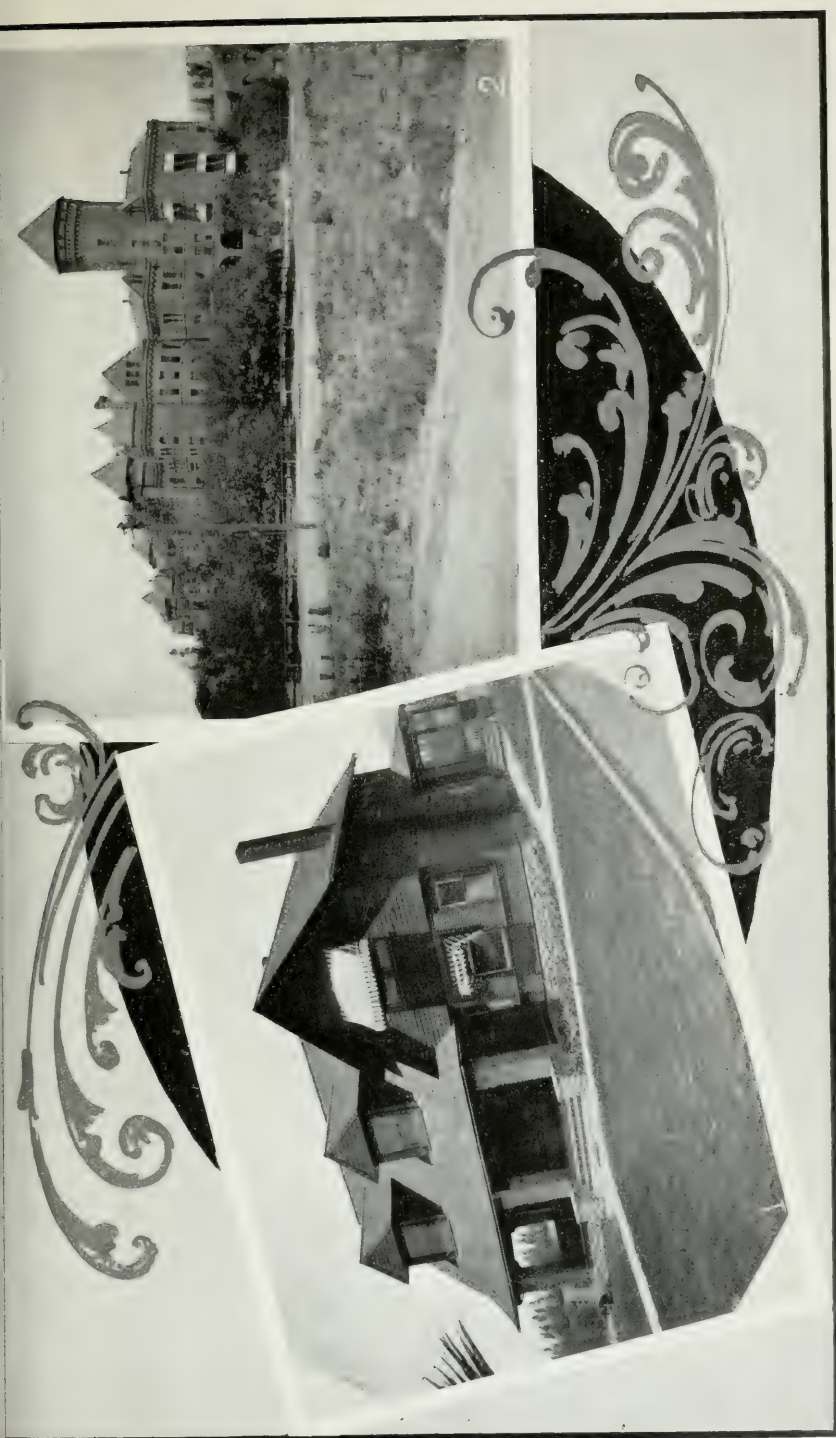
tion would meet the requirements in some cases that we are obliged to receive and care for. Therefore, separate provision should be made so that the wards of a hospital for the mentally sick should not assume the appearance of an institution for the care of criminals. An entirely separate building would be better, but temporary provision can be easily made by a comparatively slight extra outlay.

Over twenty-two years of official relations with the insane, inebriates, and criminals have afforded me an opportunity to form an unbiased opinion regarding the care of these classes. Great harm and injustice are done to the innocent citizen insane by confinement with the inveterate drunkard, drug inebriate, and semi-criminal or criminal classes. It is a fact worthy of note that many charities boards, philanthropists, and legislators are waking up to the necessity of some action tending to a more humane, just, and scientific solution of this problem.

Our provision for the care of female patients has always been limited and insufficient. While the new wing has been completed and occupied, it is now full. We were obliged to relinquish "F" ward to the male department when the women moved into the new wing. These wards are constructed for from fifty to sixty-five patients. I therefore suggest a new cottage for female patients, to be located to the west of the present building. The land is sloping, and an excellent basement, practically above ground, could be provided at small cost. The said cottage should be two stories high and similar to those last built at Agnews. The basement will afford dining-room, kitchen, and other necessary facilities.

Now what shall we do with the tuberculous patients? This is a problem which greatly interests all public as well as private institutions. It has been gone over and over so many times that the subject is well nigh threadbare; but as the dripping water wears away the stone, so we hope at last to succeed by obtaining relief in this direction. I fear that we do not fully realize who the beneficiaries are to be from the separation of the tuberculous from the non-tuberculous. It is not the ones already diseased, but the ten times greater number who are innocently and constantly exposed to infection by being herded together in the closely-packed hospital wards with those already doomed. Viewed from any and every standpoint, there can be but one conclusion, viz., that the interests of humanity demand some expenditure in this direction. This Hospital needs provision for forty or fifty patients of this class, and such provision that the cases of established tuberculosis can be cared for by themselves and the incipient cases as well. Inexpensive but commodious buildings, possibly part tents, should be provided by the forthcoming Legislature to meet these requirements. There are numerous examples of up-to-date plans, comparatively inexpensive, which could be consulted in preparing plans for this purpose.

Another cottage similar to the one just occupied by the female night



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.—1. RESIDENCE OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT; 2. VIEW OF THE MAIN BUILDING.



watches should be constructed for the male night watches. This can be built from the contingent fund. We have many thousand brick already on the ground fit for this or other small buildings.

These in the way of appropriations for buildings are all I would suggest. Those of less importance can be constructed from the contingent fund as occasion requires.

This institution has been particularly free from epidemic diseases during the biennial period, and our death and recovery rates have not varied materially from the average since the opening of the Hospital. In 1903 the rates were 40.23 per cent for recoveries and 7.37 per cent for deaths; in 1904, 36 per cent for recoveries and 6.21 per cent for deaths. Tuberculosis heads the list as causes of death; general paralysis, old age, and epilepsy follow in the order mentioned.

The last Legislature appropriated for the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth fiscal years the sum of \$178,470 for support and \$110,056 for salaries. This ought to be materially increased by the present Legislature. There is not help enough to do justice by the patients in this Hospital. The State Commission in Lunacy, which is well aware of the necessities in this direction, will undoubtedly recommend the increase required. The old story of overcrowding is ever present in this Hospital, starting as it did with one wing of three wards only. It has seemed impossible to keep up with the demands. Every available bed is full now and over forty male patients sleeping on the floors. In the number of patients there has been an increase of an average of ten per cent per annum during the last term, which will necessitate a proportionate ratio of increase of attendants, besides at least two supernumerary male and one supernumerary female attendant, as is allowed in some of the other hospitals; sickness and vacations cause unusual hardships at times for the want of these. Also, some extra appropriation for the medical staff. I would therefore suggest that \$197,000 be allowed for maintenance and \$124,500 for salaries.

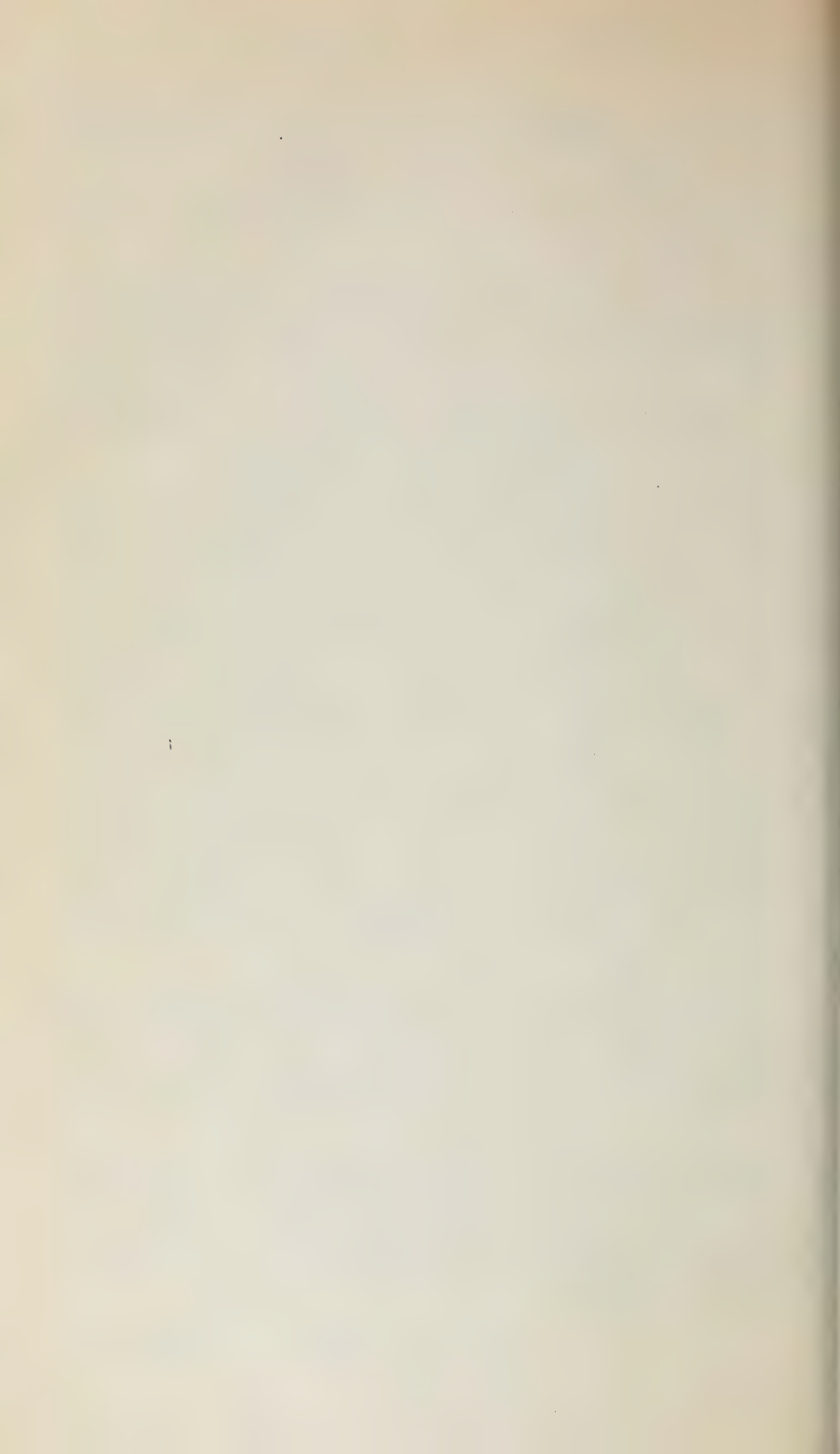
I am pleased to be able to state that at no time since the opening of this Hospital has the personal, moral, and general efficiency of its working forces been better than at present writing. The general condition seems to be about all that could be desired or expected with the facilities at hand.

The medical staff officers and heads of departments, without exception, seem thoroughly in earnest to do their whole duty in their various spheres, and the same disposition seems to permeate the institution. This is a matter especially gratifying to me as, after over eleven years of service in this Hospital, I am about to relinquish my superintendency to another.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. CAMPBELL,  
Medical Superintendent.





# REPORT OF HOME FOR CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS,

For the Two Fiscal Years ending June 30, 1904.

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ELDRIDGE, CAL., October 12, 1904.

*To the Honorable the State Commission in Lunacy:*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to submit herewith our biennial report for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, as required by law.

In making this report we have adopted that of the Superintendent of this Institution, Dr. William J. G. Dawson, as it covers all the ground required; and the recommendations therein made, and the appropriations and the needs of the institution as a basis for appropriations, therein asked for from the State Legislature, meet with our full approval.

ROBERT A. POPPE, President,  
A. C. BANE,  
C. E. HAVEN,  
WILLIAM LYONS,  
WILLIAM THOMAS,  
Board of Managers.

F. A. CROMWELL,  
Secretary of Board of Managers.

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## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

For the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

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*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the California Home for the  
Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children:*

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the law I herewith submit my report of all the principal facts and business for the biennial period ending

June 30, 1904. I also call your attention to needed improvements and beg to offer suggestions which I think would remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

I was appointed Superintendent of the Home by the Board of Trustees, August 2, 1902, but did not assume the duties until the 14th of October following.

The institution had but recently passed through a rather stormy experience, the causes of which I knew nothing whatever, previous to my appointment. In taking charge, I found many conditions unsatisfactory, and I say this without the least desire to reflect upon any one.

One of the most unpleasant things with which I had to contend during the first few months of my administration was a feeling of unrest in the institution, prompted periodically by outside influences and causing repeated discord when everything appeared to be working toward harmony. When these disturbing influences were thoroughly controlled, peace and harmony soon became established.

The internal administration of the Home is now very satisfactory. The health of the inmates is excellent, harmony prevails in the various departments, and the officers and employes are ever ready to cooperate with me.

The limited capacity of the Home without regard to classification is about 550. We have about 150 genuine applications on file, which have been sifted out of several hundred, the accumulation of years. There are also a large number who are anxious to file applications, but are discouraged from so doing owing to our overcrowded condition.

We are endeavoring to admit according to seniority on file and adaptability to the department best suited to each case, and are notifying the friends of the early applicants that we are ready to receive a limited number. Some of these have been waiting their turn for from three to six years. We are, except to a very limited extent, unable to segregate the different classes, owing to our lack of accommodations.

When it is considered that there are seven or eight grades of human beings, distinct in characteristics, housed together, it is easy to understand the difficulties that confront us in our endeavors to classify and distribute them in such a manner that each may receive the necessary training.

There is no age limit, and we have patients ranging in years from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 90. We are often confronted with an application from the friends of a person who is in his or her dotage, and consequently feeble-minded. I have ruled against such applicants, believing that this institution was and is not intended for an "Old People's Home," neither should it be considered an asylum for the insane.

The Legislature at its last session treated us quite liberally by appropriating the sum of \$52,500 for necessary improvements, as follows:

For the erection of a suitable building for the proper housing of an additional electric-lighting, steam-heating, and power apparatus .....	\$2,500 00
For additional electric apparatus, electric fixtures, and connections .....	4,000 00
For apparatus for the generation of steam, and for steam-heating fixtures and connections, and ventilating system .....	10,000 00
For the erection and equipment of additional lavatories and baths and the purchase of additional apparatus, fixtures, and piping therefor .....	4,500 00
For installation and equipment of food elevators .....	1,000 00
For laundry machinery and apparatus .....	1,000 00
To provide an adequate sewerage system and septic tanks for the proper disposal of sewage .....	2,000 00
For fire apparatus and machinery for better fire protection .....	5,000 00
For the erection and equipment of an oil-storage and pumping plant .....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,500 00
For a hospital building .....	\$6,500 00
For furnishing and equipping said hospital building .....	3,500 00
For the erection of three cottages for cripples and paralytics .....	8,500 00
For furnishing said cottages .....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000 00

Of the total amount appropriated, \$32,500 has been expended or contracted for. The remaining \$20,000, comprising the last four items, only became available on July 1, 1904.

We are now completing a brick cottage provided for by a legacy of \$5,000 left to the Home by the will of the late Mrs. Miranda W. Lux. The building will accommodate comfortably sixteen inmates, and is intended for adult females, as specified in the will.

I desire to call attention to the fact that nearly all of our buildings have been in use about fifteen years, and many additional repairs are needed. New floors must be laid, walls replastered, and a great amount of painting done in order to keep the institution looking at all respectable.

Our contingent fund, which has increased from less than \$700 when I took charge, to \$4,773, as shown by the Controller's statement, July 1, 1904, has been hardly equal to the demands upon it.

On March 10th of this year the State bridge over Sonoma Creek was washed away during a heavy flood, and we are rebuilding, under the direction of the State Highway Commissioner, a good substantial steel structure with cement piers, at a cost of \$3,374. This amount has to be paid for out of our contingent fund and will be a heavy drain upon it.

We hope to be able to enlarge our herd of milch cows and also improve the grade of stock. We are now milking on an average about fifty cows, and our institution demands at least seventy-five or eighty in order to have the necessary milk. We have had our cows tested



with tuberculin by the State Veterinarian and also by a private veterinarian, the result being that twenty-six of our cows were condemned. We have destroyed fourteen of the number, and post mortems revealed beyond a doubt that the tuberculin test as applied was reliable, tuberculosis being found in every case. We expect to rid our herd of all infected animals as soon as possible.

#### OUR NEEDS.

I respectfully submit the needs of the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, as a basis for future legislation, as follows:

*First*—Administration building to complete the front of the main building. Including: Basement, for storeroom; first story—reception room and offices, pharmacy, and new dining-room for girls; second story—bedrooms for supervisor, matron, visitor's spare room, and flat of five rooms for assistant physician and his family; third story—bedrooms for ten attendants.

*Second*—One cottage for accommodation of at least fifty female epileptic patients.

*Third*—Development of water storage system from Hill Creek, including fire hose and fire mains for Superintendent's cottage and Manor House.

*Fourth*—Additional reservoir for fire protection.

*Fifth*—The overhauling of Madrona Hall and fitting it for industrial building.

*Sixth*—Extension of Stoneman Hall in a southwesterly direction for a distance of forty feet for the purpose of accommodating more low-grade female patients.

*Seventh*—For fencing, farming equipment, and improvement of grounds.

*Eighth*—A suitable building for sleeping quarters for day and night employés.

*Ninth*—An appropriation of \$90,000 a year necessary for support of the institution; also, the sum of \$54,000 a year necessary for salaries. Our present appropriation for support is \$58,000 per year, and for salaries \$41,400 per year.

As most of our needs enumerated above are based upon a condition anticipating expansion, permit me to say that I do not believe that mental defectives have received the consideration from the State accorded to the insane and criminal classes, and yet public safety demands that these people be housed and cared for to prevent their multiplying their kind, as well as to cut off the source of supply that helps to fill our jails, reformatories, and insane asylums. There are said to be 100,000 mental defectives in the United States, with only

9,000 gathered into schools and institutions. The population of California is over 1,500,000, and if we are correct in allowing one mental defective for every 750 individuals, there probably will be at least 2,000 in the State. The California Promotion Committee estimates that in six years from now, should our numbers increase in the same ratio as in the past four years, our State will have a population of 2,500,000. The present capacity of the Home being 550, we should therefore double it in anticipation of a corresponding increase of the feeble-minded. Iowa has a population of 2,500,000 (the number our State is expected to have six years hence), and is now taking care of 1,100 feeble-minded. Minnesota has a population of 2,000,000, and supports 900. We should be prepared to do as well.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you—the Board of Managers—for your constant and faithful support, and permit me to hope that such pleasant relations will continue to exist.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. G. DAWSON,  
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

*Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1903.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1902.....	321	252	573
Number of returned escapes.....	9	0	9
Number admitted to June 30, 1903.....	16	16	32
Number under care and treatment.....	346	268	614
Number discharged recovered.....	0	0	0
Number discharged improved.....	6	4	10
Number discharged unimproved.....	4	2	6
Number transferred (insane).....	2	0	2
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died.....	16	17	33
Number escaped.....	9	0	9
Total died, discharged, and escaped.....	37	23	60
Number remaining June 30, 1903.....	309	245	554

TABLE II.

*Movement of Patients during the Year ending June 30, 1904.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients June 30, 1903.....	309	245	554
Number of returned escapes.....	8	0	8
Number admitted to June 30, 1904.....	25	14	39
Number under care and treatment.....	342	259	601
Number discharged recovered.....	2	3	5
Number discharged improved.....	8	9	17
Number discharged unimproved.....	8	0	8
Number transferred (insane).....	3	2	5
Number discharged by order of court.....	0	0	0
Number died.....	11	7	18
Number escaped.....	8	0	8
Total died, discharged, and escaped.....	40	21	61
Number remaining June 30, 1904.....	302	238	540

TABLE III.

*Showing Counties of California from which Patients were Received during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Counties.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Alameda.....	2	2
Butte.....	1	0
Calaveras.....	1	0
Colusa.....	1	0
Fresno.....	1	0
Kern.....	0	1
Los Angeles.....	2	5
Madera.....	0	1
Mendocino.....	1	0
Monterey.....	0	1
Napa.....	0	1
Nevada.....	2	0
Orange.....	0	1
Placer.....	1	0
Riverside.....	1	0
Sacramento.....	3	3
San Benito.....	0	1
San Diego.....	1	0
San Francisco.....	6	16
San Joaquin.....	0	1
Santa Clara.....	2	2
Santa Cruz.....	1	0
Shasta.....	0	1
Sierra.....	1	0
Solano.....	2	1
Sonoma.....	2	0
Tulare.....	1	0
Tuolumne.....	0	1
Ventura.....	0	1
Totals.....	32	39

TABLE IV.

*Nativity of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

State or Country.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
<i>United States.</i>		
Arkansas.....	2	0
California.....	24	30
Illinois.....	0	1
Indiana.....	0	1
Iowa.....	1	0
Kansas.....	1	0
Kentucky.....	0	1
Nebraska.....	0	1
Texas.....	1	1
Washington.....	1	0
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
China.....	0	1
England.....	1	1
Ireland.....	0	1
Sweden.....	0	1
Wales.....	1	0
Totals.....	32	39



TABLE V.

*Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Age.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Between 1 and 10 years .....	9	11
Between 10 and 20 years .....	13	17
Between 20 and 30 years .....	7	7
Between 30 and 40 years .....	2	4
Between 40 and 50 years .....	1	0
Totals .....	32	39

TABLE VI.

*Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Civil Condition.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.
Married .....	0	2
Single .....	32	36
Divorced .....	0	1
Totals .....	32	39

TABLE VII.

*Assigned Causes of Mental Defect in the Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Cause.	1902-03.		1903-04.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Congenital (heredity) .....	7	5	3	4
Fall; blow upon the head .....	1	—	—	1
Maternal impression (chiefly fright) .....	2	—	6	1
Illness in childhood .....	1	1	—	—
Fright of child .....	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .....	—	1	1	—
Cerebral meningitis .....	—	—	1	—
Convulsions (from worms) .....	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy .....	1	—	1	2
Hereditary syphilis .....	1	—	2	—
Fracture of clavicle .....	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever .....	—	1	1	—
Tumor on neck .....	—	—	—	1
Middle ear disease .....	—	—	1	—
Enteritis .....	—	—	1	—
Burn from carbolic acid .....	—	—	1	—
No cause assigned .....	2	7	7	4
Totals .....	16	16	25	14

TABLE VIII.

*Forms of Defect in Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Form of Defect.	1902-03.		1903-04.	
	Males .....	Females .....	Males .....	Females .....
Feeble-minded (simply) .....	4	7	10	3
Imbecile .....	4	4	7	4
Idiocy .....	4	1	5	1
Epilepsy .....	2	2	.....	2
Paralytic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified .....	2	2	4	3
Totals .....	16	16	26	13

TABLE IX.

*Showing Movement of Population Year by Year—1886-1904.*

Year ending June 30.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent- age of Deaths.	Whole Number Treated.
1886 .....	56	3	0	53	.....	3	0	56
1887 .....	36	18	1	70	17	.....	1.04	92
1888 .....	29	4	4	91	21	.....	4.40	121
1889 .....	32	9	1	113	22	.....	0.90	153
1890 .....	16	4	7	118	5	.....	5.90	169
1891 .....	36	6	3	145	27	.....	2.00	205
1892 .....	106	7	7	237	92	.....	2.90	311
1893 .....	82	15	15	289	52	.....	5.10	393
1894 .....	42	16	12	303	14	.....	3.90	435
1895 .....	95	3	11	384	81	.....	2.80	530
1896 .....	105	22	22	445	61	.....	4.90	635
1897 .....	70	22	24	469	24	.....	5.30	705
1898 .....	105	34	24	516	47	.....	4.60	810
1899 .....	88	29	54	521	5	.....	10.30	898
1900 .....	72	25	16	552	31	.....	2.90	970
1901 .....	48	24	20	569	17	.....	3.50	1,018
1902 .....	72	37	18	573	4	.....	3.10	1,090
1903 .....	32	18	33	554	.....	19	5.50	1,122
1904 .....	39	35	18	540	.....	14	3.30	1,161
Totals .....	1,161	331	290	540	576	36	.....	1,161

TABLE X.

*Showing Articles made in the Sewing-Room during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Article.	No.	Article.
Aprons (all kinds) .....	275	Nightshirts .....
Awnings .....	4	Operating Gowns .....
Bags .....	33	Pads .....
Bandages .....	22	Pillows .....
Bathrobes .....	87	Pillowslips .....
Bedticks, Mattresses, Canvases .....	74	Pillowticks .....
Bibs .....	532	Shams .....
Caps .....	37	Sheets .....
Corset Covers .....	26	Shrouds .....
Curtains .....	50	Skirts (flannel) .....
Cushions .....	8	Skirts (dress) .....
Drawers (pairs) .....	325	Sleeves (pairs) .....
Dresses .....	662	Stretchers .....
Garters (pairs) .....	176	Suspenders .....
Jackets (invalid) .....	6	Sunbonnets .....
Jackets (canvas) .....	75	Towels (surgical) .....
Jacket Strings .....	81	Towels (bath) .....
Jumpers .....	49	Towels (face) .....
Mittens (ticking) .....	14	Towels (roller) .....
Napkins .....	297	Tablecloths .....
Napkins (bed) .....	390	Union Suits .....
Nightgowns .....	550	Waists .....

TABLE XI.

*Showing Autopsies made from December, 1902, to June 30, 1904.*

1. Dec. 19, 1902—Cranium not examined. Right pleural cavity, considerable effusion. Pericardium enlarged and moderately filled. Ante-mortem clots in both chambers. Stomach dilated and thinned.  
Cause of death, pleurisy and pericarditis.
2. Sept. 4, 1903—Cranium only examined. Chronic leptomeningitis.  
Cause of death, meningitis and hyperpyrexia. 108° F. highest.
3. Nov. 16, 1903—Chronic pachymeningitis and leptomeningitis. Right half of the brain atrophied.  
Cause of death, epilepsy.
4. Dec. 25, 1903—Cranium not examined. Ante-mortem heart clots found. Congestion of lungs.  
Cause of death, heart clot and congestion of lungs.
5. Jan. 18, 1904—Lungs congested. Pericardium distended with seropurulent fluid. Cause of death, acute pericarditis.
6. April 1, 1904—Chest only examined. Adhesions everywhere between the surface of the parietal pleuræ. Lungs, especially the left, disorganized by dense miliary tubercles.  
Cause of death, chronic miliary tuberculosis.

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# APPENDIX.

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TABLE A.

Showing Number of Attacks in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Grand Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
First	232	112	344	101	66	167	82	64	146	46	17	63	105	58	163	566	317	883
Second	29	12	41	36	20	56	12	21	33	16	5	21	20	10	30	113	68	181
Third	5	5	10	1	2	3	2	6	8	1	2	3	5	7	12	14	22	36
Fourth or more	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	5	8	2	3	5	7	0	7	14	14	28
Unknown				34	5	39	31	5	36	39	2	41	43	12	55	147	24	171
Totals	267	132	399	173	96	269	130	101	231	104	29	133	180	87	267	854	445	1,299

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Grand Total.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
First	196	102	298	129	78	207	56	25	81	45	18	63	17	16	33	443	239	682
Second	24	13	37	23	20	43	17	11	28	18	15	33	11	10	21	93	69	162
Third	14	7	21	2	4	6	3	6	9	1	1	2	3	3	6	23	21	44
Fourth or more	5	5	10	1	3	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	8	7	15	18	17	35
Unknown	4	1	5	39	3	42	44	27	71	33	9	42	126	74	200	246	114	360
Totals	243	128	371	194	108	302	123	70	193	98	44	142	165	110	275	823	460	1,283

TABLE B. Showing the Counties from which the 2,582 Patients were Committed during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Counties.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Alameda	49	63	18	16	13	9	8	7	0	0	183
Amador	6	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Butte	2	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Calaveras	14	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Colusa	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Contra Costa	5	11	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Del Norte	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
El Dorado	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Fresno	33	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	73
Glenn	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Humboldt	0	0	18	8	3	0	2	0	0	0	31
Inyo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kern	10	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Kings	3	6	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	15
Lake	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
Lassen	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Los Angeles	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	163	196	362
Madera	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Marin	0	0	0	3	0	1	6	8	0	0	18
Mariposa	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mendocino	0	0	0	1	0	1	27	22	0	0	51
Merced	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17
Modoc	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Mono	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	28
Napa	0	0	20	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	42
Nevada	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8	24
Placer	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Plumas	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	21	45
Sacramento	37	36	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	85
San Benito	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	45
San Diego	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	16	16	33
San Francisco	123	84	114	155	79	60	52	76	2	0	745
San Joaquin	33	39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	26
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	22
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	11	21
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	60	48	0	0	0	0	108
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	23	21	0	0	0	0	44
Shasta	0	0	20	14	3	2	0	1	0	0	40
Sierra	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Siskiyou	1	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Solano	1	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Sonoma	0	0	7	12	0	0	20	9	0	0	48
Stanislaus	10	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sutter	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Tehama	3	1	7	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	21
Trinity	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tulare	8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Tuolumne	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ventura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
Yolo	1	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Yuba	6	2	2	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	12
State Prison at San Quentin	3	4	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	15
State Prison at Folsom	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
U. S. Naval Stat'n, Mare Island and Puget Sound	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	0	0	24
Home for Feeble-Minded	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	399	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

TABLE C.

*Showing Those Born in the United States, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

United States.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Arizona Territory	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arkansas	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	9
America	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	31	18	61
California	69	58	53	68	52	36	17	28	21	17	419
Colorado	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Connecticut	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	9
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Florida	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Georgia	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	7
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	7	3	2	4	5	6	1	3	11	12	54
Indiana	2	6	2	0	4	0	2	2	6	12	36
Iowa	4	5	1	4	3	4	0	1	7	9	38
Kansas	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	6	22
Kentucky	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	2	3	7	22
Louisiana	1	1	4	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	13
Maine	3	4	7	2	5	3	3	1	5	1	34
Maryland	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	9
Massachusetts	3	9	7	2	3	12	4	1	4	9	54
Michigan	3	1	3	0	3	3	1	0	6	10	30
Minnesota	2	1	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	13
Mississippi	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missouri	11	12	13	8	6	3	6	1	7	10	77
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nebraska	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	11
Nevada	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	8
New Hampshire	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
New Jersey	1	1	4	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	15
New Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
New York	9	12	9	13	9	11	3	4	15	20	105
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	7
Ohio	10	13	5	9	1	3	0	3	12	8	64
Oregon	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	11
Pennsylvania	7	4	4	8	3	4	2	3	7	7	49
Rhode Island	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	1	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	11
Texas	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	4	2	14
United States	27	30	0	6	11	8	1	0	9	3	95
Utah	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	7
Vermont	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Virginia	3	4	2	1	2	0	3	1	5	5	26
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
West Virginia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	1	7	6	23
Totals	178	193	151	149	122	115	51	62	189	179	1,389



TABLE D.

*Showing Those Born in Foreign Countries, Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Foreign Countries.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Africa.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Atlantic Ocean.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia.....	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	9
Austro-Hungary.....	3	5	0	7	5	4	5	1	5	1	36
Belgium.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada.....	7	11	4	12	10	6	6	2	6	11	75
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
China.....	23	12	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	2	64
Denmark.....	7	4	3	1	1	2	3	1	0	2	24
England.....	19	11	10	7	9	3	2	5	7	7	80
France.....	9	7	0	5	2	3	3	2	2	7	40
Germany.....	23	24	23	32	13	12	10	13	11	15	176
Greece.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Guatemala.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
India.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland.....	46	30	30	30	31	17	13	14	5	10	226
Italy.....	17	17	7	10	9	7	8	7	5	1	88
Japan.....	4	3	0	5	0	1	1	0	3	4	21
Mexico.....	4	5	1	0	1	3	0	0	9	6	29
New Zealand.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norway and Sweden.....	12	11	9	12	9	2	2	8	3	8	76
Portugal.....	8	4	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	23
Russia.....	4	3	4	5	1	0	2	4	2	4	29
Sandwich Islands.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Scotland.....	7	3	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	24
South America.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Spain.....	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
Switzerland.....	7	11	5	2	2	3	3	0	4	4	41
Turkey.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Wales.....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
West Indies.....	1	6	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
Western Isles.....	6	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	10
Totals.....	214	178	105	144	105	73	72	66	72	87	1,116

### Recapitulation.

	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
United States.....	178	193	151	149	122	115	55	62	189	179	1,398
Foreign Countries.....	214	178	105	144	105	73	72	66	72	87	1,116
Unknown.....	7	0	13	9	4	5	6	14	6	9	72
Totals.....	399	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,586

TABLE E.

*Showing Age at Time of Admission of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Age.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Between 1 and 10 yrs.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Between 10 and 20 yrs.	9	9	6	10	8	3	2	6	8	8	69
Between 20 and 30 yrs.	85	80	47	60	30	33	22	28	57	56	498
Between 30 and 40 yrs.	104	92	57	67	69	44	39	35	75	93	675
Between 40 and 50 yrs.	91	85	67	80	55	43	26	18	64	59	588
Between 50 and 60 yrs.	39	42	31	37	24	24	8	12	17	27	261
Between 60 and 70 yrs.	36	30	29	16	14	24	13	12	19	17	210
Between 70 and 80 yrs.	21	25	16	16	17	10	8	9	11	10	143
Between 80 and 90 yrs.	4	8	10	5	3	6	5	2	3	5	51
Between 90 and 100 yrs.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Unknown	9	0	5	10	11	6	10	20	13	0	78
Totals	399	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

TABLE F.

*Showing Civil Condition of Patients Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Civil Condition.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Married	120	126	78	113	90	77	40	38	89	104	875
Single	182	153	133	128	95	81	63	67	108	61	1,071
Widowers	17	18	13	11	10	5	8	3	5	4	94
Widows	29	23	16	15	14	14	5	8	12	7	143
Divorced	12	7	6	7	6	4	4	4	10	3	63
Unknown	39	44	25	28	16	12	13	22	43	96	388
Totals	399	371	271	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,584

TABLE G.

Showing the Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

Causes.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendocino.		Southern California.		Total.									
	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	54th Fiscal Year.	55th Fiscal Year.	Men	Women								
	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women	Men....	Women										
MORAL:																				
Adverse condition (such as loss of friends, business troubles, etc.)	8	4	6	2	2	3	7	0	5	5	1	4	0	1	3	4	6	12	40	36
Mental strain, worry, overwork (not incl'd in above)	5	16	10	18	7	13	9	16	12	9	1	1	3	4	6	10	1	4	60	107
Religious excitement and spiritualism	3	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	14	17
Love affairs (incl. seduction)	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	11
PHYSICAL:																				
Intemperance, alcoholism and dissipation	36	5	38	6	26	1	20	2	10	4	10	2	9	1	8	1	17	5	187	27
Sexual excess	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8	3
Veneral diseases	23	1	5	2	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	27	6
Masturbation	6	0	2	0	6	0	13	1	5	1	7	0	6	0	3	0	7	1	94	4
Sunstroke and overhear	12	1	13	1	6	2	16	4	8	0	12	1	7	1	3	0	11	0	17	0
Accident or injury	0	7	0	7	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	10
Parturition and puerperium	0	11	0	6	0	5	0	11	0	8	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	25
Change of life	3	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	64	0
Fevers	2	5	7	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	9	3
Privation and overwork	3	4	6	6	3	5	4	3	5	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	6	2	31	10
Epilepsy	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	19	8
Diseases of skull and brain	7	0	7	6	7	7	6	3	5	6	1	5	4	1	6	0	4	1	57	31
Old age	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Epidemic influenza	0	0	2	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	3	0	7	1	15	4	38	10
Abuse of drugs and tobacco																				
All other bodily disorders and ill health	2	4	8	3	4	3	8	11	5	7	3	4	0	1	1	5	7	10	46	54
HEREDITY	12	7	18	10	8	7	11	6	8	8	11	6	4	0	6	2	7	4	91	57
CONGENITAL DEFECTS	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	4
UNASCERTAINED	135	53	99	54	87	41	84	42	66	37	52	25	62	12	54	24	82	35	813	380
Totals	267	132	243	128	173	96	194	108	130	101	123	70	104	29	98	44	180	87	1,677	905

TABLE H.

*Showing Forms of Insanity in Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Forms.	Stockton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo- cino.		Southern California.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Mania, acute	75	70	47	43	46	25	12	7	104	84	513
Mania, simple	11	12	0	4	14	16	18	21	0	0	96
Mania, chronic	15	16	13	20	7	6	12	14	26	10	139
Mania, acute delirious	4	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	12
Melancholia, acute	32	31	8	19	30	21	3	8	57	72	281
Melancholia, simple	22	8	14	13	4	12	20	15	0	6	114
Melancholia, chronic	9	9	5	9	5	5	6	4	15	4	71
Melancholia, stuporous	0	1	0	15	1	3	2	9	0	1	32
Confusional insanity	17	8	6	3	7	7	0	0	0	4	52
Primary dementia	0	1	2	10	11	2	0	0	5	6	37
Recurrent mania	28	38	12	1	11	15	14	11	3	8	141
Recurrent melancholia	1	0	3	0	9	5	0	2	2	6	28
Circular insanity	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Paranoia	44	34	21	24	23	9	4	4	0	3	166
Alcoholic, acute	22	18	2	14	3	4	5	1	0	3	72
Alcoholic, chronic	11	7	0	2	10	9	3	5	1	4	52
Drugs	2	2	2	3	1	2	5	10	0	2	29
Epileptic insanity	17	23	4	9	8	6	1	6	5	10	89
Hysterical insanity	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Phoreic insanity	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
General paresis	25	20	8	15	11	12	10	5	22	11	139
Senile dementia	32	33	19	29	19	24	12	11	17	29	225
Secondary dementia	18	20	7	30	7	1	1	1	10	5	100
Imbecility	7	12	0	9	2	2	2	2	0	2	38
Idiocy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not insane	5	4	0	4	0	1	3	2	0	3	22
Unknown	0	0	95	23	0	0	0	4	0	1	223
Totals	399	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582



TABLE I.

*Showing Causes of Death of Patients Who Died during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Cause of Death.	Stock-ton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo-cino.		So. Cal.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Specific infectious diseases:													
Typhoid fever.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
Septicemia and pyemia.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Dysentery.....	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Syphilis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis.....	24	22	29	38	16	10	10	4	14	14	93	88	181
Constitutional diseases:													
Rheumatism (or rheumatic affections).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes melitus and diabetes insipidus.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	3
Diseases of digestive system:													
Diseases of the stomach.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	5
Diseases of the intestines.....	7	3	1	0	11	7	1	0	1	0	21	10	31
Diseases of the liver.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	5
Diseases of the peritoneum.....	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	5	2	7
Diseases of respiratory system:													
Diseases of the bronchi.....	4	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	10	5	15
Diseases of the lungs.....	7	1	11	12	1	3	6	3	4	0	29	19	48
Diseases of the pleura.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
Diseases of circulatory system:													
Diseases of the heart.....	5	4	15	15	7	5	6	2	8	1	41	27	68
Arterio-sclerosis.....	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	8	3	11
Aneurism.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:													
Anemia, pernicious anemia, and leukemia.....	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	2	6
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	4
Diseases of the nervous system:													
Diseases of spinal cord.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Diseases of the meninges.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	5	3	8
Organic diseases of the brain (tumor, abscess, embolism, thrombosis, hemorrhage, and other gross lesions).....	9	2	6	9	14	6	13	1	14	4	56	22	78
Functional nervous diseases (paralysis agitans, chorea, eclampsia, hysteria, neurasthenia).....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	12	1	13
Epilepsy.....	4	2	12	4	8	1	5	0	0	0	29	7	36
Mental diseases:													
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....	0	3	27	8	6	6	3	3	2	1	38	21	59
Exhaustion of chronic mental disease.....	2	2	60	9	8	8	19	5	7	3	96	27	123
General paralysis of insane.....	23	2	14	3	23	3	12	1	25	2	97	11	108
The intoxications; heat stroke; obesity:													
Heat stroke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debility of old age.....	6	11	10	3	4	13	1	2	12	6	33	35	68
Accident.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	5
Suicide.....	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	6
Nephritis.....	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12
Malignant new growths or cancer.....	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	7	3	10
Bright's disease.....	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	5	3	8
Gangrene.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Unknown (died on parole).....	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	5
Totals.....	113	67	205	109	120	72	86	22	117	35	641	305	946

TABLE J.

*Showing Occupations of Those Admitted during the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

Occupation.	Stock-ton.		Napa.		Agnews.		Mendo-cino.		So. Cal.		Total
	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.	June 30, 1904.	
Professional.....	1	8	4	5	3	4	3	4	14	9	55
Architects, artists, authors, clergy, lawyers, surveyors, civil engineers, etc.											
Commercial.....	19	20	15	18	15	19	6	8	25	15	160
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, shopmen, stenographers, etc.											
Agricultural and pastoral.....	42	33	15	16	14	12	11	9	25	19	196
Farmers, gardeners, herdsmen, etc.											
Mechanics at outdoor vocations.....	51	31	23	29	14	13	12	10	17	26	226
Blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, plumbers, police, etc.											
Mechanics, etc., at sedentary vocations	22	22	13	26	16	9	9	10	19	23	169
Bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, bakers, shoemakers, etc.											
Exposed vocations.....	23	30	21	13	11	3	9	15	17	9	151
Sailors, soldiers, fishermen, etc.											
Domestic service.....	20	16	16	23	13	10	11	11	15	28	163
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc.											
Educa'nal and higher domestic duties	99	90	69	70	77	45	25	22	63	71	631
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc.											
Laborers.....	87	80	57	62	41	52	31	22	42	41	515
Gamblers, paupers, tramps, etc.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
No occupation.....	22	29	20	28	21	16	6	9	17	23	191
Unascertained.....	12	11	16	12	6	10	10	22	13	7	119
Totals.....	399	371	269	302	231	193	133	142	267	275	2,582

TABLE K.

*Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1904.*

	Stockton.					Napa.					Agnews.							
	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes	Admissions	Recoveries	Improved	Unimproved	Not Insane	Transferred	Deaths	Escapes	Returned Escapes
1851	13	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1852	124	58	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1853	160	108	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1854	199	145	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1855	213	168	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1856	232	199	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1857	228	179	0	0	0	0	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1858	244	112	0	0	0	0	32	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1859	276	124	0	0	0	0	49	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1860	248	137	0	0	0	0	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1861	314	210	26	12	0	0	49	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1862	301	120	14	7	0	0	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1863	252	92	13	4	0	0	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864	219	102	19	6	0	0	82	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1865	268	93	11	4	0	0	82	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1866	279	121	8	5	0	0	62	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1867	313	125	14	0	0	0	89	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868	387	146	13	0	0	0	134	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1869	482	225	16	0	0	0	159	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1870	562	221	30	6	0	0	156	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1871	523	245	24	12	0	0	176	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1872	506	240	30	3	0	0	188	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1873	401	185	18	1	0	0	152	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1874	524	209	40	6	0	0	178	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1875	615	259	63	8	0	0	181	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1876	414	252	52	8	0	0	172	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1877	201	83	29	1	0	0	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1878	219	80	18	1	0	0	106	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1879	106	58	14	2	0	0	100	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1880	314	40	8	1	0	0	72	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0





TABLE K—CONTINUED.  
*Showing Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, etc., from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1904.*

	Mendocino.					Southern California.				
	Discharges.					Discharges.				
Admissions.....	Recoveries.....	Improved.....	Unimproved.....	Not Insane ..	Transferred .....	Deaths.....	Escapes.....	Returned Escapes...	Admissions.....	Transferred .....
1891.....	13	1	0	0	1	7	0	43	290	43
1892.....	63	4	1	2	0	27	4	62	243	62
1893.....	192	7	1	2	1	45	4	127	269	127
1894.....	219	12	9	4	0	66	1	188	262	188
1895.....	211	56	13	0	0	67	6	199	199	95
1896.....	178	59	13	0	0	51	5	186	186	63
1897.....	182	67	10	3	1	55	3	203	159	0
1898.....	186	44	10	7	1	64	8	157	193	2
1899.....	140	51	8	1	0	64	1	84	203	2
1900.....	133	46	6	3	3	67	6	107	197	1
1901.....	142	57	24	3	0	63	5	113	267	2
1902.....	2,002	606	112	51	27	45	5	99	275	11
1903.....										
1904.....										
Totals.....										

## RECAPITULATION.

	Admissions.	Discharges.				Transferred from.	Deaths.	Escapes.	Returned Escapes.
		Recoveries.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not Insane.				
Stockton.....	770	227	67	15	5	1	372	34	14
Napa.....	571	169	54	38	4	6	314	26	20
Agnews.....	424	105	64	24	0	0	192	15	10
Mendocino.....	275	103	34	10	8	0	108	11	4
Southern California.....	542	212	13	5	2	4	152	90	82
Totals.....	2,582	816	232	92	19	11	1,138	176	130

*Showing Whole Number Treated, and Percentages of Recoveries and Deaths, from Foundation of the Hospitals to July 1, 1904.*

[illegible]

TABLE I.—Continued.

	Stockton.						Napa.						Agnews.						Mendocino.						Southern California.												
	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.	Resident at End of Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Number Treated.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to the Number Treated.							
1879	1127	—	—	75	1308	54.71	7.64	186	—	1143	29.91	8.22	365	—	—	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	221	2.95	290	221	—	—	—	—	14.83						
1880	1116	—	—	11	1241	35.08	5.80	125	—	1286	31.29	7.08	327	183	—	—	—	—	296	81	—	—	360	3.60	464	360	—	—	—	—	25.51						
1881	1102	—	—	14	1265	36.24	7.19	182	—	1402	23.02	8.84	527	183	—	—	—	—	355	59	—	—	454	9.15	602	454	—	—	—	—	47.22						
1882	1095	—	—	7	1281	39.67	7.27	151	—	1564	23.02	6.84	801	150	—	—	—	—	410	55	—	—	537	8.71	716	537	—	—	—	—	52.67						
1883	1184	89	—	—	1353	26.35	6.35	1219	47	1635	27.43	6.85	902	101	—	—	—	—	575	55	—	—	643	8.33	833	643	—	—	—	—	47.73						
1884	1215	31	—	—	1448	42.80	6.01	1319	100	1719	26.00	5.24	1161	148	—	—	—	—	623	60	—	—	736	10.75	941	736	—	—	—	—	47.73						
1885	1379	164	—	—	1556	17.60	5.59	1409	90	1798	24.84	6.12	1148	190	—	—	—	—	518	48	—	—	825	7.55	1039	825	—	—	—	—	58.99						
1886	1486	107	—	—	1883	39.86	7.17	1436	27	1755	23.12	6.43	1090	28	—	—	—	—	396	38	—	—	941	7.84	1263	941	—	—	—	—	43.52						
1887	1553	67	—	—	1900	43.23	7.00	1454	18	1799	26.17	5.53	1221	22	—	—	—	—	629	9	—	—	1039	8.40	1403	1039	—	—	—	—	40.23						
1888	1646	93	—	—	2016	46.22	6.00	1469	15	1829	24.22	6.47	1244	11	—	—	—	—	748	—	—	—	880	6.80	1612	880	—	—	—	—	6.29						
1889	1580	—	—	66	2175	36.67	8.48	1344	—	1873	28.17	6.94	1058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1890	1588	—	—	8	1906	42.33	5.82	1344	—	1645	35.81	6.26	1058	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1891	1573	—	—	15	1902	51.27	5.05	1406	62	1646	22.74	7.11	801	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1892	1606	—	—	33	1853	29.29	5.45	1414	8	1630	34.65	7.07	901	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1893	1657	51	—	—	1958	34.28	6.13	1445	31	1743	35.00	7.40	902	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1894	1523	—	—	134	1898	32.37	7.90	1335	—	1689	34.57	7.76	886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1895	1493	—	—	30	1736	35.68	7.89	1353	18	1570	28.75	7.32	905	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1896	1472	—	—	21	1745	36.11	7.78	1404	51	1608	23.48	6.03	933	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1897	1521	49	—	—	1799	34.25	6.67	1434	30	1642	27.07	7.06	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1898	1556	36	—	—	1826	26.23	7.45	1466	32	1682	17.30	6.12	926	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1899	1578	21	—	—	1882	29.54	8.02	1522	56	1727	20.73	6.07	1013	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1900	1593	15	—	—	1902	23.75	8.09	1507	—	1792	22.75	7.08	1004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1901	1623	30	—	—	1958	26.57	10.06	1514	7	1739	22.90	8.46	1009	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1902	1608	—	—	15	2011	32.21	9.45	1526	12	1809	17.79	8.46	1025	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1903	1644	36	—	—	2007	30.82	9.56	1506	—	1813	27.88	8.38	1047	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
1904	1672	28	—	—	2015	28.57	8.93	1506	—	1810	31.12	8.95	1058	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Percentage of recoveries to admissions																																	1903.	31.41	31.50	1904.	31.50
Percentage of deaths to whole number treated																																	1903.	8.56	8.50	1904.	8.50

Percentage of recoveries to admissions  
Percentage of deaths to whole number treated

1903. 31.41 8.56  
1904. 31.50 8.30

TABLE No. 1.

Showing Account of Articles Consumed and Expenditures for the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Fiscal Years.

	STOCKTON.		NAPA.		AGNERS.		MENDOCINO.		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.		HOME FOR FEED- MINDED CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	
Pay and expenses of Managers.....	\$1,403 70	\$1,241 20	\$2,357 00	\$1,268 70	\$1,471 91	\$1,322 45	\$2,358 60	\$1,577 70	\$2,305 50	\$1,973 51			\$18,781 72
Officers' salaries.....	15,219 96	15,339 96	14,129 96	14,395 96	11,600 89	11,847 38	9,955 00	10,220 00	9,630 00	10,000 00			\$1,870 61
Payment of employees.....	81,942 70	88,323 15	81,338 56	89,876 43	52,429 39	58,150 93	35,281 88	38,152 29	37,068 40	43,467 23			30,927 21
Flour.....	7,936 00	9,246 80	7,137 92	8,320 61	4,357 43	5,593 70	3,269 10	3,804 24	2,989 65	4,458 50			2,837 82
Breakfast meals.....	1,460 81	1,459 29	1,665 34	954 46	906 24	535 47	863 30	880 19	1,154 69	1,154 69			4,083 23
Rice.....	1,128 91	1,470 00	342 66	709 37	602 08	602 08	192 32	349 42	239 59	6,113 33			6,113 33
Fresh meats.....	10,875 75	17,075 01	20,265 24	19,273 61	14,115 16	13,582 52	6,370 21	6,708 84	7,976 96	7,976 96			6,104 10
Cured meats.....	1,784 26	1,780 16	3,820 35	3,749 61	1,222 67	1,060 80	855 75	789 13	652 53	811 64			1,004 04
Fish (salt and fresh).....	2,282 27	2,924 34	741 52	308 03	1,412 52	1,166 00	301 60	351 47	351 47	351 47			1,111 00
Tea.....	1,529 50	1,291 07	1,440 24	1,195 40	626 04	450 72	257 78	254 67	374 16	381 89			249 74
Coffee.....	2,482 41	2,330 96	1,754 91	1,308 48	1,141 55	1,168 50	450 74	402 38	1,050 00	1,114 75			306 14
Chicken.....	123 90	90 97	123 90	90 97	123 90	90 97	123 90	90 97	123 90	90 97			807 19
Potatoes.....	3,868 57	3,427 91	3,509 92	2,779 47	2,362 88	2,057 07	2,048 20	1,871 94	2,565 32	3,427 60			2,035 88
Beans.....	1,414 94	1,018 16	384 36	535 04	479 89	627 08	561 90	547 92	501 74	493 67			6,162 63
Eggs.....	1,691 35	1,676 85	1,624 40	1,587 00	605 60	386 40	306 42	616 87	1,621 78	1,836 06			1,615 89
Butter.....	11,019 48	12,040 48	11,463 05	12,677 48	8,324 75	8,633 34	3,633 34	3,628 17	3,361 48	6,304 92			2,250 14
Sugar.....	3,009 62	3,187 48	2,543 47	2,667 71	2,033 53	2,318 95	1,183 13	1,553 16	1,846 69	2,018 00			25,331 30
Syrup.....	3,287 88	2,994 78	2,116 67	2,276 18	1,228 54	1,088 53	817 24	745 14	1,015 05	1,080 00			249 10
Veget. (all kinds) and vegetables.....	2,387 42	2,491 68	328 81	85 62	1,760 71	1,371 43	654 51	1,312 05	1,530 86	1,695 76			210 25
Salt.....	336 57	184 88	247 40	220 10	140 28	130 57	75 68	120 51	120 51	120 51			63 01
Vinegar and pickles.....	58 93	117 34	184 26	233 52	47 58	59 50	177 94	177 37	169 43	120 49			6 80
Small groceries.....	2,753 16	2,867 37	2,267 91	2,903 38	2,620 46	2,364 26	1,006 07	1,620 58	1,999 80	2,258 53			2,120 91
Feed and ammonia.....	973 89	1,078 27	102 16	162 00			187 42	169 53	45 00				467 20
Tobacco and pipes.....	2,158 70	2,128 18	1,423 06	1,727 46	1,113 29	1,113 34			927 16	1,137 43			14,072 68
Tallow.....	470 40	682 65					276 75	271 32					538 84
Clothes.....	486 16	719 63	256 60	323 65	412 70	333 43	140 53	124 18	364 39	594 43			402 34
Timber.....	189 72	273 48	86 06	127 79	559 26	654 81	129 53	147 39	488 96	731 92			370 26
Shoes and cutlery.....	156 06	335 44	132 94	82 08	59 70	44 15	41 05	30 89	79 67	167 76			22 89
Brooms and brushes.....	536 74	655 41	364 65	578 79	285 44	289 50	285 44	240 02	271 24	403 88			384 36
Soap.....	705 08	773 73	1,397 16	1,408 93	1,267 88	1,291 43	402 67	298 13	1,021 78	1,039 18			308 65
Solid oil, caustic and sal soda, etc.....	472 01	403 28	446 74	369 13	486 86	72 90	81 17	266 61	244 79				220 64
Turkeys.....	271 32	97 50	275 77	328 04			80 00	106 02					1,383 49
Livestock.....	225 00						871 00	1,217 30					300 00
Toolbox.....	1,663 20	1,149 34	1,307 37	1,285 52	732 97	612 90	1,026 16	1,026 16	1,178 16	1,440 70			141 33
Machinery and machinery.....	1,796 23	2,254 00	1,392 71	1,684 45	693 35	596 42	1,472 02	2,111 10	1,180 00	872 38			733 88
Paints, oils, and glass.....	708 28	815 41	840 00	1,020 79	1,048 58	702 79	393 22	465 57	562 58	927 62			637 20
Clothes lines, pins, and baskets.....	29 18	17 25		42 75									63 25
Gas stoves and chimneys.....	263 80	251 40					44 05						122 43
Leather belting and grease, etc.....			225 39				70 32						285 91
Grain and feed, hay and straw.....	1,442 62	1,522 91	2,876 15	3,248 28	1,882 93	2,341 66	1,694 94	2,080 70	1,684 31	3,394 93			2,071 80
Seed and plants.....	190 36	294 87	28 82	76 72	1,965 18	233 33		234 16	115 89				451 99
Agricultural implements and garden tools.....	3,039 90	3,495 18	6,734 90	5,838 71	2,488 11	2,365 56	1,729 05	2,249 84	1,639 36	1,907 11			3,438 71
Dye goods.....	4,200 47	3,817 03	637 63	618 82	2,100 02	1,683 37	1,812 79	2,611 31	1,074 72				2,063 85
Clothing and hats.....	77 00	41 59	1,897 22	1,162 02	1,771 21	1,062 65	1,017 99	1,055 28	1,400 25				2,054 76
Boots and shoes.....	127 00		6 20										9,735 95
Shoe findings.....	1,500 83	1,419 16	179 81	298 08	121 36								661 18
Leather.....	1,185 53	1,197 74	975 80	549 17	1,045 05	901 64	424 59	301 02	1,039 33	1,040 80			1,496 31
Blankets.....	215 32	107 35	181 60	1,362 20	1,362 20		344 30	249 36	3,443 60	1,310 21			708 00
Furniture and carpets.....	1,511 12	1,337 17	357 34	297 21	3,026 43	391 67	350 72	820 95	1,299 46	1,302 92			834 82
Fire-brick and clay.....	21 35	24 40	63 75	179 50									309 73
Lime and cement, plaster, hair and sand.....	251 15	244 09	174 18	181 60	500 35	379 90	154 69	161 65	542 17	562 58			278 16
Bricks and stationery.....	5,839 51	6,509 04	11,013 49	11,797 70	11,085 04	12,270 76	8,551 85	9,025 60	7,590 84	10,650 80			8,571 20
Coal, fuel oil, wood, etc.....	138 40		329 47	275 80	338 67	231 11	300 98	630 50	33 73				19,074 87
Light and illuminating oils.....	1,815 07	1,488 27	1,873 52	1,089 65	1,361 11	1,227 34	1,033 73	885 62	1,070 62	1,225 37			3,328 29
Wine and liquors.....	189 10	434 64	229 37	275 57	130 10	141 25	196 50	158 77	142 63	196 10			45 38
Freight and express.....	208 57	216 61	281 45	336 48	53 15	80 93	283 96	164 12	108 36				2,226 72
Telegraph and telephone.....	290 29	270 30	307 84	377 80	170 00	147 35	222 00	170 00	259 13	259 13			2,719 12
Postage and box-rent.....	281 90	283 00	291 48	291 48	415 00	347 60	301 00	292 50	383 03	415 00			259 27
Expense of returned escapes.....	56 43	313 25	136 30	45 25	44 80	19 85	35 05	270 82	177 50				1,169 95
Post-offices and castings.....	230 19	107 53	503 57	689 14	225 29	293 28	357 81	298 06	334 34				1,672 92
Miscellaneous.....	135 25	188 16	301 45	1,783 54	1,224 80	80 30	1,415 23	2,062 07	911 74	1,870 82			3,968 27
Milk.....	235 19		80 53	1,181 90	1,186 15	632 08	785 50	1,267 99	1,350 71	1,012 73			1,742 50
Harness, wagons, carts, etc.....			120 25	180 00	1,042 37	70 65	162 50						188 68
Entertainment and religious exercises.....	96 06	118 00		127 50			84 05		236 25	283 23			1,363 31
Sewage pumping.....	659 31	734 00							4,392 93	5,014 46			149 98
Electric power, lamps, carbons, etc.....	760 26	796 00	4,320 32	6,425 70					360 00	1,051 20			751 20
Water for fire hydrants, and assessment.....	120 00	130 00											828 00
Maintenance of night attendants.....		828 00											
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$200,797 11</b>	<b>\$210,271 23</b>	<b>\$201,905 52</b>	<b>\$214,572 29</b>	<b>\$147,100 18</b>	<b>\$149,812 87</b>	<b>\$60,962 39</b>	<b>\$108,384 33</b>	<b>\$115,882 02</b>	<b>\$139,039 27</b>	<b>\$93,481 58</b>	<b>\$1,678,237 79</b>	





TABLE No. 2.

Showing Cost of the Different Departments for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.

	STOCKTON.		NAPA.		AGNEWS.		MENDOCINO.		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.		HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.		Total.
	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.	Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	
Male Department.....	\$10,274 46	\$9,618 45	\$4,307 00	\$3,019 38	\$7,333 77	\$6,445 59	\$4,647 63	\$4,971 73	\$5,208 16	\$4,063 01	.....	\$3,374 17	\$70,182 25
Female Department.....	2,242 30	2,860 59	1,924 86	1,483 48	1,808 75	2,036 54	963 13	892 23	2,812 26	3,632 04	.....	8,802 39	21,018 57
Kitchen and dining-rooms.....	58,177 39	57,110 57	34,805 49	36,303 00	38,825 91	38,278 42	20,806 37	21,183 12	27,200 98	28,078 30	.....	17,815 37	418,624 02
Laundry.....	1,062 72	1,293 57	776 18	930 38	769 00	1,211 96	749 46	544 93	.....	862 30	.....	1,017 51	10,218 67
Bakery.....	2,257 73	9,839 84	6,775 80	7,830 61	5,305 04	6,813 46	3,468 98	4,153 32	6,121 50	7,210 49	.....	3,872 55	68,730 50
Pets, garden, dairy, and stable.....	2,376 18	1,973 39	3,817 32	4,575 99	3,343 09	3,784 87	4,753 64	6,823 28	3,358 72	6,051 71	.....	5,705 76	47,619 89
Sewing room and tailor shop.....	1,321 32	1,404 95	5,082 28	5,219 45	2,038 49	2,294 48	1,180 32	1,763 94	1,391 06	2,399 64	.....	1,799 64	25,704 57
Lignum room and fuel.....	3,979 97	4,832 64	11,454 27	14,278 78	6,744 91	7,710 11	8,851 32	9,021 90	8,029 38	9,134 90	.....	9,134 90	85,263 77
Building and repairs.....	.....	.....	3,790 22	.....	2,651 04	2,28 25	1,497 54	2,672 93	3,667 08	2,858 64	.....	1,017 73	17,713 46
Shops.....	7,606 81	8,157 02	1,423 61	5,839 85	2,900 98	2,650 33	2,452 51	3,001 34	.....	267 31	.....	104 18	3,034 28
Prize store.....	2,776 37	1,967 36	2,111 80	2,026 33	1,523 01	1,379 71	1,255 16	971 12	1,209 55	1,415 48	.....	960 33	17,618 80
Office.....	582 71	576 01	1,546 89	1,467 56	769 74	185 58	1,169 31	1,065 18	3,440 97	2,388 39	.....	103 94	13,121 28
Managers' expenses.....	1,463 70	1,241 20	2,357 00	1,208 70	1,471 91	1,322 45	2,558 00	577 70	2,505 50	2,421 05	.....	1,301 45	17,829 26
Payroll.....	97,162 66	103,693 11	95,408 82	103,562 43	61,630 28	69,008 31	44,742 83	48,448 39	46,740 40	53,787 53	.....	39,567 21	767,425 67
Interest on wages.....	56 45	313 25	.....	.....	44 80	19 85	.....	183 30	.....	.....	.....	10 00	444 35
Superintendent.....	436 67	514 97	143 82	152 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465 59	1,848 98
First Assistant Physician.....	544 31	530 89	68 45	50 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 02	1,448 78
Second, Third, and Fourth Assistant Physicians.....	1,290 28	1,021 72	236 63	138 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,602 06
Nurses.....	718 11	850 46	1,000 22	1,428 81	4,407 10	2,419 65	336 63	1,020 42	1,889 66	1,026 33	.....	1,882 74	17,199 13
Seepage pumping.....	659 31	734 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,363 31	240 00
Water and hydrants.....	120 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178 70	29,311 87
Light, electric power, etc.....	687 96	360 00	1,016 16	3,877 37	2,711 73	2,823 51	560 98	630 50	8,003 27	5,222 40	.....	1,133 18	1,133 18
Furnishings.....	.....	828 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828 00
Maintenance of night attendants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$200,797 11	\$210,271 23	\$201,905 52	\$214,572 29	\$147,100 18	\$149,812 87	\$60,662 39	\$108,363 33	\$115,892 02	\$136,030 27	.....	\$93,481 58	\$1,678,237 70

TABLE No. 3.

Showing Amount of Supplies Purchased and Distributed, and Balances on Hand at Beginning and End of Each Fiscal Year.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

	STOCKTON.	NAPA.	AGNEWS.	MENDOCINO.	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.
Amount on hand June 30, 1902.....	\$2,015 26	8,224 15	\$3,242 00	\$3,543 94	\$1,595 83	.....
Amount purchased during fiscal year.....	56,337 14	109,896 52	81,300 13	58,078 44	66,858 12	.....
Amount distributed during fiscal year.....	.....	.....	\$81,302 99	.....	.....	.....
Amount on hand June 30, 1903.....	1,663 18	1,060 15	2,943 11	3,871 87	804 62	.....
Totals.....	\$101,352 40	\$101,352 40	\$104,190 67	\$104,190 67	\$84,543 13	\$84,543 13

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

	STOCKTON.	NAPA.	AGNEWS.	MENDOCINO.	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.	HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.
Amount on hand June 30, 1903.....	\$1,363 48	1,680 15	\$2,945 14	\$3,871 87	\$804 62	.....
Amount purchased during fiscal year.....	106,029 13	119,914 94	130,245 01	62,320 08	82,310 46	.....
Amount distributed during fiscal year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount on hand June 30, 1904.....	2,447 14	1,101,811 05	1,787 34	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$104,392 91	\$104,392 91	\$112,901 39	\$112,901 39	\$133,190 75	\$133,190 75

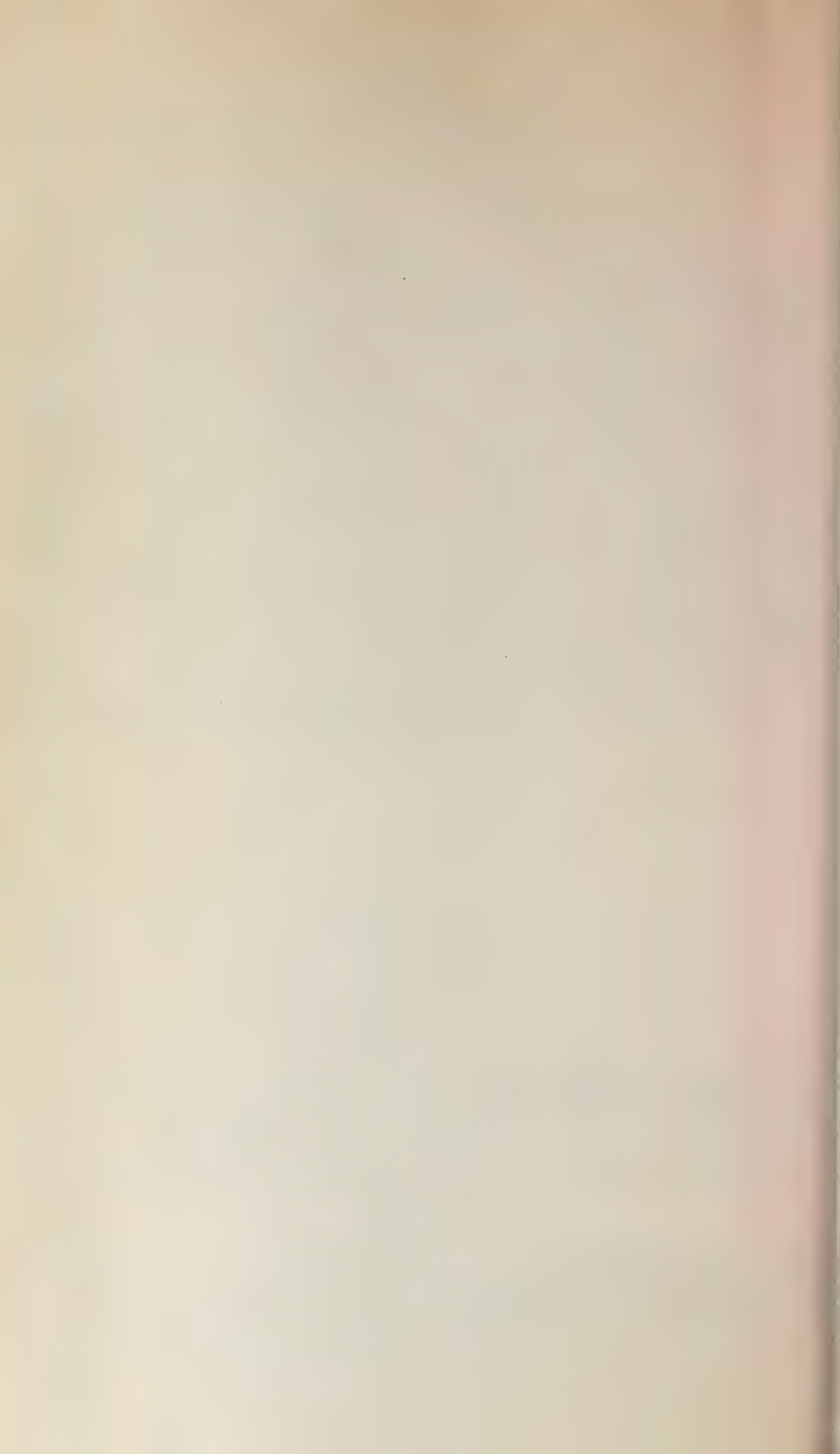


TABLE No. 4.  
Showing Averages for the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

	STOCKTON.				NAPA.				AGNEW.				MENDOCINO.				SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.				HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.			
	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Daily Per Capita.	Average Monthly Per Capita.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Daily Per Capita.	Average Monthly Per Capita.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Daily Per Capita.	Average Monthly Per Capita.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Daily Per Capita.	Average Monthly Per Capita.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Daily Per Capita.	Average Monthly Per Capita.	Average No. of Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Daily Per Capita.	Average Monthly Per Capita.
1902 July	1,613	\$533.47	\$0 33.0	\$10 25	1,519	\$518.42	\$0 34.1	\$10 58	1,096	\$381.36	\$0 36.82	\$11 41	619.25	\$245.00	\$0 39.5	\$12 25	741.71	\$291.71	\$0 39.33	\$12 20				
August	1,625	518.91	31.9	9 89	1,526	530.03	34.7	10 77	1,043	377.06	36.15	11 20	621.45	259.21	41.7	12 03	747.20	300.32	40.33	12 50				
September	1,612	549.10	33.5	10 05	1,534	551.66	36.0	10 79	1,047	408.02	38.97	11 70	621.66	257.64	41.1	12 33	753.50	313.97	41.80	12 54				
October	1,606	538.46	32.7	10 14	1,537	547.11	35.6	11 03	1,033	377.02	36.49	11 31	621.00	252.81	40.7	12 02	769.97	305.00	39.61	12 28				
November	1,644	588.33	35.8	10 73	1,533	568.06	37.0	11 11	1,027	390.81	38.05	11 41	617.07	291.30	47.1	14 13	755.96	315.36	41.71	12 52				
December	1,633	562.18	34.0	10 54	1,534	573.10	37.4	11 38	1,029	392.90	38.19	11 84	606.45	315.77	52.0	16 12	791.38	310.47	39.27	12 17				
1903 January	1,661	549.36	33.0	10 23	1,532	549.25	35.8	11 11	1,038	381.73	36.77	11 40	606.22	275.12	45.4	14 07	708.87	290.45	36 40	11 90				
February	1,670	562.30	35.4	9 91	1,528	622.94	38.5	11 41	1,034	418.70	40.49	11 31	605.42	302.23	49.9	11 97	796.50	310.41	42.75	11 97				
March	1,666	535.20	32.1	9 95	1,518	588.34	36.1	11 20	1,027	392.60	38.24	11 85	601.09	283.20	46.8	14 51	786.46	304.17	38.70	12 00				
April	1,662	535.82	32.2	9 67	1,515	593.08	37.1	11 18	1,044	404.61	38.76	11 62	608.56	271.17	45.0	15 50	762.23	335.43	42.08	12 62				
May	1,664	529.69	31.9	9 89	1,503	533.10	35.5	11 24	1,043	384.25	36.84	11 42	607.29	249.42	41.07	12 74	801.97	297.63	37.11	11 50				
June	1,651	573.29	34.7	10 40	1,503	573.25	38.2	11 44	1,045	532.50	50.95	15 29	615.56	294.22	47.9	14 37	803.17	316.33	43.29	13 02				
Yearly averages	1,630	\$550.51	\$0 33.3	\$10 12	1,523	\$556.53	\$0 36.3	\$11 12	1,037	\$408.47	\$0 38.89	\$11 82	612.67	\$275.00	\$0 44.85	\$13 46	778.26	\$311.01	\$0 40.37	\$12 27				
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.																								
1904 July	1,641	\$336.64	\$0 33.0	\$10 23	1,511	\$573.73	\$0 38.0	\$11 77	1,048	\$404.67	\$0 38.62	\$10 97	625.00	\$255.03	\$0 40.8	\$12 64	792.00	\$325.96	\$0 41.33	\$13 81	500	\$223.87	\$0 43.9	\$13 61
August	1,632	592.10	35.3	11 25	1,546	567.90	39.0	11 02	1,049	395.16	37.97	11 08	636.16	321.21	45.1	13 98	727.00	334.55	48.19	14 53	525	257.30	49.1	15 22
September	1,629	561.11	34.6	10 78	1,542	577.21	38.4	11 33	1,052	414.43	39.39	11 81	638.80	321.21	50.3	15 08	722.00	361.19	49.75	15 03	527	292.51	44.1	15 21
October	1,622	559.41	33.0	10 85	1,591	579.96	38.6	11 98	1,052	402.74	38.28	11 87	636.30	310.51	48.8	15 12	711.00	385.18	50.78	16 73	523	301.26	49.7	15 41
November	1,628	621.43	38.1	11 43	1,555	575.36	39.5	11 86	1,026	425.26	41.45	12 43	629.03	304.45	48.4	14 51	710.00	409.15	57.14	17 15	525	339.36	49.1	14 82
December	1,637	591.98	36.3	11 25	1,533	607.77	41.8	12 96	1,020	435.20	42.66	13 22	631.80	281.85	44.4	15 76	728.00	377.55	51 80	16 09	511	300.08	50.5	15 66
1905 January	1,634	556.71	33.8	10 48	1,515	584.53	40.1	12 51	1,015	389.18	38.57	11 88	616.70	290.63	46.1	15 91	728.00	364.80	49.66	15 71	510	248.29	39.0	15 69
February	1,645	565.34	37.0	10 73	1,532	606.87	42.0	12 18	1,019	435.19	42.70	11 95	610.41	308.88	50.6	14 51	720.00	287.52	52 15	15 21	520	275.80	33.0	15 37
March	1,652	563.06	34.0	10 54	1,550	584.40	40.0	12 42	1,024	415.03	40.53	12 36	611.51	300.86	49.2	15 25	703.00	361.05	48.31	14 99	518	266.38	49.1	15 31
April	1,661	575.00	34.6	10 38	1,462	588.46	40.2	12 07	1,023	389.12	38.03	11 41	607.83	289.93	47.7	14 29	751.00	363.77	48.15	14 53	527	297.12	50.7	15 21
May	1,670	551.35	33.0	10 23	1,466	585.62	40.5	12 38	1,025	400.58	39.08	12 11	612.09	263.10	47.9	14 81	707.00	361.22	47.67	14 78	521	294.95	44.8	15 80
June	1,668	571.24	34.6	10 38	1,459	601.46	41.2	12 36	1,025	421.11	41.08	12 32	615.75	291.94	47.9	14 39	780.00	379.57	47.51	14 25	518	278.36	35.7	16 11
Yearly averages	1,644	\$574.73	\$0 33.0	\$10 08	1,471	\$586.36	\$0 39.0	\$12 00	1,031	\$410.50	\$0 39.80	\$12 10	622.87	\$281.37	\$0 47.4	\$14 41	739.33	\$369.31	\$0 50.01	\$15 26	520	\$292.27	\$0 49.0	\$14 96





TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Quantity and Value of Products of Farm, Garden, and Dairy, for Biennial Period ending June 30, 1904.*

PRODUCTS.	STOCKTON.				NAPA.				AGNERS.				MENDOCINO.				SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.				HOME FOR F. M. C.	
	Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fourth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.		Fifty-fifth Fiscal Year.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds					277 lbs.	\$17 70	1,122 lbs.	\$112 20													8,590 lbs.	\$96 00
Apples					23,825 lbs.	288 25	34,755 lbs.	347 55	2,073 lbs.	\$28 57	68 bxs.	\$54 55	32,353 lbs.	\$331 14	520 lbs.	\$6 95	4,300 lbs.	\$86 00	4,000 lbs.	\$60 00		
Apricots					1,676 lbs.	25 14	7,051 lbs.	105 70	132 lbs.	1 74	85 lbs.	1 70					2,393 lbs.	35 00	4,000 lbs.	\$60 00	112 50	
Artichokes							165 lbs.	6 60					720 lbs.	35 11	750 lbs.	36 50	490 lbs.	75 50	297 lbs.	44 55		
Asparagus																						
Beans (lima)					650 lbs.	13 00	3,910 lbs.	98 20	3,800 lbs.	97 10	9,844 lbs.	245 00	3,568 lbs.	127 11	7,510 lbs.	229 72	1,460 lbs.	29 20	3,707 lbs.	114 11	3,850 lbs.	105 00
Beans (string)	700 lbs.	\$21 03	6,610 lbs.	\$124 20	1,065 lbs.	18 70	3,510 lbs.	88 20	10,050 lbs.	60 68	9,045 lbs.	55 84	5,382 lbs.	43 46	6,025 lbs.	96 25	2,762 lbs.	55 24	20,214 lbs.	404 88	3,850 lbs.	105 00
Beet (rutabaga)	10,120 lbs.	165 40	37,060 lbs.	425 00	20,695 lbs.	133 47	32,570 lbs.	162 85	10,050 lbs.	240 00	32 tons	336 00	20,600 lbs.	100 00	30,000 lbs.	120 00	1,500 tons	600 00	65 tons	260 00		
Bell-peppers					731 lbs.	25 58	658 lbs.	24 36									561 lbs.	36 10	332 lbs.	36 36	638 lbs.	52 61
Blackberries	5,120 lbs.	180 60			4,750 lbs.	167 55	4,170 lbs.	146 80			4,550 lbs.	296 50	2,430 lbs.	141 78	1,057 lbs.	65 92	1,053 lbs.	143 88	1,490 lbs.	175 00	416 lbs.	31 00
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## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

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GOVERNOR GEORGE C. PARDEE.....	SACRAMENTO
E. C. MOORE, PRESIDENT.....	SAN FRANCISCO
J. K. McLEAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.....	BERKELEY
O. K. CUSHING.....	SAN FRANCISCO
ANDREW M. DAVIS.....	SAN FRANCISCO
W. C. PATTERSON.....	LOS ANGELES
CHARLES A. RAMM.....	SAN FRANCISCO

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W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary*, Berkeley  
GERTRUDE V. TUCKER, *Clerk*, San José

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### STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR.

1. PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Cushing, McLean, and Moore.
  2. INSANE AND DEFECTIVES—Messrs. McLean, Cushing, and Patterson.
  3. COUNTY INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Davis, Ramm, and Patterson.
  4. STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS—Messrs. Davis, Moore, and Cushing.
  5. AUDITING COMMITTEE—Messrs. Ramm and Davis.
- 

OFFICE OF THE BOARD,  
538-539 PARROTT BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 1, 1904.

HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor*:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with law, we, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, have the honor to transmit to you this, our first report, representing a survey of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, and covering the transactions of the Board from the date of its organization to the close of the last fiscal year.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. MOORE,

J. K. McLEAN,

O. K. CUSHING,

ANDREW M. DAVIS,

W. C. PATTERSON,

CHARLES A. RAMM,

*State Board of Charities and Corrections.*

W. ALMONT GATES, *Secretary*.



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

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- Increasing the capacity of the State Prison at Folsom.
  - Restricting the use of the strait-jacket as a means of punishment.
  - Amending the law providing for the sale of grain bags.
  - Providing for the construction of the hospital for criminal insane by convict labor.
  - Providing for the classification of pupils in the Reform Schools.
  - Directing that all commitments to the Reform Schools shall be for the period of minority.
  - Permitting the commitment of girls to Whittier State School until they reach the age of twenty-one years.
  - Providing for the deportation of non-resident and alien insane.
  - Directing that insane patients be taken to the State Hospitals by hospital attendants.
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# REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The statute creating this Board provides that "three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature the Board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent and with recommendations for legislative and executive action."

The members constituting this Board were appointed June 30, 1903. After letters of acceptance had been filed, the Board was called together by your Honor and its members made acquainted with each other. Some time was spent in becoming familiar with the scope of our duties and the selection of a Secretary. The Board selected as its Secretary, Mr. W. Almont Gates, formerly Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of Minnesota. Miss Gertrude V. Tucker of San José was selected as clerk in the offices of the Board. It was not until November 1st that the Board was able to open its offices in the Parrott Building in San Francisco.

At its first meeting the members proceeded to classify themselves as required by statute, with the following result: To go out of office at the end of four years, Andrew M. Davis and W. C. Patterson; to go out of office at the end of eight years, E. C. Moore and O. K. Cushing; to go out of office at the end of twelve years, J. K. McLean and Charles A. Ramm.

By-laws for the government of the Board and its officers were adopted, as follows:

## BY-LAWS.

## OFFICERS.

The Board shall elect a President, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of President, and who shall hold office for one year from and after the second Tuesday in August of each year.

The Board shall elect a Vice-President, who shall hold office for the same time, and who shall perform the duties of the President in case of the absence of the latter or his inability to act.

The Board shall elect a Secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board and who shall receive such salary as the Board may determine, and whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, to have charge of its offices as executive officer, and to perform such other duties as are contemplated by the law creating the Board and as the Board may from time to time direct.

## MEETINGS.

The Board shall hold regular quarterly meetings on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November of each year, at seven o'clock P. M., at its offices in San Francisco.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the President or of three members, at such times and places as may be fixed. Notices of special meetings shall be mailed to the address of each member at least five days before the date of meeting.

The Board may meet at any time and place without notice, if six of the members are present or give their written consent thereto.

The nature of the business to be transacted shall be stated in the notice of special meetings, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting without the consent of five members of the Board.

The President, Vice-President, and Secretary shall be elected or appointed only at a regular meeting or an adjourned regular meeting.

## EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary shall keep an itemized account of the expenditures of the Board and of each member or officer thereof.

An Auditing Committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all expenditures of the Board or any of its members or officers.

## QUORUM.

Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a less number can not transact any business except to adjourn from day to day.

## AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended by the vote of four members at any regular meeting without notice; or at a special meeting, provided notice in writing of the proposed amendment is mailed to each member five days before the date of meeting. The By-Laws may be amended or suspended at any time by the unanimous vote of six members.

The Board then elected E. C. Moore President for the ensuing year, and J. K. McLean Vice-President.

The Board completed its organization by appointing the following standing committees:

1. On Penal and Reformatory Institutions : Messrs. Cushing, McLean, and Moore.
2. On Insane and Defectives : Messrs. Ramm, Cushing, and Patterson.
3. On County Institutions : Messrs. Davis, McLean, and Patterson.
4. On Statistics and Publications : Messrs. Davis, Moore, and Cushing.
5. Auditing Committee : Messrs. Ramm and Davis.

The chief work of the Board for the first year, both for the members of the Board and for the Secretary, has been the study of existing conditions, learning the scope and character of our charitable and correctional institutions, and formulating lines of improvement and such future enlargement as the rapid development of the State will demand.

#### INSPECTIONS.

We have during the year frequently visited and inspected the State institutions, and it is our intention to continue these inspections at least quarterly. We ordinarily go unannounced and unexpected and having no regular times for our visits. In inspecting an institution we aim to see every part of it, to see all of the inmates, to know how every one is created and cared for, and whether he receives that treatment which his condition requires; and in general to ascertain whether without abuse and with due economy the institution is fulfilling the purposes and all of the purposes for which it was created.

We have further visited and inspected every county jail, hospital, and almshouse in the State. These institutions are reported in writing and the reports are on file in our office. The results thereof, in abbreviated form, will be found in subsequent pages.

We have endeavored to get a pauper and jail census of the State taken December 31st and June 30th; also, an annual report of the movement of population and of the finances of the county institutions, with a view to gathering data upon which to recommend measures tending to the reduction of the now large cost of the jail and pauper classes, and to furnish aid to County Supervisors and managers in the solution of problems connected with their institutions. We regret to say that some of those whose duty it has been made by law to furnish these reports, and who have been called upon to do so, have been derelict in the performance of that duty.

#### PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

The law creating this Board provides that "all plans of new buildings or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this Act, or any additions or alterations in said buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the Board for suggestions and criticism."

Under these provisions we have considered plans for a new county



jail in Monterey County and an addition to the county jail in San Bernardino County; also for a county hospital in Siskiyou County, and a county building for Santa Clara County, to contain a jail for juveniles and women, an emergency hospital, offices for Coroner, County Physician, and District Attorney, and also two court-rooms. In all these cases our suggestions and criticisms were duly forwarded in writing to the respective Boards of Supervisors, and in all of them our suggestions have been approved and the plans accordingly modified.

We have also had referred to us plans and specifications for a three-story brick central ward and administration building for the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane; and for a two-story and basement brick assembly hall for the Mendocino State Hospital; and likewise plans for the new hospital for criminal insane in connection with the State Prison at Folsom; concerning all of which we have forwarded to the proper officers our suggestions and criticisms.

The policy of the Board toward the institutions has been that of assistance and coöperation and not of criticism. We are pleased to say that we have been received in the same spirit by those who are charged with the administration of these institutions.

We are unable at present to present a budget of the financial needs of the various State institutions, but shall endeavor to be in position to give you such estimates previous to the meeting of the Legislature, should you so desire.

We give you in subsequent pages our conclusions as to the needs and requirements of these institutions in the way of enlargements or improvements, and recommend such legislation as we think necessary to their highest usefulness. We have adopted the policy of recommending nothing which has not received our unanimous approval.

# THE FUTURE OF THE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

## THE STATE PRISONS.

The State Prisons are in the most unsatisfactory condition of any of our State institutions. The prisons are clean and well kept; the general health of the prisoners is good, and they are supplied with sufficient clothing and medical attendance, and are well fed. The management of the prisons by the State Board of Prison Directors and the Wardens is honest and economical; and these officers have, in the main, done the best that can be done under the existing conditions, which, to say the least, are most discouraging. This is about all that can be said in favor of the institutions.

The prison at San Quentin is badly overcrowded. The cell accommodations are as follows: 196 single cells, 204 cells for two men, 48 cells for three men, 48 cells for five men, and 9 rooms with capacities ranging from twenty-six to forty-five men; making a total of 505 cells and rooms in which are confined 1,451 prisoners, exclusive of females, whose cell rooms are not included in the foregoing figures. At Folsom there are 262 cells with a capacity of two men each, 101 cells arranged for four men each, 9 single cells for incorrigibles, and a large room with accommodations for forty-five prisoners. At this writing there are 927 prisoners in this prison.

There is no principle better established in connection with the treatment of criminals than the proposition that every prisoner should have a separate cell. Proper segregation of the inmates can not otherwise be made, and to keep two or more men in the same cell at night is subversive of proper discipline, destructive to reformation, and unjust to the prisoners. A perusal of the foregoing figures, which set forth the capacity of the cells at the two prisons, shows that this principle was almost entirely disregarded in their construction. With 2,378 prisoners occupying 878 rooms or cells, running from one to over forty in a room, it is obvious that the management of the prisons must be greatly hampered in any efforts to classify the inmates. There can be little or no opportunity for prisoners to reform while handled in this way. The evil of crowding the men in cells is intensified by the fact that in the daytime, when not in their cells or at work, they are herded

together in a common yard. In the first report of the State Board of Prison Directors, made in 1880, the Board, in referring to the crowded condition of San Quentin Prison, made use of the following language, which seems singularly applicable to the situation which we find still in existence twenty-four years later:

This doubling up or congregating of prisoners we regard as one of the great evils of our system; it renders classification simply impossible. It necessarily brings the younger and less criminal class in daily contact and association with the vilest and most degraded elements of criminal life, thereby destroying more effectually any good qualities that may remain, without in the slightest degree redeeming the utterly vicious. \* \* \* This sort of association is doubtless the cause of hundreds of returns to prison, and, of course, the commission of hundreds of crimes. This vice, for such it is, in our penal system, may doubtless be greatly diminished, if not altogether remedied, by a classification of prisoners.

This statement was followed by a recommendation for the enlargement of the prison yard and the erection of suitable buildings. This matter has been referred to and elaborated upon again and again in the later reports of the Prison Directors as being one of the greatest defects in our prisons. The steady increase in our prison population is constantly aggravating this already bad situation. It is no exaggeration to say that our State prisons in their present condition are simply schools for crime. The wonder is that any prisoner can serve a term there and become a good man. As matter of fact, almost none do achieve this end. Most of the difficulties confronting the prison management to-day are the result of the neglect of the people of the State to furnish proper prison facilities for the treatment of the criminal class.

It is the aim of this Board in this report to recommend what, in its opinion, is the best plan to be followed by the State in remedying existing evils. To that end we shall outline the general policy that we think should be pursued, although we can at this time go into only such detail as seems to be presently imperative, leaving to future reports the treatment of questions that may arise hereafter.

It is conceded by every one who knows anything about the subject that we need more prison room and should have it at the earliest possible moment. The question remains, where should the additional accommodations be provided and of what character they should be.

We have considered several different solutions of that question, but, without encumbering this report with the different plans suggested, we submit our conclusions as to what should be done, and our reasons therefor.

#### A MODERN REFORMATORY.

It is our mature judgment that California should have a reformatory for first offenders, modeled after the best institutions of that kind in other States.



The first established and best known of these institutions is that at Elmira, New York. Since it was established institutions have been started on similar lines and successfully conducted in many States, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Ohio, and Minnesota. This system of treating criminals has long passed the experimental stage, and we have no hesitation in saying that until California has a properly equipped reformatory her prison system will be incomplete and far below the modern standard.

The theory of this system is that men can be reformed; and that the prisoner should be dealt with as an individual, and not as a part of a criminal class. The basic idea is that reformation and not retribution should be the object ever to be kept in view in dealing with the criminal. The underlying principle of treatment is that the offender is dealt with, rather than the offense. The treatment is designed to fit the criminal instead of fitting the crime. Mr. S. J. Barrows, a man of wide information on this subject, says:

The reformatory system is neither retributive nor sentimental. It assumes that society must be protected; it is organized and administered with this end in view. It is one of its cardinal maxims that criminals who are submitted to its régime shall not be released so long as there are well-founded indications that the release of the offender will be dangerous to society. The indeterminate sentence, which is absolutely necessary for the reformatory system, while it furnishes incentive and inspiration to the prisoner, protects society against the release of those who have not fairly proved their capacity to live as honest, law-abiding citizens. And when the release is made, it is made tentatively under a system of conditional liberation, so that the criminal may be returned to the reformatory if his conduct be found unsatisfactory.

The discipline of the modern reformatory is much more severe than the requirements to which a prisoner must conform in either of our State prisons. The methods are well described by Mr. Z. R. Brockway, who may be truly said to be the founder of this system in the United States. He points out the importance in efforts to reform the prisoner, of inducing him to practice that prescribed course of common activity which will create within him the tastes and habits of a reputable life, and says:

The aim is his moral regeneration by the method of habitual practice—by habitude. In pursuing such an aim, the supreme appeal to the prisoner's self-interest is made through the so-called indeterminate sentence, under which he may himself shorten or lengthen the period of his imprisonment. Since prisoners do not respond to the motives of fear and hope when the consequences of their conduct seem remote; are uninfluenced for self-restraint by any attractiveness of goodness; unappreciative of the reasonableness and profitableness of right behavior in the relations of men, one with another; devoid of, or greatly deficient in the feelings of sympathy, which so effectively restrain many who are of normal character from acts that inflict injury upon others; one motive—love of liberty—is seized upon to influence them. Under play of this motive chiefly, a majority of the prisoners are induced to try to regulate themselves according to the plan mapped out for them. That which is required of prisoners under this system is most carefully regulated by the standard



of behavior under the laws and government of free society, so that by observing the conditions necessary for progress toward liberation from prison, two most valuable habits are engendered, namely, the habit of quick and accurate adjustment to good environment and the habit of forethought. For the lack of these two habits many persons fall into crime. It is found that a majority of prisoners may, in this way, by this motive, be led to exert themselves for change of habit, but a considerable number require for such a painful effort a further appeal to desires more immediately within the new experience. The wants of the prisoners constitute the initial agency for their improvement, the available motive to urge them along the rugged path of reformation. Only motivelessness is the state of incorrigibility. To discover or create a want is to find a motive. Given a motive you may direct a habit. To form a habit is to create character. Habit is the school of conscience. Conscience and habit reinforce each other.

The reformation of prisoners then must be the reformation of their habits, a creating within them of new or improved habitudes of bodily behavior, of mental judgments and of moral propensities. This is the reformation which is of practical value for preventing crimes, and so it contributes to the public security. This is the reformation which the State reformatory penitentiaries are required to produce, and it is this which the reformatories endeavor to accomplish.

The facilities supplied by the State in some of the older reformatories for such a reformatory-training of prisoners are similar and equal to the provisions made for the training of pupils of normal condition in the best schools of learning. The list includes a gymnasium, with warm baths and massage; manual training for prisoners who are exceptionally defective; trades-classes for the technical training of every prisoner; a school of letters, graded from the elementary to academic studies; a lecture course, with the institutional newspaper; military training as thorough, if not so comprehensive, as that of the National Military Academy; and religious ministrations. It is intended to provide in these reformatories all commonly approved means of developing and cultivating good citizens, and to procure the best use of these means. The course of education is not optional or elective with these prisoner pupils, but is prescribed and enforced. The system, when it is most thoroughly administered, places the entire conscious life and conduct under unceasing direction. There must not be—there are not—idle hours for the prisoners, nor merely superficial occupation. They are awakened from sleep at morning, and throughout all their waking hours are held in the firm grasp of learning until from healthful weariness they fall asleep again.

The foregoing furnishes a brief outline of the objects to be accomplished and the means to be used.

Uniform experience is that the percentage of persons saved and who become good and useful members of society as the result of treatment in reformatories is very much larger than under our style of prison treatment. The most reliable statistics obtainable show that of those committed to reformatories about eighty per cent are permanently reformed, while of those who are sent to the ordinary State prison about sixty per cent, if not more, return to crime and are lost.

This difference in results, in our opinion, amply justifies the somewhat increased cost of conducting these institutions. From the broader economical view, our prisons in their present condition, affording, as they do, every opportunity for instruction in crime, would be, in the end, much more expensive to the State than a well-managed reformatory, even were they conducted at half of their present cost.

One of our members took advantage of a hurried trip East to visit

the Massachusetts reformatory, and his favorable impression of the conditions there has strengthened our conclusions on this subject.

Besides the features already pointed out, those committed to the reformatories are usually first offenders and young men, and there is the added advantage of a complete separation of this class from the hardened criminal, something not now possible in this State.

There can be no doubt of our ability to obtain here as good results from a reformatory as have been obtained elsewhere, and there seems, therefore, no reason why California should not provide herself with such an institution at the first opportunity.

This end can not be obtained at once; but every step in changing our prisons should be taken with the purpose of finally establishing the entire system on the highest plane.

#### THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

The Prison Directors have for years been urging the erection of additional prison buildings at Folsom. We think this should be done at once. The State has, at that prison, an almost unlimited supply of building material, with water power and convict labor, so that additional cell buildings can be constructed there at a minimum cost. In the new buildings a separate cell should be provided for each prisoner, and at least eight hundred cells of this kind should be built. This is the principal expense that would have to be incurred in changing our entire prison system. With the completion of increased accommodations at Folsom the older and more hardened offenders should be transferred to that prison from San Quentin. On the basis of the present prison population this would leave at San Quentin the younger and better class of prisoners, with ample accommodations for them.

San Quentin has four cell buildings which, while anything but modern, can, at small expense, be made fairly suitable to meet the requirements of a reformatory, giving to each prisoner a separate cell, and, with some additional walls in the yard, providing for complete segregation and classification of the inmates. The building formerly used as a furniture factory can be economically converted into a very acceptable trades school, such as is required in a reformatory; and if the jute mill be removed to Folsom, as hereinafter recommended, the building now used for that purpose can be made useful as part of the reformatory.

It will be seen from the foregoing that if sufficient accommodations for most of the prisoners can be provided elsewhere, the present plant at San Quentin can be adapted to the purposes of a reformatory with a minimum of cost to the State. We are satisfied that under proper management such a reformatory, as can be thus established, will meet the requirements.

Bearing in mind the fact that we must have additional cell-room for prisoners at once, it seems clear that the plan here outlined gives us the maximum return at the minimum expense. The most extensive construction will be required at the point where it can be done the cheapest, and the buildings most nearly suitable for a reformatory, of any that we have, will be left for that purpose. The rock quarries at Folsom, while furnishing a very satisfactory field of labor for penitentiary prisoners, are not at all suitable for the forms of industry required in a reformatory where instruction in various trades is a necessary part of the treatment, and consequently Folsom can not be used to advantage as a site for a reformatory. The only considerable item of expense to be incurred, in addition to the erection of buildings, which are conceded to be necessary in any event, will be the cost of moving the jute mill from San Quentin to Folsom. This expense will not be great, however, and as an offset the State has at Folsom power that it does not need in the quarries and which can be used in the jute mill at a considerable annual saving. The jute mill should ultimately be removed to Folsom to carry out this plan, for it does not afford a suitable industry for a reformatory.

By transforming the prison at San Quentin into a reformatory, as here recommended, California will place herself in line with the States most advanced in the treatment of the criminal, and that at the lowest possible cost.

We recommend, therefore, as the first step in this direction and as the step necessary above all others in connection with our prisoners, the appropriation of such sum as may be necessary in the ensuing two years for the erection of an additional cell house to accommodate at least eight hundred prisoners in separate cells at Folsom. This appropriation is more urgently needed than any other that we have recommended.

In concluding this subject, we wish to make it clear that the steps here outlined will not perfect our prison system; but they will go a long way in that direction. Consistently following out this plan, a comparatively small annual outlay hereafter will gradually bring our prisons to a fairly satisfactory condition. The people may as well make up their minds that the proper maintenance of our prisons is a continuing expense that must be as continuously provided for.

#### PRISON DISCIPLINE.

This Board has given much thought to the subject of disciplinary punishment in the State prisons, and particularly to the use of the strait-jacket, which has, from time to time, been harshly criticised by public officials and the press.

The crowded condition of the prisons and lack of facilities for sepa-



rating good from bad prisoners, or classifying the inmates, produce a situation in our prisons in some respects unique. In addition to these difficulties there is no wall around the prison at Folsom, and an unjust burden is thereby imposed upon the Warden there.

At San Quentin only about one half of the prisoners can be employed in the jute mill, and the result is that many of them must be allowed to congregate in the yard in idleness, as is now done. The only alternative is to keep them locked in their cells during the daytime. We do not think this should be done, particularly in view of the fact that from two to five must be crowded in a cell that contains enough cubic air space for only one. On the other hand, when the men are permitted to gather in numbers in the yard they are able to plan mischief of all kinds, and weak or timid men are liable to be assaulted and even killed by their fellow prisoners. As an illustration of the difficulties of the situation, we may say that last year at Folsom, after the escape of some of the prisoners, others, who were thought by their fellows to have tried to prevent their escape, had to be kept in solitary confinement as a measure of protection. There was no other way to protect them.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of officers and guards, assaults on prisoners by their fellows are not uncommon, and convicts have committed murder in the prison yards. We do not think that under existing conditions these occurrences are any reflection on the Wardens or their subordinates. They are the logical result of the inadequate prison facilities already referred to, and offer an additional reason for the immediate enlargement of Folsom Prison as herein suggested. Persons not conversant with the situation may think it strange that murder can be committed in a prison. It is not difficult, however, for a prisoner to obtain a knife or other sharp instrument in some of the shops, and such things can, at times, be secreted despite the utmost vigilance of the guards. Then a few men may congregate in one part of the prison yard, surround and stab the victim and scatter, and the apprehension of the murderer becomes almost impossible. Where the Wardens are under the necessity of herding the men together, this sort of thing can not be entirely prevented.

There are many vicious and confirmed criminals in each prison; many men who have served sentence after sentence, running up, in some instances, as high as eight or nine terms, and men who know every device for brewing mischief in a prison and who have every inclination to create trouble and breed disturbance. As already shown, it is impracticable, and, in fact, impossible, to separate such men from the other prisoners.

The prevalence of the opium and morphine habits among criminals



is a constant source of trouble in the prisons of this State. Men addicted to the use of these drugs will go to almost any length to obtain them. Their introduction into the prison is, of course, most demoralizing. They are destructive to health and morals, and prisoners who have never used them before coming to prison, speedily become victims of the drug habit under the instruction of those addicted to their use. Besides this, the men will fight for the possession of opiates which find their way into the prisons, and many of the most serious affrays in the prisons are chargeable to this cause. There is a constant effort to get these drugs into both prisons, and their exclusion from Folsom is especially difficult, owing to the lack of a wall there. The fear of punishment is one of the most effective means of keeping this traffic within bounds.

We think the foregoing shows that some means of punishment and, at times, severe punishment, must be tolerated in our prisons. The question remains, what form should this punishment take?

There is a great variety of disciplinary punishments in prisons throughout the civilized world, and in addition an almost equal variety of disciplinary methods based upon rewards for good behavior. We shall confine ourselves here to a consideration of forms of punishment as a means of discipline. Among those more commonly used may be mentioned loss of credits, solitary confinement, confinement in dark, reduction of diet, sleeping on hard bed or with reduced bed clothing, chaining to cell door, tricing, and whipping. There are many other forms that might be mentioned. Several of those above enumerated have been criticised as being detrimental to health, and the more severe forms, such as tricing and whipping, are condemned by some experienced Wardens as unnecessarily severe and not productive of good results.

Chaining to cell door impresses us favorably as being an effective, but not a cruel, form of punishment; one not calculated to injure the health of the prisoner and not easy of abuse by prison officers. This punishment is inflicted by placing the prisoner in a cell, open to daylight and ventilated, fitted with a grated door hung on the inside of the doorway and a solid door hung on the outside of the doorway, with a space of a foot or more between them. The prisoner, standing inside the cell, puts his hands through the grated door, across a bar, upon which they may rest at about the height of his elbows. The hands are then handcuffed together so that he can not withdraw them and the grated door is closed and locked, leaving the prisoner inside the cell facing the doorway. Then the solid outer door is locked so that the prisoner stands facing the locked outer door, and of course he can not move from his position. Usually he is released at meal

times and during sleeping hours, but kept in the cell, and, during the rest of the time, chained to the door until sufficiently punished. We have described this punishment in detail because it might be found of practical value in our prisons.

Aside from confinement in the dungeon (dark cell) or in cells for incorrigibles, with no furniture, and only a mattress and blankets on the floor, the principal form of severe punishment in our prisons is the strait-jacket. This appliance is made of heavy canvas or duck, and encloses the body of the prisoner from the neck to below the knees. It opens at the back and is made to be drawn tightly together with a rope passed through eyelets placed close together all the way from the neck to below the knee. In applying, it is held up in front of the prisoner, who places each arm in a pocket provided for that purpose on the inside of the jacket, then the jacket is wrapped around behind him and laced tightly down the back, so that he can not move either hand or foot, nor can he bend his knees or his body at the hips: in fact, he is absolutely helpless and lies on his back like a log. He is then placed on a blanket on the floor, the cell is locked, and he is left there until released. It will be noticed here that the lacing of the jacket affords an opportunity for a great variation in the severity of the punishment, and overzealousness or carelessness on the part of those applying it may result in serious and lasting injury to the prisoner. This is an undesirable element in any form of punishment, both from the standpoint of the officer, who may be unjustly charged with cruelty and brutality, and from the standpoint of the prisoner, who may be permanently injured as the result of accident or design. This element does not appear to be present in the cell-door punishment we have described.

We are aware that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the entire abolition of the strait-jacket as a means of punishment in our prisons, and for that reason have given the matter particular attention. We have interviewed the Wardens and other officers of the prisons, and some of the Directors, on the subject, and have consulted medical men as to the effect of the punishment. We have seen the jacket in use and have observed the condition of a prisoner after being severely punished in this way.

The Wardens and officers at the prisons are insistent that the strait-jacket is necessary to the maintenance of discipline and the safety of officers and inmates. The Wardens are on the ground: they know the conditions and have the burden of maintaining order in improperly equipped prisons, and their views are, in our opinion, entitled to great weight. We are not unmindful of the fact that the prisons have been conducted in times past without the use of this form of

punishment, but we will not assume the responsibility of saying that the prison officers are entirely wrong in their conclusions, particularly in view of the fact that they are responsible for any abuses that may occur. We have the more willingly arrived at this conclusion on learning that this means of punishment is used in some of the enlightened countries of Europe, including Austria and Italy.

It is our opinion, however, that as soon as the necessary changes are made in our prisons, the use of the strait-jacket as a means of punishment in this State should be absolutely and forever abolished. We think, further, that its present use in our prisons should be limited by law and carefully regulated by the Prison Directors.

In the past at both prisons, and recently at San Quentin, prisoners have been kept in the jacket continuously for long periods, frequently more than twenty-four hours. The condition of a man after confinement in the jacket for such a period can be better imagined than described.

The opinions of doctors vary as to the effect of the jacket upon the physical and mental condition of those subjected to it. One medical view of it is that this punishment is not likely to produce bad effects if properly applied; another, that the application of such restraint for longer than a very few hours, and, in any event, if tightly laced, must be bad.

The prison physicians are required to examine prisoners before and during their restraint in the jacket and, of course, it is their duty to see and know that the subject suffers no injury.

The experience of the officers at Folsom during the present year shows that discipline can be maintained without long restraints in the jacket, and we regard the physical conditions at San Quentin as rather more favorable to the maintenance of discipline than those at Folsom.

It is our best judgment that a law should be passed by the next Legislature providing that no prisoner shall be so confined in the strait-jacket as to prevent his meeting the demands of nature, nor be confined in any case for a longer period than four hours consecutively without an opportunity to rest for at least two hours.

So that there may be no danger of injury from over-severity of the punishment, the prison physician should be required, by rule of the Prison Directors, to examine the prisoner before the application of the strait-jacket (as is now done), to see the jacket applied each time it is put on, and to certify over his signature in the punishment book that the lacing was properly done so as not to cause injury. No prisoner should be subjected to this punishment except by order written in the punishment book and signed by the Warden.



We think there is a tendency at San Quentin to inflict this punishment for somewhat trivial offenses, and also that the severity of the punishment has been sometimes out of proportion to the offense. It should be the aim as far as possible to make disciplinary punishments in the prisons proportionate to the breach of discipline. We realize however, the Warden must be the judge in such cases, and these remarks are intended as suggestions rather than criticism.

Perhaps something can be done at both prisons in the way of encouraging and rewarding good behavior by extra privileges; but the true solution of the whole question is to get more room and separate cells, as already pointed out. Then the other remedies can be applied.

The prisoners are not properly supplied with towels. We think this should be done at once. The expense will not be large, and justice demands it. No man can be expected to become a model prisoner unless he can keep clean, and every facility should be afforded the men for this purpose. In this connection we may say that we think each prisoner should be furnished with a comb, brush, and tooth brush, and be required to use them. We believe that no prisoner should be allowed to purchase supplies or comforts of any kind. To permit this is to make distinctions that must breed discontent. Prisoners of the same class should be treated alike.

#### THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

The Prison Directors, in their last two biennial reports, have recommended the investigation of the subject of the indeterminate sentence. This method of sentencing prisoners contemplates the abolition of the scheme of fixed periods of imprisonment, measured out by the court, and the substitution therefor of imprisonment to be continued until the prisoner is fit to be released. The theory as expressed by one of its warmest advocates is that no man should be imprisoned if it is safe for himself and for society that he be free. It follows from this view that no man should be liberated from prison until he is fit to be free. This form of sentence has much to commend it, and in time it should be adopted in this State. The parole law, now in effect, is based upon the same general principle, and the probation law, passed by the last Legislature, and referred to elsewhere in this report, is in line with the same idea. As already suggested in these pages, the indeterminate sentence is a necessary and important part of the modern reformatory system, and when a reformatory is established in this State, if not before, it must become a part of our system of treating the criminal. The present system of definite sentences is both illogical and unsatisfactory. Illogical because it concerns itself with the crime rather than



with the criminal; because it contemplates the discharge of a prisoner when a certain date has arrived, regardless of his fitness to be at liberty; and because it imposes upon the judge the duty of so forecasting the years as to determine the effect of confinement in a prison upon a man with whom he is unacquainted and may never have seen, under conditions not yet in existence. It is unsatisfactory because it results in the discharge from prison of many men who are known to be utterly unfit for freedom; because it creates in the mind of the criminal the impression that by a given number of years in prison he can pay for a given offense, and because by reason of the inequality of sentences it breeds discontent among the prisoners. For instance, we find men in prison for the same crime, committed under different circumstances no doubt, for terms varying like this: One sentenced for one year, one for five, and another for fifteen; for another crime one is sentenced for five years, one for twenty, one for fifty, and one for life; for another crime one is sentenced for one year, one for three, one for eight, and one for ten. We do not deny that under the present system of sentencing criminals there should be different terms fixed in different cases for the same form of crime. The idea of the criminal is different. He regards imprisonment as retribution for his offense and when he finds himself sentenced for a term ten times as long as another receives for what is apparently the same crime, the little respect he has for the law must greatly diminish. He feels that he is most unfairly treated; that he has nothing to gain by good behavior under a system where, what he considers justice is so lightly regarded. A man in this frame of mind must be a difficult problem in any prison.

The indeterminate sentence is designed to call forth all the good there is in the prisoner. He finds that the length of his term depends on himself, and so he has constantly before him a most powerful incentive to good conduct and obedience to the rules. For the prison officials it is thus a most excellent disciplinary measure.

At present when a prisoner is released he is given a suit of cheap clothes, his fare to the place from which he was sentenced, and five dollars in money if he has not sufficient funds. He must be a strong man, indeed, to withstand the temptations and overcome the difficulties that surround him. No one will trust a convict, so he dares not disclose his past. Men who know his history will blackmail him, and only in the haunts of vice will he be welcome. Released on probation, under the indeterminate sentence, he goes forth to a position already secured, or to friends who will aid him. He has the indorsement of the prison officials, not as a convict whose term of sentence has expired, but as a reformed man. He can not be blackmailed, because his employer knows

his record. He keeps away from evil company and practices industry, because to do otherwise will result in his immediate return to prison. At the end of the probationary period he finds himself able to stand alone, and when he receives his complete discharge he is fairly established as a useful member of society.

The indeterminate sentence imposes upon the Prison Directors, or a special board established for the purpose, the duty of deciding when the prisoner may safely be released. Such a board must be guided largely by the recommendations of the Warden and his staff. It is clear that there must be opportunity for the officers to study each individual prisoner, and a system of credits must be established by which the conduct of the prisoners may be measured. Whether it is possible to do this in our prisons in their present crowded condition we are not prepared to say. We do not say that the indeterminate sentence can not now be effectively applied; but this is a case where it is best to make haste slowly, and the warmest advocates of this law would rather postpone its enactment for the present than see it break down as the result of starting under unfavorable conditions. We commend this subject to the attention of all persons interested in the treatment of the criminal.

#### THE PAROLE LAW.

By statute passed in 1893 and amended in 1901, the State Board of Prison Directors is permitted to parole any prisoner who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution. Such prisoner may be allowed to go outside of the prison, but remain in the legal custody and under the control of the Prison Directors, subject at any time to be returned to prison, and must not leave the State. This law, as already stated, is based upon the same principle as the indeterminate-sentence law and, like it, is a powerful factor for good discipline in the prisons, besides offering to many prisoners an opportunity to reform.

The State Board of Prison Directors, while strongly commending this law, has been very conservative in exercising its power under it, and there is now quite a number of applications for parole awaiting the action of the Board. The law is one that should be handled conservatively, and the fact that during the past two years new Wardens have been appointed, whose acquaintance with the men is necessarily limited, has made it advisable to proceed very carefully in granting paroles. The results from this law have been good, and under it many men have been saved to lives of usefulness who would otherwise, no doubt, have been lost. It is to be hoped that as the Wardens become better acquainted with the prisoners, and with more prison room and the better facilities thereby afforded for classifying and studying the men, the

benefits of this law in the future may be extended to a larger number of prisoners.

#### THE PROBATION LAW.

The last Legislature passed a law providing for the release of prisoners by the court on probation after conviction and before sentence. The person so released is placed by the court under the charge and supervision of a probation officer, appointed by the court, to remain on probation upon such terms and condition and for such period of time (not exceeding the maximum possible term of sentence) as the court may direct. The court may at any time revoke and terminate the probation and sentence the person to prison. We requested from the District Attorneys throughout the State, reports concerning the operation of this law, and our request has been cordially and promptly complied with by most of these officers. The reports show that the benefit of the law has been extended in many cases and nearly always with good results, but three cases having been brought to our notice where the persons placed on probation have not justified the confidence reposed in them.

The judges of Alameda County have been especially appreciative of the benefits of this statute, and have been able, by acting under it, to save several young men from criminal careers without the stigma and contamination of imprisonment.

The District Attorneys are generally favorably impressed with the value of probationary treatment of first offenders. Several have warmly commended it, and but one has expressed any opposition to it. We believe this law to be one of the best that this State has enacted for the treatment of criminals, and that an increasing appreciation of its value in the future will result in materially lessening the number of young men sent to prison.

It is interesting to notice that the Penological Commission, appointed by the Governor in 1885, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature, and which included in its members two of our present Prison Directors, expressed itself in its report filed in 1887 as in favor of a probation law.

No pay is provided for the probation officers, and in the larger counties, where it is impracticable to get proper parties to act without pay, they have been paid by private subscription. The Legislature designedly left the pay of these officers unprovided for in order that politics might have no part in filling the positions. As soon as the value of this law as a reformative measure is fully appreciated so that public sentiment will permit the appointment of none but the most suitable persons to the position of probation officer, the law should be amended so as to provide salaries for such officers, at least in the larger counties. In the meantime, public-spirited people willing to contribute time or money in



furthering the beneficent end of this law have a very fruitful field in which to work. The salary of the probation officer should be sufficient to enable him to give all the time necessary to the work. He should be in position to advise the court concerning the facts of each case bearing upon the propriety of probationary treatment. The character of the prisoner, his former life, his environment, and the cause of his infraction of the law should all be considered. No sentimental consideration should affect the conclusion arrived at; the welfare of society as well as that of the prisoner should be considered.

The only danger to a law of this kind lies in the fact that overzealous advocates of its merits may endeavor to have it applied to persons who would better be sent to prison. Those friendly to the law must remember that the only thing that can bring it into disfavor is to have its benefits extended to the undeserving.

We are pleased to say that so far as the courts have acted under the law they have shown a clear appreciation of its spirit and have displayed good judgment and conservatism.

#### AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Penological Commission, elsewhere referred to, also recommended, in 1887, the passage of an act by the provisions of which the Prison Directors would be authorized to employ an agent for discharged convicts, to prescribe his duties and fix his compensation. It would seem that the discharged prisoner coming from our State prisons to-day is as much in need of aid as any person well can be. It would seem further that it would be advisable to have some officer to look after paroled prisoners as the probation officer now takes care of those not sentenced to prison. Some thinkers on these subjects believe that this work can best be done by private charity; but it is not easy to see how private effort in this direction can be effectively started or properly directed. We have not come to a conclusion on this subject; but suggest it here as one to be considered by those interested and one to be dealt with hereafter. There can be no doubt that an agent for discharged and paroled prisoners would be of great assistance to them in obtaining employment and in living good lives.

#### PRISON LABOR.

The only productive employments now carried on at our State prisons are the manufacture of jute bags at San Quentin and the crushing of rock at Folsom. There has been for many years a sentiment in this State opposed to the production, by convict labor, of any article for sale that is produced by free labor in this State. It may be that in time this sentiment will disappear, and we think it should, but, for



the present, at least, it must be considered as a factor in dealing with the question of prison labor.

The manufacture of goods for the use of this State in its various public institutions affords a means of employing a considerable part of our convict labor. Clothing, hats, shoes, furniture, blankets, and many other supplies might be furnished in this way at reduced cost to the State. The enactment of a law providing for such work would, we think, be a step in the right direction. This would, however, furnish work for only a portion of the prisoners, and other means of employment must be devised. This subject presents many questions difficult of solution, and the vast field we have had to cover in the short time since our Board was organized has made it impossible for us to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

The prison officials have not been able during the past year to satisfactorily dispose of the product of the jute mill. The law concerning the sale of this product requires the prison authorities to confine the sale of jute goods to consumers and, with certain exceptions, to fill no order for any one individual during any one year for more than five thousand grain bags. This law was designed to give the farmers of the State the benefit of the low prices of the prison product by enabling them to buy from the State without the intervention of a middleman. We approve of this idea, but it seems to us that the law goes further than is necessary in its restriction upon the powers of the Prison Directors. We believe that the law should be amended so as to enable the Board to sell grain bags in the open market in any quantity after a certain date, say the 15th of May, in each year. The farmers will be well protected by the opportunity to buy before that time, and it will be observed, on examining the law, that by depositing ten per cent of the purchase price a consumer can now require the prison authorities to carry an order of bags for him until he is ready to take it, no matter how late in the season that may be. Moreover, it does not follow that the Prison Directors will exercise their power to sell in the open market, if consumers are ready and willing to buy, in face of the declared policy of the law to favor the consumer. The Prison Directors can be relied upon to do right, and it is not desirable to have administrative officers too closely hampered by strict law in carrying out business enterprises.

#### THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

For over a quarter of a century there has been a demand, from those conversant with the facts, for a separate hospital for the criminal insane. The Prison Directors, the Superintendents of State Hospitals, and the State Commission in Lunacy have strenuously urged the erection of a suitable building for this purpose. An Act was passed by the

last Legislature providing for the erection of a hospital for insane criminals at Folsom. Unfortunately, the law is not definite upon the point that this hospital should be constructed by convict labor, and therefore nothing has as yet been done beyond preparing plans and selecting a site. The next Legislature should immediately amend the law so as to provide that this building shall be constructed by convict labor. When the law is amended the work should be promptly commenced and pushed to early completion.

We do not deem it necessary to reiterate the many reasons already given by other boards and individuals for the erection of this hospital. We fully concur in their recommendations.

That the work should be done by the prisoners at Folsom there can be no doubt. The expense to the State will be thus placed at a minimum, and it would be a waste of time to present arguments showing the folly of employing free labor to do this work, which can as well be done by the prisoners. Besides this, the presence of the number of freemen that would be needed to construct this building would be a serious menace to the safety of the prison.

#### A WALL AT FOLSOM.

Steps were taken by the State Board of Prison Directors some time since looking to the erection of a wall around the State Prison at Folsom. So far this much needed improvement has not been commenced, and we are somewhat surprised that the Prison Directors have not been more diligent in the prosecution of this work. The need for such a wall must be conceded; it has been urged upon the Directors almost from the time the prison was established, and if any demonstration were needed it was furnished by the disastrous break that occurred last year, when several desperate men escaped from the prison. With a wall around the prison these men could not have escaped. The absence of a wall, offering as it does, constant encouragement to attempts to escape, contributes to a spirit of unrest among the prisoners, and, as elsewhere stated, imposes an unfair burden of responsibility upon the Warden. We hope steps will be taken for the immediate construction of this wall.

#### LIFE-TERM PRISONERS.

The life-sentenced prisoners propose to appeal to the next Legislature for the enactment of a law fixing some given number of years of good conduct and faithful service as a limit of the duration of a sentence of life imprisonment. Such a law should not be passed. One can hardly imagine a person in a more unfortunate condition than that of a man

unjustly sentenced to life imprisonment. It must be remembered, however, that life sentences are not imposed for trivial offenses, and we believe that as a rule California juries are not apt to render verdicts requiring the imposition of this sentence unless the facts are well established. The pardoning power vested in the Governor affords ample means for remedying as far as possible cases of over-severe sentences. It should also be borne in mind that there are in our prisons men sentenced for life who should be required to serve out the sentence. We believe that the future trend of criminal laws should be to impose life sentences upon those who, by flagrant offenses or repeated crimes, have shown their unfitness to be at liberty. At the same time the theory of punishment generally accepted by penologists contemplates the release of prisoners when reformation has been effected, and no reason now occurs to us why this principle should not be applied to those sentenced for life. This end can be attained by means of a parole law. The present law permits the release on parole of life-term prisoners after having served seven calendar years, which term we consider too short. It does not provide for the release of life prisoners who have before served a term for felony, and we do not think it should, at least not at present. Such cases can be dealt with under the pardoning power. It is urged that the requirements regarding paroles present insuperable obstacles to life-term prisoners in the amount of money required for various purposes (said to be \$60) and the rule requiring the prisoners to secure employment. The financial objection can be overcome by permitting the prisoner to earn a small amount daily to be credited to his account—a privilege that, if granted at all, should be extended to all prisoners alike. The problem of securing employment can be worked out through the means of a State agent for discharged and paroled prisoners, elsewhere discussed. We make these suggestions at this time in response to the arguments put forth by the prisoners.

#### WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL AND PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

The relative importance of these schools to the other institutions of the State is not revealed by a comparison of tables of population. The public in general is correct in speaking of them as reform schools. They are not so much places of detention from freedom as places of preparation for freedom. They must, therefore, be judged by very different standards than those which apply to State institutions of other sorts.

The discipline and tone of both of these schools are good. The morale of the cadets is excellent. The buildings and grounds are in the best order and the farms well tilled. The recommendations which we desire to make are based upon the assumption that the primary purpose



These institutions is revealed in their names. They are schools maintained for the very definite purpose of correcting the thoughts and habits of boys and girls who have made a false start in life. To do this work a more careful classification of boys than is possible under existing laws seems to be urgently required. Large boys are apt to have an undue influence over small boys, and the presence of younger boys complicates the task of regulating the work, the instruction, and the discipline of the older boys. This is so clearly realized that the Superintendents of both these schools have divided the cadets into two different groups, which they endeavor to keep as completely removed from each other as possible. In keeping with the suggestion of Superintendent Smith, in his report for 1902 to the Board of Trustees of the Whittier State School, we recommend the adoption of a law directing that the pupils now in these schools be divided by sending all those at one under sixteen years of age to Whittier, and all the boys at Whittier sixteen years of age and over to Ione, and further specifying that henceforth all boys under sixteen years of age committed to such institutions shall be sent to Whittier and all sixteen years of age or over to Ione.

The law should permit the authorities at Whittier, when once this horizontal division has been made, as the boys of that school, one by one, reach the age of sixteen years, either to send them to Ione or to retain them at Whittier at their discretion, until they reach the age of eighteen years, but should direct that all boys who reach that age, who can not be paroled, must be sent to Ione.

The original intention of the law that boys should be fitted here for the responsibilities of citizenship is in many cases defeated by the practice of committing them for a term instead of during minority. As truant schools and the probation system of the Juvenile Court provide more satisfactory methods of correcting slight offenders, commitments to Whittier or Ione for a brief period should, in the normal course of events, hardly be so common in the future as in the past. And since the purpose of the commitments is to reform rather than to confine the ill-regulated youths who must be sent to them, and adequate provision is made in the law for the paroling of any and every boy by the authorities of the school as soon as he is fit for freedom, we think that no hardship but much good would come from the abolition of term commitments. Another and hardly less forceful reason for this conclusion is the fact that the practice of committing for different periods causes much dissatisfaction and bitterness of mind among the boys there, and in a measure defeats the possibility of reformation. We believe, therefore, that legislation is needed specifying that all commitments shall be for the period of minority.

The girls that are sent to Whittier are generally older than the boys



who come to the school, and in most cases a more continuous violation of law is required to cause society to undertake their reformation. As they cease to be minors at eighteen years of age, their stay in the school is in most cases too brief to work any change in character. The managers of the school feel that the practice of committing them until eighteen years of age is generally futile, and urge the necessity of legislation enabling them to train them until they are twenty-one years of age. In this opinion we heartily concur.

Much attention is given to educational work in these institutions, since it constitutes their chief activity, but not as much we think as is desirable. In view of the harder and more desperate task which they undertake, they should be the best schools in the State. The principle which underlies the educational method of dealing with juvenile crime is based upon the thought that the young offender is in the main the product of a bad environment and training. Most, if not all, of the youths committed to these schools enter much lower classes than pupils of the same age in the public schools. They can and do learn very rapidly, but frequently they have spent their lives in idleness and must be taught even to work. The education which is given them should be of the most practical sort. In every case they should be taught the rudiments of a trade, the bulk of them the trade of agriculture, and in every case the trade instruction should be as definite and thorough as it can be made. The trade instruction at Whittier and Ione is a thing for Californians to be proud of. In some of the departments it is of a high order of excellence. In other departments there is, perhaps, a tendency to limit trade instruction to producing the things which are demanded by the school. Surely this is a mistake. Supplying the demands of the school should form the basis of this instruction, but each trade should besides be taught as extensively as the all too brief limits of time and material will allow. For illustration, and for illustration only, the carpenter should not merely employ the boys in assisting him to build the fences and repair the buildings of the school. Lumber should be provided for them to practice upon and a course of definite lessons given them as are done in the best trade schools. The same principle should of course apply to each of the other trades. Great care should be taken, in detailing a boy to a trade, to select the one for which he is already best fitted and which he is most likely to follow.

While it should be the endeavor of the State to make these schools thoroughly practical, we run the risk of forgetting that the most practical study for a boy who has not learned to distinguish right from wrong is one which will enable him unerringly to make that distinction. Sound training in the elements of knowledge is of the foremost importance, and while the whole common school course of study is valuable,

educators are pretty generally agreed that certain subjects in this course are valuable for one purpose and others for another. For the making of character and enabling the pupils "to take the color of the laws like a dye," arithmetic, reading, and writing do not directly serve. But history, the reading of good books, geography, and nature study, do. It is of course impossible, when the school period is limited to two and one half hours per day, to give sufficient attention to any of these subjects. Yet the very best thing that a teacher can do for one of these boys is to make him personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, and to give him an introduction to some others of that company of worthies who have made the nation by working hard, fighting for the right, and playing fair. Next to this comes the best which has been written, a picture of the world of human occupations which can be gotten through the study of geography and some of the real facts and principles of nature. We may rest assured that no matter how regular and orderly their outward life is, and no matter how much industrial skill they may acquire, unless their ideas are changed no boy or girl will be reformed. We do not suggest a longer period of school work, we do not suggest the omission of other subjects, but we do suggest that the study of history will be of more service than learning to solve all the problems which are found in text-books on arithmetic, the reading of good story-books and poems more serviceable than reading exclusively from a reader, and more study of geography better than so much attention to writing. These are the primary studies, and the others should be cut down to their elements to make way for them.

The school at Ione has begun to reorganize its course of study to make it more nearly correspond to the best public school practice. Some changes should also be made in the course at Whittier.

Two or three more teachers are urgently needed in each of these schools. A teacher can not instruct thirty or forty pupils belonging to two or three different grades in the subjects of the common school course of study, in two and one half hours per day, to advantage. If more classrooms are not available, the well-known system of employing one teacher to teach the boys who remain in their seats while the other teaches those in the class which is reciting, should be adopted. We can not insist too strongly upon the necessity for more teachers of the common school subjects: without them the school work can not be more than half done. No more special teachers should be employed until these have first been secured. No teacher should be engaged in these schools who is not duly certificated to teach in the public schools of the State, and no teacher should be selected who can not supply ample evidence of special fitness for this work.

The military drill should be a strong feature in the educational work

of these schools. It habituates one to order and to responding to commands, and is a large factor in the order of the school. In marching, the cadets should always take the position of the soldier, and go through the movements with snap and vigor. Their drill should approximate as nearly as possible to that of the Regular Army. Wooden guns will not do for the real thing. The suggestion was made in a recent report from Whittier that the State supply real guns. A part of the mechanism could then be removed from them and the manual of arms would be real. Perhaps some of the obsolete arms of the National Guard could be used for this purpose. At Elmira, New York, bathing is regarded as one of the best reformation agents. There is much virtue and strength in being clean. The privilege should occur more frequently than once a week, if the best results are to be obtained. Whatever contributes to the proper measure of the pride of life is very desirable. Getting a boy to hold up his head and take pride in the care of his body is a long step in his moral reformation.

We especially commend the practice at Whittier of detailing an athletic instructor to assist in the games of the playing field. The further development of gymnastic training of the better sort would be of great advantage to every one concerned.

The law permits the paroling of the wards of the State, at the discretion of the management. Unfortunately, the records are most unsatisfactory concerning what becomes of them. We are in the condition of a physician who can not tell whether his treatment kills or cures.

The subsequent guardianship of the cadets, which is necessary to make their training pay by making it hold, is not the work of any special officer, and is too onerous for any regular officer of the school. We believe that one of the best investments which the State could make would be the appointment of one such officer for each school. He should be a capable man, of the best moral character, vitally interested in young men, not a policeman to keep them in order so much as an assistant to them. One feature which deserves special mention here is the good use which is made of the assembly halls in both these schools. The singing of patriotic songs in chorus particularly, is bound to be helpful as well as pleasurable.

We are mindful of the number of teachers, the length of the school year, etc., which make the expense of conducting a reform school higher than that of conducting the other State institutions which we have to inspect. But even with all these considerations in mind the average cost per capita seems to us to be too high.

The first recommendation which we think should be made looking toward the improvement of these schools does not, as we have already indicated, so much concern additional appropriations as the use of the appropriations regularly granted. With more attention to education,



the reorganization of the course of study, and the employment of the requisite number of good teachers, their school work could be made at least fifty per cent better. The management at Ione has recently completed a new reservoir and installed a new water system, but owing to mining operations the water which reaches the school is full of all sorts of foreign matter and very dirty. A new dam is needed, together with a number of settling devices. They could be provided at a cost of \$3,000. We recommend the granting of an appropriation for this purpose.

The building used for instruction in the trades at this school was destroyed by fire recently. The brick walls were, however, left standing. It is believed that if they are covered over at once they can be used for the new building. Except for the sake of preserving these walls the necessity for a new building is not urgent, for one of the unused buildings of the school has meanwhile been converted into a trades building. As the school grows this building will be demanded for its original purpose. As the saving to the State by the preservation of the walls would be considerable, we recommend an appropriation of \$10,000 for beginning the work at once of reërecting a trades building.

The need for alfalfa land at Whittier, we think, can best be met by converting a part of the land used for orchard purposes which is not a source of profit to that use.

A section which has been repeated in the reports of more than one Superintendent of Whittier is too much to the point to be omitted here: "While it is the endeavor of the State to make this school thoroughly practical and first class on the lines which it has adopted, yet parents should not forget that there are many bad features to which a child in this school must be subjected. The principal objection is that of being thrown with children and youths who are seriously criminal. The administration does all it can to separate the different classes of children and to prevent this intermixture of the comparatively good with the dangerously bad, but it is impossible to do this completely, and parents and friends and judges should always remember these adverse conditions."

The best expedient which preventive penology has yet devised to keep children out of the reform school is to keep them in the public school. Repeatedly the cry has been raised by reform school superintendents. "Let us have a compulsory education law! Lack of education on the right lines, and want of the care and training which are received by regular attendants of school, are prolific causes of many boys and girls starting on the wrong road." The fact is all too well established. No one who has worked in this department has failed to meet it at every corner. Our compulsory education law is rendered



largely non-effective by its merely permissive character. It should guarantee to each child in the State his right to a chance to live well. It was a good beginning, but only a beginning. As a matter of State economy it can not become genuinely compulsory too soon. One other barrier must be erected if we would prevent the wasting of the immature and secure each child in his right to attend the public schools. The desire for profit from the labor of children must be resisted. Child labor, at least in factories, is an admitted evil of a very serious kind. A good child-labor law vigilantly enforced is indispensable. "The truant, the neglected and the delinquent children, those who fail to pass through the sieve of the common schools, from them come the bulk of the anti-social class," says Chairman Butler of the Committee on Children of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. For dealing with that small number of children who can not be rendered entirely social by the common schools, no better method has yet been devised than the Juvenile Court. Expert testimony as to its value is found in the words of the report of one of the Mosely Educational Commission: "The Juvenile Court is perhaps the most valuable piece of machinery recently introduced into the United States. An institution of scorn at its origin, it is to-day respected as the greatest moral force in nipping the germ of crime and in its promise of reducing the number of penal settlements which are the blight of every nation." The advantages of this method of dealing with juvenile delinquency are at least five in number: First, the child when arrested is not thrust into the common jail along with all sorts of malefactors, to become more vicious than he already is before he is brought to trial; instead, he is taken at once to the detention home, established for that purpose, where he is put in charge of a matron and given a bath, clean clothing, and a chance to think over his past. Second, he is kept entirely away from the Police Court and is tried instead by a Superior Judge. Third, the case against him is investigated very carefully, not by a policeman or a public prosecutor, but by a probation officer, the agent of the court. The facts thus discovered are carefully tabulated and handed to the Judge. The youth is then brought before him. Usually only the parents of the child and the probation officers are present in the court-room during this proceeding. The Judge calls the child to him and questions him privately, assuming the rôle rather of a wise guardian than of an impersonal official. Frequently it is found that the parents are at fault rather than the child, and very specific advice concerning their care of him is given them by the court. If it be found that his natural protectors can not care for him he is sent to some children's home. If his offense is of a very serious character he may be sent to the reform school. In most cases, however, he is given another chance and placed upon probation under the combined care of the

court and the probation officer. During this period the court stands *in loco parentis* to him. The probation officer watches his conduct carefully, counsels him for his good, and sees to it that he is present to report in person to the court every week. This individual method of dealing with juvenile offenders is far superior to any institutional method. The remorse which follows the first offense is laid hold of as a means of preventing its repetition, and the child is aided in every possible way to cling to his good resolves. Moreover, it is far less expensive. As a system it is not without its failures, but its good results have far exceeded the expectations of those who first planned it—thanks to the voluntary efforts of the judges of this court, aided by a number of civic-minded men and women. The experiment of dealing with juvenile offenders by this method has been successfully tried in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, and in several other communities of the State. These experiments have thoroughly proven the superiority of the method. The work should be extended as rapidly as possible.

#### STATE HOSPITALS.

The general condition of the State Hospitals for the Insane and the Home for Feeble-Minded Children is good. These institutions are uniformly well kept and economically managed, and they will compare favorably with similar institutions in other States.

There is a popular impression that, as compared with other States, California has an unusually large proportion of insane, but this idea is, no doubt, in some measure, the result of the policy of the State in caring for this class. As already pointed out, the policy has been to care for the insane entirely at the expense of the State. The letter of the law contemplates the admission to asylums of those who are so far disordered in mind as to endanger health, person, or property. This law has been liberally construed, and as a result there are many persons in the State hospitals whose right to be there is, to say the least, very doubtful. Cases of senile dementia, of which there are many, ordinarily require only such care as can be given in a properly equipped almshouse; but it has so long been the custom, if not the policy, of the State to care for such unfortunates in its hospitals, that we have not seen fit, at this time, to recommend a change in this respect. Our hospitals are crowded, however, and we expect to give this matter further consideration in the future. One reason why we recommend no change at present is that such patients are as a rule better cared for and more comfortable in the State hospitals than they would be as public charges elsewhere. Many of them are entirely helpless and their position as inmates of the average almshouse or poor-farm would not be enviable.

The State hospitals also contain many inmates who are properly charges of other States or of foreign countries, and steps should be taken to relieve the State of this class. The superintendents of some of the hospitals and the State Commission in Lunacy have from time to time mentioned the propriety of returning non-resident insane to their homes. We regard this matter as of great importance. California, by reason of geographical location, naturally receives and retains more than her share of transient defectives, both from her sister States and from foreign countries. The present law, providing for the return of non-resident insane to the country of their residence, does not answer the purpose. It is necessary to provide by statute the terms upon which a person may acquire a legal settlement in this State so as to entitle him to admission to our State hospitals, and statutory provision must be made for handling deportation cases. That an effective law of this kind would be of great benefit to the State we have no doubt, and the cost of enforcing it would not be large. The law should provide that no person who has resided in this State for less than one year immediately prior to his commitment should be entitled to admission to a State hospital, except for humanitarian reasons when authorized by some designated officer or board. A large percentage of those admitted annually under the present law would thus be excluded. It might be suggested that the operation of similar laws in other States would result in returning to California as many patients as we would deport. This is conclusively answered, we think, by the fact that our population is rapidly increasing by immigration and there must be more arrivals than departures among the insane as well as the sane. Many of our sister States have already adopted deportation laws and are now sending patients to our hospitals, while we are sending none to them.

Besides this, the large numbers who come to California annually in search of health must contribute largely to the ranks of mental defectives.

Unfortunately we have no complete data showing the time of residence in this State of those committed to State hospitals; but, during the two years ending June 30, 1900, there were fifty-two persons committed to the Southern California State Hospital who had resided in the State less than one year. There are now thirty-nine inmates in that institution alone who would be subject to deportation under the proposed law. We therefore recommend the passage of a law providing for the deportation of non-resident and alien insane.

The present law provides for the delivery of insane patients to the State hospitals by the sheriff of the county from which the patient is committed. This law should be changed so as to provide for the conveyance of such patients by attendants sent from the State hospitals. It



must be remembered that an insane man is a sick man, and should be treated as such. He is not a criminal. The critical period in cases of insanity is when the symptoms first clearly manifest themselves, and naturally that is when the average patient is committed and, under the existing law, turned over to the sheriff. This is the very time when the patient needs the care and attention that can be afforded only by training and experience. As well stated by the State Commission in Lunacy in its third biennial report: "Too much skilled attention can not be given the acute recent case. Here is where the fight is lost or won, and therefore every means should be provided for the struggle." Those in charge of the insane are unanimous in their opinion that this change should be made in the law. Nothing here said is intended in any way to reflect upon the Sheriffs or their deputies; we recommend the change because these officers have not the training requisite for a proper performance of this duty. There should be nothing in the treatment of the insane that savors of the criminal procedure. The thought of a rule requiring the physically ill to be taken to hospitals by peace officers is repugnant to one's ideas of proper medical treatment. Yet how much more unreasonable it is that those afflicted with mental disorders, so much more difficult to deal with and so much more susceptible to disturbing influences, should be subjected, as the first step in their treatment, to the custody of a sheriff instead of a nurse. The change we recommend is in line with the declared policy of the present law requiring the maintenance in each county of suitable quarters for the detention, care, and treatment of the alleged insane, thus recognizing them as medical and not criminal cases. The State pays the expense of transporting patients to the State hospitals, and the work should be done by trained attendants from the hospitals. In addition to the benefit to the patient a very considerable saving can be effected by the adoption of this measure.

The funds available to the State hospitals come from two sources: the appropriations made by the Legislature and the contingent fund provided for by law. The latter is composed of the receipts from pay patients and the proceeds of sale of products of the farms, etc. The contingent fund of each hospital is expended by the Board of Managers thereof for supplies, expenses, buildings, lands, and other property and improvements, subject to the approval of the Commission in Lunacy. The receipts from this source at the five State Hospitals for the Insane aggregate, roughly, about \$65,000 yearly. We concur in the views of the Commission in Lunacy heretofore expressed, that with proper handling the greater part, if not all, of the future enlargements of State hospitals may be made from this fund, without calling on the State for special appropriations for building purposes. The Southern



California State Hospital will primarily need some help from the Legislature, as hereinafter shown.

The persistent overcrowding of the State hospitals and the Home for Feeble-Minded forces the question whether our present method of building for such patients should not be modified or changed to enable the State to care for them more economically. Heretofore, our hospitals have been built of brick in imitation of the buildings of older States, which, however, adopted that style of construction partly to meet the severity of a harsh winter climate. The new United States Army Hospital at the Presidio is constructed of wood, and some of our best private hospitals are of wood. Danger from fire, which is not at present entirely eliminated, would be reduced to a minimum by using redwood and building cottages not more than one or two stories in height. There is a large class of patients in each of the hospitals and of inmates in the Home for Feeble-Minded who do not require the strict confinement or routine hospital treatment. To build costly hospital quarters for this class of patients is not only unduly expensive, but also keeps them from the freer and more normal life which they should enjoy. In view of these considerations, we believe that the question of providing inexpensive supplementary quarters for certain classes of chronic and convalescent patients and so relieving the congested condition of the main buildings should be seriously considered. However, we expressly refrain from making specific recommendation upon this point.

None of the State hospitals have sufficient facilities for separating tuberculous patients from the other inmates. Steps are being taken to try the tent system of treating tuberculosis at some of the hospitals, and it is thought that this will afford a cheap and effective solution of the problem. The necessary tents and equipment, or cheap wooden cottages, if found necessary, can be provided for out of the contingent funds. The hospital at Stockton will be at some disadvantage in dealing with cases in this way, on account of the small amount of land there.

Better provision for dealing with acute recent cases is needed at all the hospitals. Such provision can be made by the construction and equipment of cottages, and we believe that by following the suggestions herein contained concerning the deportation of non-resident insane and the appropriation of the larger part of the contingent funds to the construction of cottages, this need can be met in most cases without further appropriations by the Legislature. The contingent fund receipts should grow with the lapse of time, and improved facilities at the hospitals may enable the managers to increase the return from this source.

We find that the quality of supplies at the various hospitals is generally good and the quantity furnished to the inmates is sufficient. There is, we think, not as much variety in the methods of cooking as

there should be, particularly in the manner of cooking meats. This seems to be largely the result of the use of steam cookers and a lack of appliances for roasting and broiling. Such appliances should be obtained so as to enable the cooks to roast and broil a part of the meats daily. Extensive changes will not be necessary, as a comparatively small part of the meat used each day need be cooked in this way. The expense of such a change would be small, and no doubt the matter can be handled by the respective Superintendents.

The physically sick in the various hospitals should, so far as possible, be separated from the other patients and kept in wards set apart especially for medical cases. We realize that, where the hospitals are crowded, it may be difficult to make such separation as this, but where it is possible we think it very desirable.

It is conceded that outdoor exercise is a most favorable factor in the treatment of insane, and we would recommend that the patients be given more opportunity for outdoor life, whenever possible. The Superintendents are met with the difficulty of handling a large number of patients with few attendants, but this difficulty will probably be overcome in time and the idea of outdoor life should be kept constantly in mind. Especially do we recommend that as many patients as possible be exercised in the open rather than in the court yards.

This brings us to a consideration of the needs of the respective institutions for the ensuing two years.

We have received statements from but three institutions as to the amount required for support and salaries, and have not received the figures showing the cost per capita at any institution for the last two fiscal years, and shall therefore leave to the Commission in Lunacy the matter of recommending appropriations for these purposes, as that body is charged by law with this duty. If required we shall be able, however, before the Legislature meets, to give our views fully on this subject.

The Stockton State Hospital needs more land. This institution is situated in the city of Stockton and has only about 114 acres of land in all, a large part of which is used for the buildings. A tract of land should be obtained suitable in size and location as a situation for cottages for additional inmates should it be decided to increase the capacity of this institution, and the land should also be suitable for use as a range for the dairy cows, of which this hospital has not now an adequate number. Such a tract of land need not adjoin the property now owned by this hospital, and in fact it is advisable to obtain land outside of the city of Stockton. We recommend the permanent solution of this difficulty as soon as possible, and if, in the meantime the hospital needs a small increase in its appropriation in order to supply more milk to the inmates, it should be had. The other imme-

diate needs of this institution, we believe, can be taken care of through the contingent fund.

The Napa State Hospital asks for an appropriation for an additional water supply. This is a demand that has been made repeatedly by the Board of Managers and has received the indorsement of the Commission in Lunacy. The need for more water is most urgent. During a portion of each day in the hottest season of the year the supply must be cut off and there is not sufficient water to flush the closets on the wards.

The Agnews State Hospital has nearly completed a new building that will accommodate one hundred patients, and has paid for it out of its contingent fund. This building will be of much value in providing for the increased population of the State hospitals to be anticipated in the coming two years. No special appropriations are called for by this hospital.

The Mendocino State Hospital asks for an appropriation to build a cottage for female patients, and we think an appropriation for this purpose should be made. We think the other requirements of this hospital can be met from its contingent fund.

The Southern California State Hospital is badly crowded. It asks for an appropriation for the construction of a wing to the main building, which will complete this structure according to the original plan and will accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients. An appropriation is also asked for the construction of a cottage. The term "cottage" is misleading, as the building would accommodate about fifty patients. This Board is opposed to the erection of any more large insane hospitals or any more large buildings for this purpose; but it may possibly be advisable to construct the proposed new wing in this instance. We believe that the best way of increasing the capacity of our State hospitals in future will be the construction of cottages, and this hospital should be no exception to the rule. We realize, however, that the Managers and the Superintendent may conclude that the wing is preferable, and their views in this instance should have weight in deciding the matter. We do not think that both the wing and the cottage need be provided for now.

The expense per capita of inmates varies considerably at the several hospitals. The variation is accounted for partly by differences in the cost of fuel and light, and partly by the fact that where there are fewer inmates the fixed expense per capita for salaries of Superintendents, physicians, stewards, etc., is somewhat greater. Allowing for such differences, however, the variation is still considerable, and it may be that the rate at some of the hospitals can be reduced by careful management without harm or injustice to the inmates.



**HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.**

The administration of the Home has been excellent during the past year, and we would especially commend the spirit of kindness which obtains there. The great limitation of this institution is lack of space, both for the inmates already there and for the applications on the waiting list, for whom additional accommodations should at once be provided. There are several reasons why the feeble-minded should be cared for in Homes of this sort. Their presence in the community at large is apt to be very detrimental to normal children, and when they come to the adolescent age the danger of reproduction in kind is very great and should, if possible, be prevented. We therefore believe that the most urgent need at this Home at present is added accommodations for at least one hundred and eighty patients. It does not seem to us that an administration building or more dining-room space, desirable as they are in themselves, should be considered first, unless they contribute extensively to this end. As the feeble-minded are very liable to consumption, outdoor life and work, rather than sedentary occupations, should be provided for them. Walks, outdoor games, light gardening, etc., for the girls. The boys should be taken to the fields in classes and taught to pick up stones from the hillside, dig, saw wood, and to handle the pick, shovel, and hoe. The making of embroidery, knitting, etc., by girls, and manual training for the boys, should not be neglected, but the larger muscles of the body should be trained first. Marching and drilling are valuable means of instruction, and every inmate should spend a part of each day in the open air when the weather permits.

This sort of work calls for more attendants and teachers than the Home has. We think they should be provided. Educational work should be carried on with most of the inmates for two reasons: to occupy their time, and to give them as much control of themselves as possible. Training in the care of the person, the use of the limbs and social order, is possible even for the lowest grade inmates, and its advantages can not fail to be evident. With inmates of a higher grade the training of special sense and voluntary muscles puts them in control of themselves and makes them more like normal beings. When rightly undertaken it is both an amusement and a profit to them. Kindergarten work and common school classes in several grades should be provided for inmates of the better class. The Sunday-school of the Glen Ellen Home has a very wholesome effect upon its pupils. We believe that plenty of week-day work and play, organized to meet the ends stated above, would render their lives happier out of all proportion to its small cost, and we respectfully submit that whatever additional attendants and teachers are needed for this purpose should be at once provided.



### DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

This institution appears to be in thoroughly good condition. It is not asking for any appropriations other than for maintenance and salaries.

### HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

This Home is overcrowded and about fifty applications are on the waiting list. To accommodate these the Home is in need of more dormitory accommodations and shop room. We think these should be provided for, if possible. Otherwise we have found no grounds for criticism or suggestion.

### THE COUNTY JAILS.

This State has reached a critical period in its county jail system. The jails that now do service were many of them built in the early days of the State. Several were built in the fifties and a few only during the last ten years. They are inadequate, worn out, and out of date. Ten of them are in basements of court-houses, and most of these are old.

The statutes require (Penal Code, Section 1598) that "each county jail must contain a sufficient number of rooms to allow all persons belonging to either one of the following classes to be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes: (1) Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial; (2) Persons already convicted of crime and held under sentence; (3) Persons detained as witnesses or held under civil process or for a contempt."

Another section (Penal Code, Section 1599) reads: "Nor shall male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room."

Another statute (Chapter 43, Section 9, Statutes of 1903), reads as follows: "When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined, it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room, or yard, or inclosure, with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain within sight of, or in the presence of, such adult convicts or prisoners."

The above laws are just and reasonable, demanded by the best interests of society, and should be enforced. They are violated in one or more particulars by over one half (33) of the counties of the State. Two violate the requirement to keep men and women prisoners in separate rooms. Many do not keep those serving sentence in separate rooms from those awaiting trial. Still others violate the law providing

for the confinement of children. In most instances where these laws are violated the county has made in its jail no provision for these classifications. In others, the jailer has facilities and yet does not obey the law. We believe a law should be passed empowering a sheriff to refuse to receive a prisoner when no provision has been made by the county for his confinement in accordance with the law, and also fixing a penalty for the neglect to observe the law in the confinement of his prisoners, on the part of the sheriff.

There are only three counties which keep a matron in the jail. In the others, women prisoners are searched and handled by men jailers. We believe this scarcely meets with the ideas of decency entertained by civilized communities, and we recommend that every county maintaining a jail be required to appoint a matron thereof, and that the searching, handling, and care of all female prisoners be done by the matron or her female assistants. In smaller counties where there is seldom a woman prisoner, the matron could be the wife of the sheriff, or some other woman, employed at a nominal expense.

Many of our jails are dark and unsanitary, and many of the cells are dungeons. Darkness hides evil and also dirt. Some are unclean and some filthy. To add to the evil, our jails are greatly overcrowded, especially along the railroad lines in the winter season. This State during that season is infested with "hoboes" and tramps, not native sons, but the refuse of our Eastern States. Thus they crowd our prisons and jails. The jailer too commonly permits this motley crowd to run together and associate during the days or months they may be incarcerated. He may maintain the legal division of the two general classes, but he permits those of each class to enjoy the freedom of their part of the jail. This evil is far more aggravated when those serving sentence are mixed with those awaiting trial. When the prisoners are thus associated together, the older detail to the younger the stories of crimes, either real or imaginary. The one who has the longest and hardest record of crime is the hero of the jail. A boy of eighteen went to jail for sixty days for stealing a pair of shoes. This was his first and only crime. When he came out he knew how to do a hold-up, burglarize a house, and crack a safe; and straightway went to work with some acquaintances he had formed in the jail, and after some years he was run to earth, and sent to serve a long term in the State prison. Better far for society had he been dismissed from the courtroom with an admonition by the judge when he committed his first offense, or better still, put in charge of a probation officer. If our prisons are high schools of crime, our county jails are the primary schools and the feeders for the prisons. Is it a wonder, then, that our State has more than three times as many prisoners to the thousand as some of our sister States?

Penologists are studying the tramp question, but have not yet solved it. In the meantime there are two deterrent forces that can be put into operation. The two things most dreaded by the "hobo" and the common criminal are solitary confinement in separate cells and labor—labor by day and separate cells by night. Bad men like that jail best where they can congregate in idleness.

We are now at the commencement of an era of jail building in this State. We are passing into the second stage of our history. Two new jails were completed last year, two more were commenced. Before the end of the decade most, if not all, of our old jails will give way to modern structures. In this rebuilding let us take a step in advance. If we do not, we may in a few years find ourselves again away in the rear. The modern county jail need not be designed as an ornament to the town, though it may be. Its interior should not be sacrificed to its exterior—its utility to its appearance. It should be a fireproof structure capable of holding securely its prisoners, and practically protecting them from cremation. It should have modern sanitary improvements to protect not only the health of those confined therein but also that of the community in which it is located.

The new jail should not only have all the rooms for the classifications now required by law, but it should be of sufficient capacity to provide every occupant with a separate cell.

The first function of a county jail is as a place of detention for those accused of crime and awaiting hearing or trial. Many innocent men are accused of crime and even the guilty are presumed innocent until proven guilty. These men are not to be herded with convicts. They must have a separate jailroom and each should have a separate cell, and association with those awaiting trial should not be allowed. The innocent prefers the separate cell, the criminal hates it because it is good for him.

The second purpose of the county jail is as a place for punishment of those convicted of crime.

If convicts are to be kept in our county jails they should have separate cells at night and be made to work during the day. We believe the time is not far distant when all persons convicted of violation of State laws will be considered and treated as State prisoners and confined at labor in State institutions. This would make the county jail solely a place of detention—just what it was primarily intended to be. Meanwhile, until the State does assume this burden the new jail should provide sufficient cells for separate confinement of convict and a yard for labor. San Bernardino and Ventura counties maintain very successful stone yards, where convicts are employed breaking stone for county roads.

The best county jails of the country have sheriffs' residences in cor



section therewith. This brings the sheriff and jailer constantly near enough to keep careful watch over the prisoners and provides convenient means of furnishing prisoners their meals. At any rate, the jailer should always have an office and sleeping-room in the jail building.

### COUNTY HOSPITALS.

The county hospital, so called, in this State fulfills generally a double function. In most of the counties it answers the purpose of a hospital for the indigent sick, and an almshouse or asylum for the aged or helpless poor. In three counties these functions are separated and two separate institutions are maintained. In some counties the hospital function is eliminated and the county hospital is nothing but an almshouse.

These county hospitals vary all the way from finely equipped buildings with modern appliances, to hovels, unworthy of the name of "hospital" or "almshouse." In the main, however, these institutions serve well the function for which they were created, and will compare very favorably with similar institutions in other States.

Some of our county hospitals have large farms connected with them, while others are located upon town lots. Four counties have farms of over 200 acres. Ten more have farms of 100 acres or over, and nine more of 40 acres or over, and sixteen more of 10 acres or over, and six none at all. In this classification waste land has not been included. Lassen County, for instance, has 160 acres, over 150 of which is waste. San Joaquin County takes the lead with 440 acres. Many of the farms are of poor land. It has not occurred to some of the Supervisors that it is economy to buy good land, even if less of it. The object of the county farm is to furnish supplies needed for the hospital. These are principally milk, butter, eggs, poultry, pork, and vegetables. Every hospital farm should have an orchard to supply fruit, and a good dairy, sufficiently large to furnish the milk and butter, especially the milk, the supply of which should be liberal. Then chickens enough to supply the eggs and poultry needed; also all the hogs that can be economically kept. There should be plenty of garden so that by the principle of rotation of crops all the vegetables needed can be economically produced. There should be no effort to produce anything for sale, though incidentally if a surplus is produced it should be sold. However, Butte and Los Angeles counties have, in years past, had a good income from the sale of oranges. In the management of such a farm, inmates who are able to work should be required to do so.

In five counties the poor are boarded and cared for on a contract for a certain sum per week, day, or meal. This is a bad practice and should be discontinued. The poor are at the mercy of one who has



taken the contract for the money to be obtained out of it, and will keep the poor just as cheaply as his conscience will permit. In a small county it may be best to pursue this plan, but in such case the Supervisors should fix the price to be paid at a reasonable sum, then contract with a good person, and see that the inmates receive the care for which the county pays.

It is bad policy for the Supervisors to contract with a superintendent at a certain salary per month, out of which he will be expected to pay his help. In such cases there is usually insufficient help and the inmates must suffer from neglect.

In many county hospitals not enough help is employed. In some counties there are no nurses when nurses are very badly needed. It is difficult to lay down a rule governing the number of nurses needed, for that will depend upon the condition of patients. In some hospitals the inmates are very few of them bed-ridden and helpless, and in others there are many in that condition. It must also depend upon the number of purely medical and surgical cases there are in the hospital. All our hospitals should provide for this class of cases. Accidents will happen and people who were never in need before may, temporarily, be compelled to accept county aid until they are recovered from a sickness or an injury. It is economy to give them that care which will soonest return them to self-support.

The ideal county hospital should be located near the county seat and be easily accessible. It should provide—

1. A residence and office for the superintendent, separate and apart from the quarters of the inmates.

2. Separate quarters for both sick and surgical cases. The ward system may be partly used, but there should be single rooms for such cases as may require isolation.

3. A certain number of comfortable private rooms for patients who can afford to pay a limited sum for such care. In all of our larger counties there are private patients who need hospital treatment who can afford to pay a small sum of from \$5 to \$10 a week, but who are not able to pay the larger sums demanded by private hospitals. This class should be provided for in the county hospital, and receive especial care. San Diego County has twenty of these private rooms for pay patients and is receiving about \$200 per month from them.

4. Good accommodation for the paralytic and permanently disabled—the bed-ridden.

5. Separate and isolated quarters for both consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases.

6. Suitable rooms for the custodial cases—the old people who are able to get around and partly help themselves. These may be in the main building or in detached buildings. They should have sleeping-rooms,

a day-room, a smoking-room, and a dining-room. Those who are able should be required to perform labor. This must be graded in accordance with their ability. It will be better for them, and they owe it to the county. The keeping of such people in idleness is an injury.

7. For the perfect separation of the sexes, especially of the custodial cases. The arrangements should be such that no scandal can arise.

8. Suitable rooms for the employés of the institutions. These should, for the most part, be in the administration or residence portion of the building.

# PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

## STATE PRISONS.

### BOARD OF PRISON DIRECTORS.

R. M. FITZGERALD, <i>President</i> .....	San Francisco.
JAMES H. WILKINS.....	San Rafael.
DON RAY.....	Galt.
C. N. FELTON.....	Menlo Park.
ROBERT T. DEVLIN.....	Sacramento.

### STATE PRISON AT SAN QUENTIN.

J. W. TOMPKINS, Warden.

The State Prison at San Quentin was an accident, both in location and plans. It had its beginning in the days of gold-seeking, and before people thought that the State had permanent resources sufficient to place it well up in the roll of States. While California has advanced rapidly in population, wealth, education, and culture, the prison has advanced only in population, and is now a menace to the welfare of the State.

In early days the State contracted with State Senator Estell to clothe, feed, and care for the prisoners of the State for the sum of \$10,000 a year, and he should have the privilege of utilizing their labor for his own benefit in any way that seemed best to him. Senator Estell sublet his contract to a man named McCauley. The prisoners were for a time kept on a boat in the river at Sacramento. Later this boat was moved down to the bay, and, becoming unmanageable, drifted upon San Quentin Point, a point of land projecting into the bay about eight miles north of San Francisco. The presence there of brick clay made it a fairly good location for Mr. McCauley's purposes. The buildings were begun by him with prison labor, as a private institution. However, in 1856, the State bought out Mr. McCauley, and since then it has been our first and largest State prison.

The plant now consists of 215 acres of land. There is no cell house, but the cells are of brick and stone, arranged in the form of a building, and open out on iron balconies or walks in the open air. There are four of these cell buildings, three stories high. There are 496 cells. There are additional rooms, holding all the way up to forty-two pris-

oners in a room. Out of cells, when not at work, the prisoners mingle together in the yard, unrestricted as to talk. There is a row of three brick buildings used for hospital, library, chapel, and some other purposes. In the basement of these is also the kitchen, bakery and dining room, tin shop, and paint shop. Back of this building is the large brick building constructed for the making of furniture, but which is now, for the most part, used for storage. On the ground floor is a machine shop, carpenter shop, upholstery department, and tannery. On the fourth floor of this building are the incorrigible (solitary) cells, the "condemned cell," and gallows. Still back of this is the jute plant, a large one-story building also of brick. The woman's building, at the north end of the yard, is isolated from the men, but is connected with the yard offices. All these buildings with a small yard are inclosed by a wall. The front of this wall is another brick building used for the administration. A separate brick building outside furnishes offices for the Board and Warden, butcher shop, and electrical workshop. Outside of the wall also are stock barns, etc.

The State also owns twenty dwelling-houses for the use of the Warden and other officials, at a rental sufficient to pay interest, water, and light. These rentals amount to over \$1,000 a year.

The chapel is connected with the library, which prisoners are allowed to frequent outside of hours of labor. The chaplain is also the librarian and is usually here to advise with prisoners who wish to see him, and also to do whatever else he can for their welfare. Under his supervision, also, a small school is conducted. The library contains about 2,400 volumes (about fifty per cent of which is useless), besides magazines, etc.

The industry at this prison is the manufacture of jute bags, and the output during the past fiscal year was 4,508,400 bags. The law restricts the sale of these bags so that the farmers of the State may have the benefit of a lower price. The demand during the past two years from the farmers has been poor, and as a result there is a large surplus of bags.

#### THE STATE PRISON AT FOLSOM.

ARCHIBALD YELL, Warden.

The State Prison at Folsom was established in 1868 as a branch of the San Quentin State Prison. In 1880 its connection with San Quentin was severed and it became the second State Prison. The present cell house was erected by installments from 1880 to 1892, to accommodate about 1,000 prisoners. There are 202 cells for two inmates, 101 cells for four, one room for 45, and nine incorrigible cells. The plan for the cell house is in nearly the form of a letter "U," with the dining-room in the central part of the building. Over the dining-room and kitchen are rooms for officers. Only one half of this cell house has



been built; it includes the dining-room portion and the officers' quarters just mentioned, and the Warden's residence at the opposite end from the dining-room. It faces the American River, and is three stories in height. The building is constructed of granite blocks and has the appearance of massive strength. The cells, 372 in number, are built of granite in two tiers, and are made to accommodate two to four persons each. The walls of the cells are of granite with steel doors. Opening off from this main cell-room is a separate room used for solitary confinement or place of punishment. Executions are also conducted in this room.

The State owns valuable water rights in the American River, and has constructed a dam with a canal conveying the water to a power plant in front of the main building, at a cost for the whole of the power-house and machinery of about \$181,220. There is developed here a power of about 900 nominal horse-power, of which only about 400 horse-power is at present used.

The industry of the prison is stone working. There are two quarries, one of trap rock and the other of granite, from one of which is obtained a trap rock suitable for crushing for road work, and from the other granite, a good building-stone. The trap rock will apparently soon be exhausted, but the granite is sufficient for many years to come.

This prison has no wall around it, and prisoners are restrained by armed guards and gatling guns on towers overlooking the buildings and grounds. One successful break was made only about a year ago, and a second attempt which did not succeed.

The situation is a very pleasant one, in a natural amphitheater facing the American River. The prison grounds proper cover about 10 acres, but the State owns here in all 483.92 acres.

Just outside of the prison grounds proper the State has erected twenty-four residences for the use of employes with families, and received last year \$1,616.35 in rent therefor.

There is no school work done, but the prisoners have access to a library of 2,500 volumes and the standard magazines. Daily State papers are not allowed.

The court, which is inclosed by the cell house and the hill to the east, where the remaining half of the cell house ought to be, is used for exercising and maneuvering the prisoners. Near the center of this, but well to the front, is the chapel. This court is large enough to permit of baseball games by the prisoners, which are usually allowed here on Sunday afternoons.

#### PRISON ROUTINE.

The routine life at the two prisons differs somewhat, but not materially. We will give the routine each prisoner goes through when he is received at San Quentin Prison, and the daily routine at Folsom.

*Reception of Prisoner at San Quentin.*—When the prisoner arrives he is first taken by the Sheriff bringing him, to the office of the Captain of the Guard to apply for entrance inside the wall. If the presentment papers are regular the prisoner, still in the custody of the Sheriff, is passed through the gate to the office of the Captain of the Yard. This officer accepts the prisoner and receipts for him to the Sheriff, then turns him over to the Turnkey. The latter takes the prisoner to the photograph gallery, where he is photographed just as he is brought in. He is then searched, given a bath and new “prison clothes”—a suit in stripes—and barbered in true prison style, clean shaven and close-cut hair. He then goes again to the photographer for another picture in his transformed condition. Next he goes to the measuring-room, where the measurements are made and recorded. He is then turned back to the Captain of the Yard and assigned to quarters, and the next day put to work.

*Daily Routine at Folsom Prison.*—Prisoners are called up at 5:50 in the morning and go to breakfast at 6:20 in the large congregation dining-room. At 7:00 o'clock the day's work commences and prisoners are marched in line to their respective places of labor. At 11:30 they march back to prepare for dinner, which is served at 11:45. At 12:45 they are again marched in line to their work, where they remain until 4:20, when they return to prepare for supper, which is served at 4:35. At 5:15 they are locked in their cells. From that time until 9:00 o'clock they can read or study or indulge in light recreation within their cells. These hours vary somewhat with the seasons.

## REFORM SCHOOLS.

### PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

C. H. DUNTON, <i>President</i> .....	Slatington.
REV. W. S. MATHEW.....	Berkeley.
E. C. VOORHEIS.....	Sutter Creek.

WM. T. RANDALL, Superintendent.

The Act authorizing the Preston School of Industry was approved at the same time as the Act authorizing the Whittier State School. In the discussions preceding the passage of this Act, among other plans, it was proposed to locate the school near the Folsom State Prison, in order that the buildings might be erected by convict labor and the school governed by the same Board of Directors. All plans for connecting the school with Folsom were abandoned, however, and the school was located at Ione, in Amador County. In 1893, the Board of

Prison Directors, at its own request, was relieved from the management of the school and the present board of three trustees created. Some confusion of thought is apparent in the Acts establishing these two schools. While the title of the Act authorizing the Whittier State school denominates it a school for juvenile offenders, the minimum age limit for the commitment of boys is ten years; but in the Act establishing the Preston School of Industry the courts are authorized to commit boys as young as eight years of age. In fact, the two schools have developed along similar lines, and the boys committed to the one school have been about the same age as those committed to the other.

The buildings at Ione were not ready for occupancy until 1894. In June of that year, seven boys were transferred from the Folsom State Prison, but the proclamation of the Governor formally opened the school for the reception of boys on July 1, 1894. The following shows the number of inmates, as given in the biennial reports of the Superintendent:

1st report, 1894.....	7	4th report, 1900.....	116
2nd report, 1896.....	202	5th report, 1902.....	113
3rd report, 1898.....	141	6th report, 1904.....	142

The main building is a large, imposing structure of brick, with fine architectural proportions and a high clock-tower. It contains the offices, residence of Superintendent, and rooms for officers and employés; there are also accommodations for one large company of boys, consisting of playroom, reading-room, and two dormitories. Connected with this building are the kitchens and dining-rooms for the officers and boys. On the east and west sides of the main building, and well separated from it, are two brick buildings of similar design. Each is a double building for the use of two companies of fifty boys each, but the parts are separated throughout the building by a solid brick partition. Each part consists of a playroom, schoolroom, reading-room, and a dormitory for the boys, together with rooms for the family manager and his assistant in charge of the company. During the past year the second part of the west cottage has been filled, the first part having been previously occupied by the little boys, and a new company has been formed to occupy one side of the east cottage. Until last spring there had been in use a trades building, costing \$26,000, but inadequate for the needs of an industrial school. On March 23d this was destroyed by fire, though the walls remain standing. Temporary quarters for the trades were then found in the vacant side of the east cottage, where the work of the trades is now being carried on.

The site of the school is beautiful and commanding, among the foothills and overlooking the village of Ione. There are connected with it 570 acres of land, most of which, however, is only hill and pasture land.



About 100 acres are being tilled, 30 acres "low upland," and 70 acres of what is called "second bottom" land. Of this there are 45 acres in alfalfa and 25 acres in other farm products, including a garden which supplies all the vegetables for the school. There are 20 acres in orchard.

In locating the school the question of first importance related to the water supply, and the development and conservation of this are still in progress. The supply for irrigation and power purposes is taken from Sutter Creek through a ditch and pipes thirteen miles in length. The old reservoir covered 47 acres, four miles distant from the school. A new one has just been finished in the hills back of the school, for the purpose of settling and clarifying the exceedingly muddy water which is taken from the creek. The remaining need is for a permanent dam for diverting the waters of this creek. The water for domestic use is taken from springs about two thirds of a mile from the school and is pure and abundant.

The sanitary conditions of the school, involving its location, water supply, drainage, and ventilation, are highly satisfactory.

The daily routine does not vary materially from that followed at the Whittier State School.

#### WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

##### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DR. WALTER LINDLEY, <i>President</i> .....	Los Angeles.
JAMES CLARK.....	Pasadena.
T. E. NEWLIN.....	Los Angeles.

SHERMAN SMITH, Superintendent.

The Reform School for Juvenile Offenders was authorized by an Act of the Legislature approved March 11, 1889. The board of three trustees, appointed by the Governor under the Act, located the school at Whittier, in Los Angeles County, and on July 1, 1891, it was opened for the reception of pupils. During the first year of its existence, 253 boys and 58 girls were committed to its care. At the close of the last year, July 1st, there were in the school 289 boys and 43 girls, making a total of 332, and in addition 167 were out on parole. There have been committed to the school from its opening to July 1st last, 1,505 boys and 336 girls.

The main building is a four-story structure of brick and stone, making a fine architectural appearance. In this is the residence of the Superintendent, rooms for the officers, and accommodations for the larger boys. There are, for the boys, six dormitories in the building. There are as many single beds in one of these dormitories as can well be put in, arranging them in rows. There is also a good chapel and



amusement hall in the building, as well as other conveniences and accessories.

At a short distance to the rear is another brick building, one story and basement, containing the kitchen and dining-rooms, bakery and commissary department.

To the right of the main building and located in the corner of the grounds is a neat two-story wooden cottage used for smaller boys. This cottage is presided over by a man and his wife, and is a homelike place for the juveniles.

Three fourths of a mile from the other buildings is the girls' department, consisting of two good, substantial, brick buildings, only one of which is at present occupied. Both were needed at one time, but fortunately the number of girls diminished until it was more economical to consolidate into one building. Unfortunately the number has again risen and the building is now needed. But in the meantime the furnishings have been absorbed and used in the other buildings and it is now bare.

There is also a one-story brick trades building where girls are taught dressmaking, laundry work, etc. There is a three-story building used for the industries in the boys' department. It contains the laundry, tailor shop, shoe shop, printing office, carpenter shop, electric lighting plant, power plant, etc. Some boys are instructed in all these departments.

A new brick one-story trades building has been erected this year, providing for the blacksmithing, machinery and carpenter departments.

The farm contains 160 acres, of which 120 acres are devoted to farm, vegetable garden, and an orchard containing 950 orange, 450 lemon, and 650 peach trees, besides apricot, walnut, olive, fig, nectarine, and plum trees. There are kept about thirty milking cows, twenty horses, and a large number of hogs and chickens. The farm work is mostly done by the boys. General farming is taught such of the boys as wish to learn; also horticulture, gardening, and floriculture. The place has a greenhouse, in charge of a florist as instructor, and flowers are grown in great profusion.

The girls are trained in all domestic work and sewing.

All pupils attend school one half day. They are divided into two parts, one part being in school in the morning and at work in the afternoon; the other reverses this program. The schoolroom work is graded like that of the public school.

For organization and discipline the boys are divided into companies, each in charge of an officer, called the captain, and the companies occupy different dormitories at night. There is a general officer called the major. The boys are given military drill, and the school sustains a good band.

*Daily Routine.*—At 5:30 A. M. the captains who have charge of the boys in companies during the day arrive at the dormitories. The boys then arise and dress, which takes about five minutes. Then each boy makes up his bed. This done, at the command of "fall in" the companies march to the basement, where they wash and brush their hair, then go, in charge of captains, to their respective playgrounds for half an hour for calisthenics and physical culture. At 6:30 the "mess bugle" is sounded, and the companies march in to breakfast. They assemble around tables, each seating six, each boy taking his regular place. Then at the sound of the gong each takes his seat. The major pronounces the blessing and a second gong is the signal "to commence." About thirty minutes is spent at breakfast. Then at the gong signal all give attention. At the second gong all arise, and at the third the boys march out by twos in the reverse order of entering. They are then turned over to the captains, who send them in details to labor under the different officers or tradesmen in the different parts of the grounds or buildings. Some of the boys perform the labor required to operate the institution, while others are in the industrial building. Four hours each day are set apart for industrial training, in which the boys are apprenticed to the various trades taught. During the forenoon the larger boys work in the trades while the smaller boys are in school. In the afternoon the program is reversed.

At 11:30 the whistle blows and all working pupils repair to their company's quarters and get ready for dinner. At 12:00 the "mess bugle" calls to dinner and the same order follows as at breakfast. After dinner another half-hour is taken for outdoor exercises, then the afternoon work commences as in the morning, except that the larger boys go to school and the smaller ones to the trades.

At 4:00 the recall whistle is blown, when the pupils are formed in companies for drill and athletic games, which continue until 5:30, the supper hour. After supper each of the six companies repairs to its playroom. Here the boys are given freedom to laugh, talk, and play. Around the walls of the playrooms are the individual lockers, where each boy keeps his "valuables." And in an adjoining room are kept changes of clothing and uniforms. Leaving the playroom at 7:00 P. M., companies march to the reading-room, where books are given and silent reading allowed until 7:50. By 8:00 o'clock the boys have retired to their dormitories, disrobed, and are in bed, and the day for them is over. The dormitories are then in charge of the night-watchman, one for each dormitory, until 5:30 A. M.

The daily program for the girls' building is much the same as for the boys, except that they have different kinds of employment. In the evening while the boys are in the playroom and in the reading-room the girls are outside until bedtime when the weather permits.

## THE STATE HOSPITALS.

## STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, <i>President</i> .....	Governor.
C. F. CURRY.....	Secretary of State.
U. S. WEBB.....	Attorney-General.
N. K. FOSTER, M. D.....	Secretary State Board of Health.
F. W. HATCH, M. D.....	General Superintendent of State Hospitals.

In the absence of the Governor from Sacramento the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners acts in his place. When the Attorney-General is absent the Assistant Attorney-General acts in his place.

The State Commission in Lunacy was created in 1887 and has a general supervision of the State Hospitals for Insane and of the Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children. Its offices are in the State Capitol at Sacramento.

## STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FRANK E. LANE, <i>President</i> .....	Stockton.
GEORGE W. LANGRIDGE.....	Stockton.
JOHN C. THOMPSON.....	Stockton.
C. M. KENISTON.....	Stockton.
C. D. FONTANA.....	Copperopolis.

ASA CLARK, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The first State hospital for insane in California was opened at Stockton in 1853. At the end of the first year it was caring for 103 patients, and at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1904, it was caring for 1,672 patients. The hospital is located in the city of Stockton, and sufficient provision was not originally made for its enlargement. The city has grown up around it and the enlargement of the site is now practically impossible.

There are four large brick buildings—one for women, two for men, and a fourth known as the steward's department, the third story of which is the Chinese ward, accommodating 61 patients. In the women's building are twenty-two wards and in the men's buildings are twenty-four wards. For the benefit of those not familiar with insane hospitals we will say that a ward usually consists of a long hall-way with sleeping-rooms on each side, bathroom, toilet, dining-room, and generally a lounging or sitting room. The arrangement of the building usually permits the light to enter at each end of the hall, while windows open out from each room. Patients are distributed to the several wards as their numbers and necessities of classification demand. The buildings at Stockton are all of brick, the women's building being four



stories and the others three. The south wing of the original building was finished in 1853, but the entire building was not completed until 1857. The south wing of the women's building was begun in 1864 and the whole completed in 1874. The new men's building was completed in 1885. While these buildings have been in use a long time, they are in a good state of preservation, and with needed repairs, from time to time, will last for many years.

During the past year a new associate dining-room, seating two hundred patients, a kitchen and a cold storage plant at the men's building have been constructed, also a new laundry at the women's department.

This hospital has its own natural gas wells, using the gas for fuel, lighting, and running gas-engines.

There are in the hospital grounds five residences—one for the superintendent, three for the assistant physicians, and one for the steward.

This site consists of 114 acres, much of which is occupied by the buildings and ornamental grounds. There is also a cemetery of 15 acres about half a mile north of main grounds.

By reason of the limited acreage the dairy consists of only fifty-six cows, which number is, of course, inadequate to the needs of the institution.

#### NAPA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. Z. HENNESSEY, <i>President</i> .....	Napa.
F. W. BUSH.....	Napa.
R. M. SWAIN.....	Santa Rosa.
MAX GOLDBERG.....	San Francisco.
One vacancy.	

ELMER E. STONE, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The second State hospital for the insane was opened at Napa in 1875, and at the close of the last fiscal year had 1,461 patients. The hospital has a pleasant location, about one and one fourth miles from the city of Napa. The inmates are kept in one large building built of brick and stone three stories high, and also in two brick cottages, one for female and the other for male patients, each having accommodations for thirty people.

In the main building, besides the administration offices and the rooms for officers, there are thirty large wards. The building is in good condition except its plumbing, interior painting and perhaps some flooring. The plumbing has become worn out and has had to be replaced. Part of this has been done this year. Some new floors have also been laid and some interior painting done.

The water for domestic purposes is obtained from a watershed in



the mountains back of the hospital and collected in reservoirs or lakes, whence it is brought to the hospital as needed. The supply is inadequate for the needs of the institution.

There are for the use of the hospital 1,200 acres of land. Of this, 600 or 700 acres are set apart for the water supply and afford some pasturage. There are only about 350 acres of cultivated land, which is not sufficient. Negotiations are now pending for the purchase of 500 acres more of valley land adjoining.

A dairy of one hundred and thirty cows is kept. A poultry plant is being installed.

#### AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ISAAC UPHAM, <i>President</i> .....	San Francisco.
J. K. WILSON.....	San Francisco.
ADOLPH GREENINGER.....	San José.
O. A. HALE.....	San José.
EDWARD WHITE.....	Watsonville.

LEONARD STOCKING, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The third State insane hospital was built at Agnew in 1888 as an asylum for "the chronic insane." But the branding of any class of insane as "hopeless" was evidently repugnant, and very soon this designation and limitation was removed and the reception of all classes of insane authorized.

The Agnews State Hospital is located about six miles north of San José, in Santa Clara County. It is the best planned of all our insane hospitals and is in excellent condition. It was commenced, like the others, on the plan of a great building, but the end wings have not been added. Instead, however, the capacity has been increased from time to time by the erection of smaller buildings or cottages located at some distance from the main building. The fourth one of these buildings is now in process of construction. Two of them are one story and basement and will accommodate comfortably thirty-five patients each. The other two are large and of two stories and basement and will accommodate one hundred patients each. Two, one of each size, are located on the male side and two on the female side of the main building. These detached cottages represent the best provision the State has made for its insane. They are more homelike, and patients who can realize the difference decidedly prefer them.

The plumbing in the main building was not well done to begin with and has become worn out. It is now being replaced and when completed these buildings will be in good condition.

The farm consists of 326 acres, rather low and of poor quality. The farm is not large enough, but will answer present needs. It supports

a milking herd of about forty cows of the Holstein breed, averaging very high in monthly milk production. There is also a good poultry plant, which has proved a valuable adjunct to the farm.

The water is pumped from artesian wells, from one of which it issues at a temperature of 80°. A swimming tank is supplied from this well. A steel tank tower has been constructed, supporting four tanks.

#### MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

A. HOCKHEIMER, <i>President</i> .....	Willows.
A. B. MARTINELLI.....	San Rafael.
THOMAS A. TEMPLETON.....	Ukiah.
E. B. FEHNEMANN.....	Fruitvale.
A. B. TRUMAN.....	San Francisco.

E. W. KING, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

The ever recurring problem of more accommodations for insane became pressing in less than five years after the opening of the third hospital at Agnew, and two more were authorized.

In 1893 the fourth, the Mendocino State Hospital, was opened for the reception of patients. It is located about three miles southeast of Ukiah and is the northernmost of all. It is, however, inaccessible to most of the northern part of the State at present, and receives its patients, for the most part, from the north coast counties and San Francisco.

The original plan was the same as for all the others, namely, another huge bastille; but the original plan has not yet been completed. The administration part was built and a part of the ward building, but the connecting portion was not constructed. This has been authorized and the contract for building let, and next year it will be completed. This part is two stories and basement and provides some necessary rooms—operating-rooms, and amusement hall, and the connecting corridors to pass from the administration building to the wards. When completed this building will be symmetrical, and while the original plan contemplated enlargement by the construction of wings on each end, yet these are not necessary to its symmetrical appearance, and in our opinion and that of the Superintendent any future enlargement ought to be made by the construction of detached cottages.

A tent tuberculosis camp will soon be completed as an experiment to segregate and care for about fifteen tuberculous cases now scattered through the wards, where they are a menace to all other patients and to the attendants.

The buildings in general are in good condition, except the plumbing, which is poor and defective, like that in the other hospitals. The sewer

system is an exceptionally good one. The sewage is run into settling-tanks located at a considerable distance from the buildings on the farm, and the water running away from the tanks is clear and is used to irrigate the farm lands. There is no noticeable odor from either the tanks or discharging water.

The power for the buildings is derived from a Pelton wheel of forty horse-power located in the power-house to the rear of the main building. The water after being used is made to flush the sewer and add its volume to the irrigation ditches. The hospital is fortunate in its water supply, which is obtained in one of the nearby cañons. There is at present water enough for domestic use, and to run the power-plant during nearly all the year. This includes the laundry, the cold-storage and ice plant, the sewing machines, and the electric light plant.

The farm consists of 400 acres, besides 510 acres of mountain land bought for water rights. The land is not of the best quality, but will fulfill present requirements. Some alfalfa is grown and a dairy sustained of from forty to fifty cows, some of them being good-grade Holsteins. There is room for improvement in the dairy herd. Lately a full-blood registered Holstein bull has been added to the herd. A new poultry plant with incubators and brooder-house has been started.

There is considerable brush land on the farm. About forty acres of this was cleared last year, mostly by the labor of patients. The grounds of the hospital have never been improved and it is doubtful if art can much improve on what nature has already done. The location is in a grove of fine old oaks, which it would seem a sacrilege in anywise to impair.

#### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

E. P. CLARK, <i>President</i> .....	Riverside.
JOHN MCGONIGLE.....	Ventura.
H. B. WILSON.....	Redlands.
J. W. A. OFF.....	Los Angeles.
G. P. ADAMS.....	Los Angeles.

A. P. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

This hospital was also opened in 1893. It is located about six miles east of San Bernardino, and built on the same general plan as all the others, viz., an imposing structure of brick and stone, three stories high, with basement and attic. The ward portion was originally built and the front or administration part has never been constructed. This was authorized by the last Legislature and work of construction has now commenced. It will provide the offices, living rooms for assistant physician and other employés, besides a ward for about fifty patients on the third floor. The main building provides for nine wards. With

this administration portion completed, the building will still be incomplete, requiring another wing on the east end to balance the one on the west end and make the building symmetrical.

A cottage has been provided for the Superintendent and another one as a dormitory for female night-nurses.

While all of our State hospitals are full, this one is very much overcrowded. The rooms are not only crowded, but 216 patients are sleeping in places which were not intended for the purpose, and about 160 of these in places where patients ought not to be. There were sleeping on the floor 57, in corridors 77, in the basement 41, and in the attic 11. The completion of the administration building will provide a new ward and release some rooms now otherwise occupied, so that the additional accommodations will provide for about 125 of these. There were 100 on parole, most of whom were not in condition to go out, but were crowded out to make room for the new cases.

The hospital has about 340 acres of land, not including 40 acres of mountain land valuable only for water rights. About 35 acres are in good bearing orange trees, and about the same quantity in deciduous fruits and vines. About 28 acres are in alfalfa, and 40 acres more is the depository of the sewage and produces green feed for the dairy. The latter consists of about sixty-five Holstein cows, and ranking high in milk production.

The State has valuable water rights in the North Fork ditch and the Bear Valley Water Company's property, and all farm lands are irrigated. The tract of mountain land owned by the State provides a private water system which furnishes all the water needed for domestic purposes.

#### HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

##### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

ROBERT A. POPPE, <i>President</i> .....	Sonoma.
WILLIAM THOMAS.....	San Francisco.
REV. A. C. BANE.....	San Francisco.
REV. WILLIAM LYONS.....	Menlo Park.
C. E. HAVEN.....	Santa Rosa.

WILLIAM J. G. DAWSON, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

This institution was authorized by Act of the Legislature approved March 18, 1885. Said Act appropriated the sum of \$45,000 for the purchase of suitable lands and buildings. These were purchased at Santa Clara, and the institution opened September 10th of the same year.

Previous to this time there had been, it seems, a private home for the feeble-minded in Alameda, and the inmates of this home, twenty in number, were on this date removed to the new home and their care assumed by the State.



In the year 1889 the Legislature made provision for the purchase of the present site of 1660 acres, located at what is now Eldridge, Sonoma County, the accommodations at Santa Clara being inadequate. November 24, 1891, suitable buildings having been erected for the new home, the removal was made.

On July 1, 1891, there were in the institution 145 inmates, and from that time until the present the applications have been far in excess of the accommodations. There are now 546 inmates in the Home, ranging in age from three to ninety years.

The original plan contemplated a large and imposing structure which is still incomplete. The wings for the accommodation of inmates have all been completed according to the original plan, but the administration part, or front, is yet lacking.

There is a cottage, the "Manse," used for epileptics, and the old Hill residence, which was on the place when it was purchased, is still used for the accommodation of the Board of Managers and other visitors.

There are three cottages on the place—one for the Superintendent, one used by the Assistant Physician, and one for the Farm Overseer. There are also the necessary farm buildings. The power house has been enlarged, but the industrial building is one of limited capacity.

The site is an ideal one and capable of high development along the lines for which it has been set apart. There are 120 acres in deciduous fruits, 24 acres in vines and small fruits, and the Home has an abundance for its own use, not only in the green state, but for canning and drying purposes.

There is a dairy which supplies the Home with milk. There is also a poultry plant, but not sufficient to supply the needs of the Institution.

#### RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.

Upon arrival at the hospital the patient is first seen by the Superintendent or one of the physicians to note the condition in which he arrives, and to see if he is afflicted with any contagious disease. He is then receipted for by the Superintendent's secretary and delivered to the supervisor. He is then taken to the receiving ward and given a bath and supplied with clean State clothing, especially under-clothing, after which he is given food. At the first bath the condition of the patient is carefully noted, and any scars, abrasions or evidence of violence, also condition as to cleanliness and vermin are noted by the supervisor or matron. If received in the daytime he is placed in a ward, and if in the evening he is put to bed. If he is in good physical condition he may go out in the yard or to the front grounds. A large proportion of the patients go in front. In some of the hospitals he is put in bed, whatever his physical condition may be, and kept as a sick

person in bed from ten to twenty days. Within twenty-four hours after his arrival he is seen by one of the physicians and a thorough medical examination made. This examination is to discover physical as well as mental ailments. This examination is carefully noted and forms the basis of subsequent treatment. The patient receives physical treatment whenever needed. The patient is placed where he can have the utmost freedom consistent with his condition.

#### DAILY ROUTINE.

From April 1st to October 1st the rising whistle blows at 5:30 o'clock A. M., breakfast at 6:00 o'clock. After October 1st both rising and breakfast are a half hour later. After breakfast such patients as are able, are engaged in the ward or chamber work until that is done, at 8:30 to 9:00 o'clock. Then, weather permitting, all patients who are able are taken out on the grounds or in the yards for exercise. At 10:30 they are called in to prepare for dinner, which is served at 11:15 to 11:30. After dinner there is sweeping of wards until 1:30, when they go out again and remain until 3:30. At that time they return and prepare the beds for the night. Supper is served at 6:00 o'clock in the summer months, and at 5:30 in the winter. Those who wish may go to bed at once after supper: some sit up until 7:30, when all ward patients are expected to be in bed. Some patients are employed outside, and their routine may vary from this.

Some of the hospitals may vary their daily routine and also their mode of receiving patients from this, but not materially.

### INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND, ETC.

#### DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

##### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. J. RALSTON, <i>President</i> .....	Berkeley.
JOHN H. GRINDLEY.....	Oakland.
FRANK W. LEAVITT.....	Oakland.
W. W. GARTHWAITE.....	Oakland.
JOHN G. MATTOS, JR.....	Centerville.

WARRING WILKINSON, *Principal*.

This institution occupies a commanding situation in the foothills back of Berkeley, overlooking the Bay of San Francisco. The statute creating it was enacted in 1872. It is to-day one of the best and most economically built institutions of the State.

The central building of brick, two stories, is the administration and educational building. In this all the school work is done. There are five separate two-story buildings for dormitories for the students.

They are all of brick, well built, but plain and answer well their purpose. Each of these buildings has a capacity of about fifty pupils. The two on the north side of the grounds are used for the girls—one, Durham Hall, for the larger deaf and dumb, and the other, Willard Hall, for the smaller deaf and dumb, and the blind. The halls for boys are all located on the south side of the grounds. Bartlett Hall is the home of the larger deaf and dumb boys, Moss Hall for the smaller deaf and dumb boys, and Strauss Hall for the blind boys. Back of the main building is the refectory building, where the kitchen and dining-room are located, and also a gymnasium. Still farther back are two small buildings—one the laundry and the other the bakery. On the hill to the left is a one-story building used as the hospital, a very satisfactory building.

There were in the school at the close of the year, 132 deaf and dumb, and 75 blind pupils, residents of the State, and 17 deaf and 2 blind pupils being educated for other States, making a total of 226.

#### INDUSTRIAL HOME OF MECHANICAL TRADES FOR ADULT BLIND.

##### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN P. IRISH, <i>President</i> .....	Oakland.
GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.....	Oakland.
H. M. SANBORN.....	Oakland.
SOLOMON KAHN.....	Oakland.
J. W. SCOTT.....	Oakland.

JOSEPH SANDERS, Superintendent.

The Home for the Adult Blind was opened in 1887. Its objects were, "First—to instruct the adult blind that may be admitted as inmates in some trade or trades, in order to enable them to contribute to their own support; and, second—to furnish a working home for the adult blind, who, after having learned a trade or trades, desire to remain at the Home as workmen."

The Board of Directors purchased a large dwelling-house and lot on Telegraph avenue and Thirty-sixth street in Oakland. The large frame dwelling-house has since answered for an administration building and dormitories for about 22 women, and this capacity is fully occupied. There is also in this building the general dining-room and kitchen, and all inmates get their meals here. The men are quartered in two other buildings, both of wood. One, two stories high, accommodates 36 with two in a room. The other is three stories high and accommodates 38 with two and four in a room. Both of these buildings are full.

Another two-story building has on the lower floor a large workroom for women and a smoking-room for men, not connected. On the upper floor are also workrooms. A separate building is used for the broom

factory. The women work mostly at bottoming cane-seated chairs and making toys and whisk brooms. The men make common brooms. Both make hammocks to a limited extent.

There are about 50 applications on file for admission. The accommodations are now crowded and no more can be received until more shops and dormitories are provided. At the close of the year there were 90 men and 22 women.

## COUNTY JAILS.

### ALAMEDA—OAKLAND.

This jail is a brick and concrete building located in the court-house yard and built nearly thirty years ago. It has connected with it a walled exercise yard. Some of the prisoners are allowed to exercise in this yard twice a day. Those charged with felony are kept in the cage. Separate confinement in cells is usually followed. There are four rooms of eleven cells, each opening from a central hall. Each cell has a water-closet and each cell-room a bath. Prisoners are classified according to law. The building has steam heat, electric lights, and gas.

### ALPINE—MARKLEEVILLE.

This is an old jail in the rear of the court-house. It is insecure and a fire-trap. It is built of hewed logs, and has no light day or night but the tallow candle. It has one room and two cells, and has not had a prisoner for a year. This is its one redeeming feature.

### AMADOR—JACKSON.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house. This latter building is of stone, brick, and wood, and built in 1864. It is fairly secure, but not safe from fire. There are two rooms of six and seven cells respectively. Prisoners are not classified, but run together in a corridor. The windows are few and small. The cells are of masonry and some of them are without other than artificial light. There are no cots or hammocks, the prisoners sleeping on mattresses laid on the cement floor. There is a separate room for women and also one for boys, the latter in an adjoining building. The law requiring the separation of those serving sentence from those awaiting trial is not enforced, though it could be in this jail.

### BUTTE—OROVILLE.

This county has a new jail located in the court-house yard. It is of modern construction and arrangement. There are two steel cages,



each with five cells and bathroom. There are also three strong rooms. It is well lighted and ventilated. The windows are large, giving plenty of sunlight in the cell-rooms. Electric lights are used at night. There are three bathtubs, five water-closets, city water and electric lights. Prisoners serving sentence are worked on the public highways.

#### CALAVERAS—SAN ANDREAS.

The jail is about forty years old and located back of the court-house. It is built of planks two inches by eight, laid flat on top of one another and spiked together. The one room has five cells. There was no classification, and dirt was in control. There is a separate building with two cells of similar construction in the rear of the yard.

#### COLUSA—COLUSA.

The jail is a separate building with sheriff's office in front, located in the court-house yard. It was built about twenty-five years ago of brick and wood. There are three cell-rooms on the lower floor—one of four cells and two of three cells each. On the floor is an open bar steel cage of six cells, a padded cell for insane, and one strong room. The ten cells below are steel boxes with a small opening in the door and some open bar work overhead. There are good bathing and toilet facilities. Prisoners are permitted to run in the corridors in daytime. The only labor is working in the court-house yard.

#### CONTRA COSTA—MARTINEZ.

This jail was completed a year ago. The building is of granite, two stories high. There are two cell-rooms—one on each floor. The lower cage has a central corridor with three cells on each side. It is made of perforated plate. The locking device is out of date, and the upper cage is an old one. The cells all open into jailer's corridor. There is a separate room for boys in the basement and also one for women. The jail is well supplied with bathrooms and toilet facilities, and has electric lights. Externally this is a fine jail building, but spoiled by a badly arranged interior. Bedding, clean and in good condition.

#### DEL NORTE—CRESCENT CITY.

This is a stone building two stories high in the court-house yard, and about twenty-five years old. Partitions inside and floors are of wood. The lower floor is one room and has a steel cage of two cells of lattice work. On the second floor are three rooms of plank with doors which will admit some light into two of them, but the third is a dungeon. There is only partial compliance with the law as to separation of those serving sentence from those awaiting trial.

## EL DORADO—PLACERVILLE.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house, built about fifty years ago. The cells are of stone, and partitions of wood. The ceiling is of wood with wood floor above that. The prisoners are not safe from fire. There are three rooms. One has three cells, one two, and one only one. There is also a room for insane. Classification as required by Penal Code is made. The prisoners are worked on the county roads. During the spring months the sheriff put in seventy-two days' work by prisoners on roads, which he considers worth at least \$1.20 per day above cost of keeping and guarding prisoners.

## FRESNO—FRESNO.

The Fresno jail is built in the form of an L, with the office in the angle. The building is of brick, two stories high. It has three rooms of nine, nine, and eight cells respectively, and a large hall for vagrants and misdemeanants, two rooms for women and one for witnesses. Prisoners would be in danger in case of fire. It is provided with electric lights, city water, six bathtubs, and a water-closet in each room. The premises were fairly clean, except the bedding. Some work is done in the park, besides regular jail duties.

## GLENN—WILLOWS.

The building is small, built of brick, lighted by skylight, and practically fireproof. There is one room containing six steel cells, and a separate room for women or children. The legal classification is not possible in this jail. There is no work save a little on the yard. The jail was not as clean as it should be.

## HUMBOLDT—EUREKA.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house. The walls of the building are of brick, and the jail room has steel lining inside of the walls. There is but one room for men, and this contains but four cells. There is a room for children and another for women. The male prisoners run together and there is no classification or separation.

## INYO—INDEPENDENCE.

A room on the first floor of the court-house is used for the county jail. The building is of wood, but the jail room is steel-lined except the ceiling. In the one room are four steel tanks. It was built in 1887 and has no modern conveniences. It is unsafe from fire. It is dark in daytime and lighted by candle at night. It should be cleaner. There is no classification, and prisoners are locked in their cells at night only.

## KERN—BAKERSFIELD.

The Kern county jail is built in the form of a tower and the cages are arranged on a circular plan. It is modeled after the Stockton jail. It is built of brick, iron and cement. There are three cell-rooms—one of five cells, one of fourteen cells, and one of eleven cells. In addition there is a room with two cells and six strong rooms. One of these cell-rooms is in the basement, and is in bad condition. The plumbing is very bad and the sewer sometimes backs up and floods this room. It also lacks light and ventilation. The jail is well supplied with bathtubs and water-closets, and has electric lights and steam heat. The classification required by law is enforced. Prisoners are, however, allowed together in the corridors in daytime. The management should be improved.

## KINGS—HANFORD.

The jail is in the form of a box with a skylight and built of brick and stone. There are two cell-rooms—one with five cells, one with three cells—and two strong rooms. It is fairly secure and safe from fire, lighted by electricity, has hot-water heat, good toilet and bath facilities, city water and sewerage. Prisoners are kept within the cage, but not confined in their cells, nor are they classified as required by the Penal Code. The premises throughout are in clean condition.

## LAKE—LAKEPORT.

The jail is a rear addition to the court-house, constructed of brick and lined with plate. There is but one room and two cells; classification is therefore impossible. There is no place provided for women, children, or insane. The jail is old and inadequate. It has no modern conveniences. Was in a fairly clean condition.

## LASSEN—SUSANVILLE.

This jail is in the rear of the court-house. It is a wooden building with stone veneer. There is one room with two cells and another with none. It is dark and poorly ventilated, with electric lights, heated by stove, and for bathing facilities has a washtub. The cells are unfit for occupancy. There is no fit place for women or children, or in fact for anybody.

## LOS ANGELES—LOS ANGELES.

The Los Angeles county jail is opposite the court-house. The cell-house is one large room, somewhat on the plan of a modern State prison. In this room are two cages, with a passageway about eight feet wide between them. These cages have central corridors and are three stories high. One has fifteen cells, and the other eleven and bath, on each floor.

The passageway between the cells requires artificial light, and the cells looking on this passageway are dark. On the top floor of the main building are cells for "trusties" who work about the building, a large dining-room and the general kitchen. There are sleeping-rooms, and also a dining-room for the turnkeys. Also on the top floor, in a separate room, are five cells for women in charge of a matron. The first floor of the main building is used for sheriff's and jailers' offices. The old jail is fitted up and used as a detention home for children. The jail throughout was in clean condition and showed good management.

#### MADERA—MADERA.

The jail is a separate building of stone. The first part is two-story, with a small tower for the stairway, but the main cell-room is but one-story. There are one cage of three cells, and two cells built up in stone, all in one room. There are also three rooms each with one cell for women, boys, and insane. The legal classification is impossible. The sanitary condition is good; plenty of light and air. The building is new and in good condition.

#### MARIN—SAN RAFAEL.

The jail is located in the basement of the court-house, and old. It is beyond repair and a new one is needed. The building is of stone, brick, and wood, and is not fireproof. The sanitary condition is not good. It has steam heat, gas and water. The prisoners are classified as required. They are kept locked in cages, but not in cells.

#### MARIPOSA—MARIPOSA.

Building is of granite, one and a half stories high, built in 1856. On the lower floor are four cells of masonry, with no light. The doors are solid steel. The upper floor, up in the roof, is one room, no cells. The ventilation and light are very insufficient. The lower floor is unsanitary and unfit for use. The upper floor is not secure. There are no bathing or toilet facilities.

#### MENDOCINO—UKIAH.

The jail is located on the court-house yard. The building is practically fireproof. There is one high room with a skylight. The windows on the sides are high and small. There are ten cells, but the legal classification is impossible. It has good light and ventilation, electric lights and city water. The sanitary condition was fairly good.

#### MERCED—MERCED.

This jail is a two-story main building, with a two-story cell-house extended to the rear, and built of brick and stone in 1902. It is on a



separate lot, but convenient to the court-house. The lower floor of the main building provides the sheriff's offices. The upper floor has rooms for women and children. In the cell-house proper are three rooms for men—one with eight cells, one with seven cells, and one with three cells—and a dungeon. It is well ventilated, but has not sufficient light in daytime, especially on the lower floor. It has water-closets and bathing facilities in each department, and electric lights. Its condition was good.

#### MODOC—ALTURAS.

The jail is a separate brick building near the court-house. The floor and roof are of wood. The front is the sheriff's office; the rear is one large room, with a small cage of two cells. There is no classification—not even a place for women and children. There are no toilet or bathing facilities.

#### MONO—BRIDGEPORT.

The jail is built in connection with the sheriff's residence. Both are of stone. There are four cells of masonry, and a cage of two tanks. The cells have grated doors, but are dark. There is no water-closet, and a washtub answers for a bath. There is no classification and the conditions were not good. The jail has had no prisoners for several months. There is a branch jail at Bodie, built of wood and surrounded by other wood buildings. Prisoners are not secure nor safe from fire. This branch has four cells in one room.

#### MONTEREY—SALINAS.

This county is building a new jail, modern in every respect, and when completed will be the best small jail in the State. It is two stories, fireproof, with plenty of light and air. It will permit of good classification and also of the separate confinement of prisoners. This building is conveniently located on the court-house square. The sheriff's offices are in the front of the building.

#### NAPA—NAPA.

This jail, built in 1878, is an addition to the court-house, and is entered through it. The cages are two-story, with an iron stairway and balcony for the second floor. The cage plan for the two floors is the same, a center corridor with three cells on each side opening into it and lighted by skylight above. Back to back with these are two more rows of these cells, each opening toward the walls and into the jailer's corridor. These cells are small steel tanks, with but a small air and light opening in the door. It would be inhuman to confine a man in one of these for any period of time and hence there is no confinement in

cells, but prisoners run together over the whole jail. The meals are prepared by the prisoners on a cook stove in the cage corridor on first floor. They eat on a table in the jailer's corridor. No boys or women are kept in the jail.

#### NEVADA—NEVADA CITY.

The jail is built in the rear of the court-house, of brick and wood. It is in two floors, both opening into the sheriff's office, a room in the court-house proper. The lower floor has steel tanks and cells against the outer walls, and small protected openings furnish light and air for the cells, but not much of either. The place is very dark and requires artificial light in daytime. The upper floor is all of wood. The cells are plank rooms, but the lumber has shrunk, leaving large cracks. This floor is used for women and children. The jail was built in 1865 and now shows its age.

#### ORANGE—SANTA ANA.

This is a jail and sheriff's residence combined; located in the court-house yard. It is a good brick and stone building, fairly well arranged. The first floor contains the sheriff's rooms and a cell-room with a cage of six cells. The second floor has a room for boys and for women and a padded cell for insane. The last occupant of this cell had torn the padding all to pieces. In the basement is a kitchen, dining-room, solitary, and a cage without cells for misdemeanants serving sentence. The cage will hold from twelve to twenty, but has no separation. There are ten water-closets, three bathtubs, and a swimming tank. The sanitary condition and management were both good.

#### PLACER—AUBURN.

This jail is in the basement of a nearly new court-house. The one large room is divided into two parts by a partition extending only part way up to the ceiling. Communication is therefore possible between persons in these two divisions. One part has no cells, bunkers being placed around the outside of the room. This room has a boiling caldron for washing clothes. The other room has a cage of six cells, with a central corridor. When the jail has any women prisoners they are put into a cell of this same cage, the other cells being occupied by men. There is in reality no privacy. There is no matron. The women can easily communicate with men prisoners and are more or less in view. The jail can scarcely be said to have any classification whatever. It is poorly lighted, but is in a fair sanitary condition.

#### PLUMAS—QUINCY.

The building is a one-story brick, and also contains the sheriff's office. It is located in the court-house square, in the rear of that

building. The interior is wood, including the ceiling and floor. It is about twenty-five years old and out of repair. There is but one room with six cells, and no classification; water-closet in each cell, and for bath facilities, a washtub. The jail is as clean as its construction will admit and is well managed.

#### RIVERSIDE—RIVERSIDE.

This building is located near the court-house, and is fireproof. It has but one room, and does not classify prisoners as the law requires. The main cell-room with only a one-story cage is high enough for two. In this cage are seven cells. The steel work is up to date. On the second floor are three cells for boys and three for women. It has three bathtubs and a shower bath. It is poorly lighted in daytime and has electric lights at night. The condition and management are good. This would be a good jail if it were not too dark, did not lack classification, and were not inadequate.

#### SACRAMENTO—SACRAMENTO.

It is with a feeling of shame that we describe the jail of our capital city. It is in the basement of the court-house, dark and dingy and greatly overcrowded. The cells are in three rooms—two for men and one for women. The cells for men are steel boxes with grating over the top, and a few feet of space between the top and ceilings. They are very dark, and in size about six feet six inches square, yet these cells, most of them, had, at the time of our visit, four men in each. The prisoners serving sentence are confined in their cells all the time except an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, when they are taken to a very unwholesome cellar dining-room for their two daily meals. Those awaiting trial are fed in their cells. The women's department is separated from the men by a low partition reaching only part way to the ceiling. There is no matron and the women are handled by the male jailer. An insane man was confined in a cell in the women's department. The five women prisoners were not locked in cells. The place, considering its overcrowded condition, is fairly well cared for. The jailer seems to be doing as well as he can under the conditions, but these are the worst of any jail in the State. It is both a moral and a physical menace to the city.

#### SAN BENITO—HOLLISTER.

The jail in this county is another brick box with a skylight, built about thirty years ago. There is one room with three cells, all tanks, and also a barred room. Separation according to law is impossible. There is city water, gas, bathtub, and a water-closet in all. The cells



and bedding were not clean. The prisoners are in the court-house yard and on the streets.

SAN BERNARDINO—SAN BERNARDINO.

The jail is a separate building of brick and stone. Plans have been approved by this Board and contracts let for a new building in front, to form a part of the old one. With this complete, the county will have a substantial fireproof jail, well lighted, and ventilated and furnishing good classification. Connected with the jail is a stone yard, and prisoners serving sentence are compelled to work there.

SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO.

This jail is a substantial brick building located in the rear of the court-house. It has commodious sheriff's offices in front and a kitchen in the basement. There are, besides offices on the first floor, a sleeping-room for the jailer, three rooms for juveniles and women, and a padded room for insane. There is also on the first floor a cell-room with six cells, one being used for bath. The second floor contains two more cages in different rooms similar to the one below. In another room, now leased to the city, is a fourth cage of four cells, one being used for bath. This is one of the best jails in the State. It furnishes the required classification and separation, and prisoners can be kept in their separate cells. There is good light from large windows, and the jail is nearly fireproof and apparently secure. There are fourteen water-closets and five baths.

SAN FRANCISCO—SAN FRANCISCO.

This county has three separate jails—one as a place of detention for men, one for male convicts, and one for women. There is also a destitution home for juveniles and a detention hospital for insane.

*Jail No. 1.*—This jail is located on Broadway, and was built over fifty years ago. It is a brick and stone building, two stories high and built up in the business block. The cells are of brick with solid door, except a small opening in the door for passing food, and another in the rear wall for ventilation. The main part has a long court, with cells opening off the court. There is a balcony around this court for the second tier of cells. On the west side of this main building is an annex, with court running the length of the buildings. There are two rows of eleven cells, each opening into this court. There are about 80 cells and 431 prisoners. Prisoners, except "trusties" who work, are kept in their cells, which are so dark as to need lamps in the daytime. They are allowed out of cells for exercise three hours weekly. It is principally a place of detention, but eighteen convicts are kept here to perform the labor required in caring for the jail.



*Jail No. 2.*—This jail is located in the southwest limits of the city, and is the men's workhouse. Convicts are sent here to serve sentences for misdemeanors. This building is of brick and stone and fairly safe from fire. The center is hexagonal, and wings extend out in three directions. It is one story high. In two of these wings are cell-rooms—one of 120 cells and one of 80 cells. The jail is about thirty years old and out of repair. There is a water-closet in each cell, and a common plunge bath tank. A fair laundry is on the premises, the work being done by Chinese. The prisoners do most of the house and yard work, and a road gang is sent out. The premises are inclosed by a high board fence.

*Jail No. 3.*—This jail, for women, adjoins No. 2, but is in another yard. The building was originally built for a boys' prison, but is used for women of all classes. It is a fairly good brick and stone building, but very badly arranged for a prison and does not furnish the separation required. There are two large rooms, with wooden boxes or "stalls" opening off the sides for cells, and the partitions only run part way up. The inmates are required to do the work of the house.

#### SAN JOAQUIN—STOCKTON.

This building is of brick and stone, and cells are arranged on three floors in the form of a semi-circle. The cells are of solid masonry on the outside of the building. This building, when built, was believed to be a step in advance in jail construction. It is so arranged that a prisoner can be taken in or out of any cell and not be seen by any other prisoner. This, its only advantage, is mostly lost, however, by having more prisoners than cells, who are, moreover, occasionally allowed together. It is also too dark and gloomy. The supposed advantage has not compensated for the extra expense. Credit should be given the county for making the experiment. With the exception above noted, the sanitary condition is fairly good.

#### SAN LUIS OBISPO—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

The jail is in the basement of the court-house, built about thirty-three years ago. Its condition, therefore, is generally bad and unsanitary. There is one large room with a steel cage of six cells. There are also six stone tanks. The sheriff makes the best classification he can with the facilities at hand.

#### SAN MATEO—SAN MATEO.

The jail is a separate building. The front part is two stories high and the cell-house, extending to the rear, is one story. The walls are of brick, but the interior is of wood. There is an office, and sleeping apartments for the jailer. The cage in the main cell-room has eight

cells, on the central-corridor plan. The fourteen prisoners were all together playing cards on the table. Prisoners are given two meals a day; the first at 7:30 A. M., and the second at 12:30 P. M. The prisoner then goes nineteen hours before his next meal. The upper floor has six cell-rooms of wood, which are not secure and in danger of fire. There is also on this floor a room for "trusties."

#### SANTA BARBARA—SANTA BARBARA.

The jail is a detached building in the court-house yard newly built of stone. There is one room with six cells, two with three cells each, and a strong room. The convicts are not kept separate from those waiting trial, as required by the Penal Code. There are all modern improvements, and the premises were clean and in good condition.

#### SANTA CLARA—SAN JOSÉ.

The jail is a separate building. The form is that of two brick boxes with a skylight in each. One has fifteen cells and the other four cells. There are in the two-story front portion eight large and seven small rooms. While this jail is old, built in 1867, the building is good, and with windows and a modern steel cage it could be made a good jail. The prisoners are properly classified, but not kept in their separate cells. The county is erecting a new building, which will contain the court-rooms, the juvenile and women's jail, the insane and emergency hospital, and the offices of the district attorney, coroner, and county physician. It will be a model building in both its plan and purposes.

#### SANTA CRUZ—SANTA CRUZ.

The building is centrally located near the court-house, and is built of brick. There are two cell-rooms, each with six cells, and six separate rooms. The Penal Code as to classification is observed. It has the modern sanitary improvements, including three bathtubs. The jail was clean, and showed good management.

#### SHASTA—REDDING.

This jail is a two-story brick building in the rear of the court-house. The lower floor has a cage of four cells. Two cells used for women or boys open off from the vestibule. There are two rooms for insane. Over the lower floor cage is a room for convicts serving sentence. The jail is provided with modern sanitary appliances and electric lights. The building is new and in fair condition.

#### SIERRA—DOWNIEVILLE.

This is another basement jail in a court-house built of wood. In one room are two steel cells with two bunks each. Felony cases await-

ing trial are kept here. There is, in another part, a number of cells made of wood. The outside walls are 8 by 8 inch timbers laid on one another. In the rear of the jail are living rooms, but not now used. It is about fifty years old. A washtub passed around answers for a bathtub.

#### SISKIYOU—YREKA.

This jail is in a separate stone building in the rear of the court-house. The upper floor is connected with the court-house by a bridge. In the front of the lower floor is the sheriff's office, and back of that a cell-room. This room is two stories in height and the cage only one story, the space above being used by prisoners for a dining-room, reached by a ladder. This is a fairly good cage of four cells, except that it is dark. The cage is made of perforated plate and has a center corridor, and there is a jailer's corridor running around it. The floor above the office has one cage of two cells, and four separate rooms. Classification is not made as the law requires.

#### SOLANO—FAIRFIELD.

This is a separate building in the court-house yard. The main part is two stories high, with two additions, and the main part and one addition is of brick. The other addition is of wood. The main building has, on the lower floor, a cell-room with a cage of seven cells, three of which have some light, and the others are quite dark. In this cage are kept those awaiting trial. On the second floor are the women's room, sleeping-rooms for the jailer and the cook, and the kitchen. In the brick addition are two padded rooms for insane. The addition of wood in the rear is one large room about 25 by 40 feet, with twenty-two bunks around the outside. There were nineteen prisoners in this room, all serving sentences. This room was in general disorder, and the jailer probably would have much difficulty in keeping it in order. The cooking is done in the building, by two prisoners assigned for the purpose. The sanitary conditions are not good.

#### SONOMA—SANTA ROSA.

This is a separate building of brick and stone—another box with a skylight. There is one room, with cells facing the corridor under the skylight. In this corridor was a table, around which all the prisoners were gathered, with a daily paper, discussing the latest murder trial from a criminal's standpoint. The sanitary conditions were not good, and there was no classification of prisoners.

#### STANISLAUS—MODESTO.

This is another jail in the basement of a court-house. This building is of brick, about forty years old. There is one cell-room of six cells.



There is no classification whatever, and when a woman is a prisoner she is locked in one of these cells and male prisoners are allowed the liberty of the corridor in front of her cell. The only water-closet is in front of the men's cell. The men are locked in their cells when it is desirable to get female prisoners into the corridor. The conditions were about as bad as they could be. This situation, however, is not the fault of the sheriff.

#### SUTTER—YUBA CITY.

This jail is connected with the court-house, and consists of one room with four cells and four windows. Two small holes in the roof furnish the light and air. There is a room that can be used for boys, women, or insane. The jail was built in 1872, and has long since outlived its usefulness.

#### TEHAMA—RED BLUFF.

The building is of brick, and has one room with six cells. There is also a strong room. There is no classification. The jail is not only old, unsanitary, and out of date, but it is not adequate to the needs of the county. It was as well cared for as its condition would allow.

#### TRINITY—WEAVERVILLE.

This jail is a back room of the court-house, which is built of brick and stone and located on a business street. It is not secure, and is in danger of fire. There is but one room with two cells. There are no conveniences.

#### TULARE—VISALIA.

The Tulare jail stands on a prominent street corner near the railroad station. It is a good two-story brick building. There are three cell rooms—one with four cells, one with eight cells, and one with ten cells. There are also three strong rooms. It has, therefore, good facilities for classification, and is also in good sanitary condition. While it has thirteen water-closets, there is but one bathtub.

#### TUOLUMNE—SONORA.

The two-story building (brick), with sheriff's residence and jail combined, is very old and shows it. There are but two cell-rooms. One has a cage of four cells, including bathroom, and the other a cage of five cells. It has electric lights, bath, and toilet facilities. There is no classification. It has a good yard inclosed by a ten-foot wide wall, and is used for exercise of prisoners. No labor is required. A special cook prepares the meals.

#### VENTURA—VENTURA.

A brick building in the court-house yard houses the prisoners of Ventura County, and a good stone yard with full working hours



furnishes plenty of exercise. There is only one cage of five cells, and four strong rooms. There were twenty prisoners to provide for in these quarters—a house full without classification. The plumbing was not good, and there should be new water-closets. The jail seems to be well managed.

#### YOLO—WOODLAND.

This is another jail in a court-house basement, and like all such is bad. There are two cell-rooms of eight cells each, and two padded cells for insane. The cells are dark and unsanitary. Floors are of wood with steel lining. Some of the floors have rotted away and the cages have settled so that cell doors do not open and shut. There is no classification. The bedding and cells were dirty.

#### YUBA—MARYSVILLE.

Yuba County has two jails—an old one that should be condemned, but is still used, and a newer one. Both are in the court-house yard, and connected. The old one is badly constructed, in bad repair and filthy. Cell doors do not lock, on account of rust. The women's department is in the old building, and is bad to the last degree. The newer part is badly constructed and dark. There are sixteen cells, but prisoners are not locked in unless supposedly dangerous. It is neither secure nor safe from fire.

### COUNTY HOSPITALS.

#### ALAMEDA—SAN LORENZO.

Inmates—Men, 222; women, 73. W. A. CLARK, M. D., Superintendent.

The buildings of this hospital are one large central building, used for administration and for sick and surgical cases, and several smaller cottages, used mostly for the custodial cases. There is, therefore, a separation of the sick from the regular almshouse cases. All the buildings are of wood, and the main building is in good condition. The others are in fair condition, but much overcrowded, and some of them old. There seems to be a good system and the cases are well classified. There is a well-equipped operating-room and a well-stocked drug-room. Besides the Superintendent, a druggist, two internes, matron, and eleven nurses are employed.

The farm contains 126 acres, of which 50 is tillable, the remainder pasture. Seventeen cows, over 100 hogs, and more than 1,000 chickens were on the place. The poultry plant contains incubators and brooder-houses and is cared for by an inmate. The hospital and farm both show careful management and are a credit to the county.

## ALPINE.

Alpine County has no county hospital or almshouse. The county owns a small cottage, which poor families are sometimes permitted to occupy. The county has paid for keeping paupers in the past. At the time of our visit there was no person being kept by, or receiving aid from, the county as a poor person.

## AMADOR—JACKSON.

Inmates—Men, 52; women, 5. A. C. BARRETT, Superintendent.

This hospital consists of a good-sized two-story brick building, in good condition. There is a separate cottage for the Superintendent. The provision for the sick is not good, and no nurse is employed. There are only a matron and woman cook employed, and there were, at the time of visiting, 57 inmates. The help is insufficient. The separation of sexes is not perfect. There are only eight acres of land, and no garden and no orchard. Two cows and a small number of swine and poultry are kept.

## BUTTE—THERMALITO.

Inmates—Men, 61; women, 3. CHAS. H. STROEVER, Superintendent.

Location is about three miles northwest of Oroville, on an eminence overlooking the surrounding country. It is surrounded with orange and other fruit trees. The main building is large, of two stories, and built of wood. It needs new floors and new plastering. The ward system is in the main used. There are some detached buildings used by the old men who are able to wait upon themselves. It is well supplied with bathrooms and water-closets. The county owns the water supply, which is good and ample.

The farm consists of 120 acres, about 44 of which are in fruit. Cows, horses, and swine are kept. About \$1,200 was received from the sale of oranges grown on the place last year. Besides the Superintendent and Matron, there are five others employed in the buildings, and one on the farm.

## CALAVERAS—SAN ANDREAS.

Inmates—Men, 68. W. T. HARPER, Superintendent.

This hospital consists of a large, square wooden building of about twenty-five rooms, and a separate home for the Superintendent. This furnishes good classification of inmates, separation of sexes, and provision for the sick. The Superintendent's wife is matron, and a nurse is employed. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and water is obtained from a private well.

The farm consists of about 35 acres, of which 15 acres are tillable,

the balance pasture. Six cows, 2 horses, 8 swine, and 200 head of poultry were on the place. There is no garden, but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of orchard.

#### COLUSA—COLUSA.

Inmates—Men, 31. GEORGE W. KEARTH, Superintendent.

The hospital is in the town and not far from the Sacramento River, which at the time of our visit was trying to carry too much water. As a result the basements of the buildings were flooded. The engine was under water, which had to be pumped out by hand before the engine could be run, and it came in from other sources about as fast as it was pumped out at the top. It is a good thing that the hospital buildings are one story and high basement.

The residence and administration building stands in front of the others. Then at the rear of this and connected with it and each other by covered porches are four separate buildings. One is the dining-room and kitchen for the inmates; the others, wards for patients. All are lighted by acetylene gas. Water supply from well. A matron for the woman's department, and a male nurse to care for the men are employed. The Superintendent's family should be provided with a private water-closet and bath. The walls need kalsomine or paint and the floors paint. Better drainage is needed.

There are 39 acres in the farm, all tillable. Nine acres are used for gardens and four are in orchard. Cows, horses, swine, and poultry are kept.

#### CONTRA COSTA—MARTINEZ.

Inmates—Men, 57; women, 3. M. M. TAGGART, Superintendent.

The buildings are small, one-story, connected by open walls. There are plenty of rooms for classification, but no day rooms. It is also provided with a good operating-room and instruments. A nurse and assistant are employed. It is lighted by electricity, has a good private water supply and fine bath-rooms. Plumbing and sewerage good.

The site, a pleasing one, consists of 4 acres, all tillable. About 50 acres are rented for pasture. There are garden, orchard, and vineyard. Eleven cows are kept and also a herd of swine.

#### DEL NORTE—CRESCENT CITY.

Inmates—Men, 14; women, 3. H. F. WEBSTER, Superintendent.

The main building of this hospital is one story in height and in the form of the letter "L." There are a few detached buildings. The part occupied by the Superintendent's family and the female patients is nearly new, but the other portion is not so good. There is one ward for male patients only, and some old buildings outside where a few old

miners camp. There is no provision for sick. The Superintendent receives \$100 a month and furnishes all the help to run the place. There were 17 paupers to care for and a farm of 110 acres to manage. It is not surprising, then, that the only employé was a cook at \$20 per month. The inmates are mostly old miners, who prefer cabin life. They are required to care for their own quarters. Hence the condition is not very good. One woman lives outside in a cabin. She is cranky in disposition and prefers to live so. So do the other inmates. The farm produces all the milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables consumed on the place.

#### EL DORADO—PLACERVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 63. N. W. MOUNTAIN, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. THOS. F. SMITH, Steward.

The hospital is pleasantly located on a hill near the town. There is one large central building and one detached building, and a separate cottage for the steward. In this county the County Physician is the Superintendent, and the resident overseer is called steward. The buildings are of wood, old and out of repair, except the steward's cottage, which is nearly new. There is not enough water pressure for fire protection, and two broad and easy stairways have been built outside for escape in case of fire. No women are kept here. There is provision for the sick, but the institution is more of an almshouse than a hospital. There is not sufficient help for 63 patients, only a cook being employed besides the steward and wife. There should be nurses.

There are but  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, all being well utilized. There are fruit trees, vines, berries, and gardens on the place; also chickens and several stands of bees.

#### FRESNO—FRESNO.

A. J. PEDLER, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. WM. H. RUSSELL, Steward.

Fire some time since destroyed the county hospital at Fresno. The patients were moved on to the fair grounds and were quartered in such buildings as were used for exhibits. New and commodious buildings on the Mission style of architecture were nearing completion. The fair grounds buildings could be but a temporary makeshift. Tolerable provision was made for the sick, but the place lacked classification.

The farm consists of 180 acres. Eighteen cows and about 300 chickens were kept, besides a herd of swine. Three acres were in gardens.

#### GLENN—WILLOWS.

Inmates—Men, 19; women, 2. A. J. GUPTON, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about one mile from town and consists of one large two-story frame building. The plastering is badly cracked and



some has fallen. The walls also need kalsomining. There are ten rooms for inmates, affording good classification; but the female department is not sufficiently separated from the male. The building is electric lighted and has six fireplaces, besides stoves. Outside stairways are provided in the rear for fire-escapes, but are too steep. They could easily be set out further at the bottom.

The farm consists of but 20 acres. Three cows and about 200 chickens are kept. About half an acre is in garden.

#### HUMBOLDT—EUREKA.

Inmates—Men, 56; women, 7. D. H. McFARLAN, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about two miles southeast of the court-house. The building is an imposing structure, two stories high, with wings one story, extending to rear, all built of wood. There are four large wards, two single rooms, two day rooms, and dining-room; and also seven rooms for women, some large enough for three or four patients. These are on the same floor and not separated from the Superintendent's rooms, which is objectionable. The buildings and premises are in good condition. The furniture is good, but there is not enough of it. The light used is gas. The water supply is from wells, but good and ample; bathrooms and water-closets are provided.

The farm consists of 20 acres; 10 tillable, 4 pasture. The soil is good and 12 acres are used for gardens, which are well cultivated and productive. Three cows are kept and about 150 chickens.

#### INYO—INDEPENDENCE.

Inmates—Men, 11; women, 1. E. H. BRINTNALL, Superintendent.

The hospital is located about two miles north of the county seat. The site of 10 acres, including the buildings, is leased. The buildings consist of two board shanties—one of three rooms for sleeping-rooms, and the other of two rooms for kitchen and dining-room. The Superintendent sleeps in the dining-room. The woman occupies one of the three rooms, and is separated from the men's sleeping-room by a board partition with cracks over a half-inch wide between the boards. No hospital work is done. The Superintendent is the only person employed. The place was clean. Lighted by tallow candles. There was a garden, of three fourths of an acre, which the patients largely cultivated. Water is furnished by a mountain stream.

#### KERN—BAKERSFIELD.

Inmates—Men, 62; women, 1. FRANZ BUCKREUS, Superintendent.

The hospital is located in the western suburbs of the city, and consists of a large central building with two wings built of wood. The buildings are nearly new and in good condition. There are two gen-

eral wards and several small rooms. It is lighted by electricity, has a private water supply, and also an irrigating ditch, and four bath-rooms and water-closets. More than one half of the patients are hospital cases, and three nurses are employed. Premises were clean and in good condition.

The site consists of 6 acres of land, all tillable. Two acres are in orchard and one and one half in garden. Two cows and 100 chickens are kept.

#### KINGS—HANFORD.

Inmates—Men, 7. WM. B. WASHBURN, Superintendent.

The hospital is located one mile east of Hanford. There is a small central building of wood, with a detached consumptive ward. There are in all eleven rooms for inmates, so that there is good classification and separation of sexes. There is also a good barn. The light used is acetylene gas, and the water is provided from a well. There are three water-closets and three bath-rooms.

Through mistaken economy only 10 acres of land, and that poor and alkaline, have been provided for the hospital. No garden is possible. Two cows are kept and about 200 chickens.

#### LAKE—LAKEPORT.

Inmates—Men, 4. H. C. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

The county owns no hospital. The Superintendent contracts with the county to board and care for the indigent poor for 75 cents per day per capita. He owns his own home and leases an adjoining residence for them, furnishing the meals from his own house. The rented house is a two-story dwelling and furnishes all necessary room. This building is in fair condition.

#### LASSEN—SUSANVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 6. J. E. BASS, Superintendent.

Located in a valley at the edge of the town. It is an old dwelling-house, with a wing built on to accommodate inmates. For these there are four rooms with no modern improvements. The old residence is in poor condition, but the newer part occupied by patients is better. Buildings are clean and well cared for.

The farm consists of 160 acres, of which about 3 are tillable, 4 pasture, and the balance waste. There are a few fruit trees and about 2 acres of garden, which is well cared for and productive. A large quantity of berries and vegetables is grown. The place should have at least 30 acres of good tillable land.

## LOS ANGELES—DOWNEY.

Inmates—Men, 165; women, 18; children, 1. G. S. CLARK, Superintendent.

This is an almshouse only, the county maintaining a separate hospital. The building is of wood and arranged around a square, except the women's department, which is located across the street some distance away. The condition of the buildings is fair, but the furniture is poor. The buildings are not heated; tallow candles are used for light. There are eight bathhouses detached, and bathing is required once a week. A lighting and heating plant and laundry are badly needed. The inmates now do their own washing of clothing and bedding.

The farm is a good one of 300 acres. There are 30 acres of orange trees in fine condition. Twenty acres are in garden. The stock consists of 75 cows, 10 horses and mules, about 200 hogs, and 500 chickens.

## LOS ANGELES—LOS ANGELES.

Inmates—Men, 127; women, 38. D. C. BARBER, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital is maintained solely for the sick, and is located in the city of Los Angeles. The buildings now in use are old and crowded. The city has, however, perfected plans for a new, large, and up-to-date hospital. Three of the new buildings are now nearly completed. They provide four large wards with sun on three sides and the various toilet facilities and other accessories. These are in two of the new buildings. The third building is for contagious diseases, and contains about fifty rooms. There are also under construction a new power plant and laundry. There is also a new dormitory for nurses. These new buildings are all of brick, while the old, which must be used for some time to come, are of wood. The kitchen, though very bad, must remain in one of the old buildings. The Superintendent has a separate cottage on the grounds. Besides the Superintendent and his assistant there are four internes and twenty-five nurses to care for patients.

## MADERA—MADERA.

Inmates—Men, 41; women, 1. W. C. REED, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

This building is of wood, about 120 feet long, with a porch across the entire front, lengthwise. A center runs back. It is one story and high basement in height. The ward plan is used, there being five. The buildings are nearly new, in good condition, and adequate for the needs of the county. There is, however, one serious defect in construction. The Superintendent or steward in charge has to keep the female patients with his family and has no private rooms. This is unjust to the steward's family and not best for female patients.

Lamps are used for lighting, water is obtained from a well, and toilet facilities are sufficient. The place is clean and in good condition.

There are 40 acres of poor, sandy land. A good garden is almost impossible.

#### MARIN—SAN RAFAEL.

Inmates—Men, 27; women, 2. W. T. JONES, Superintendent.

This hospital is located six miles northwest of San Rafael. The building is of wood, and is in the form of a letter "L." It is rather old and not in first-class condition. The classification is not very good, and there is not proper separation of the sexes.

There are 100 acres in the farm, of which 50 acres are tillable. Eight acres are in orchard and there are 3 in garden. A dairy of nine cows, a herd of swine, and a flock of chickens are kept. The place shows good management.

#### MARIPOSA—MARIPOSA.

Inmates—Men, 26; women, 1. GEORGE D. STEWART, Superintendent.

This building, originally built for a sanatorium, is located in the town. There is a large two-story building, with a smaller one in rear connected by a passageway. Both buildings are of wood and in good condition. There are twenty-six rooms for inmates, and classification is fairly good and sexes separated. The water supply and toilet facilities are good, but the sewerage is bad and the vault should be moved farther away.

There are but 10 acres of land, and this is poor. There is neither garden nor orchard. The Superintendent is paid a gross sum per month and required to furnish everything. While we do not like this plan, yet the inmates seemed well fed and cared for.

#### MENDOCINO—UKIAH.

Inmates—Men, 45. G. W. STOUT, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

This is another hospital where the County Physician is Superintendent and a steward is in charge. The buildings are of wood and about thirty years old, and consequently not in good condition. The Superintendent has recently changed stewards and hopes to secure better management. Some new furniture and bedding are badly needed.

The farm consists of 200 acres, of which 35 are tillable. There are about 4 acres of garden and 1 of orchard. A small amount of stock is kept.

#### MERCED—MERCED.

Inmates—Men, 31; women, 3. S. C. CORNELL, Superintendent.

A new building in the Mission style of architecture, and located about one mile south of the city, was recently completed. The mate-



rials are concrete and terra cotta. The central portion is two-story and the remainder one-story. It contains four wards and numerous single rooms. The sick are well provided for. It is connected with the city water and sewer systems, and lighted by electricity. This is a good building and reflects great credit upon the county.

It is furnished with only 6 acres of land, and that poor. But little if anything can be done in the way of agriculture. It is a great mistake not to provide sufficient good land in the county hospital site.

#### MODOC—ALTURAS.

Inmates—Men, 4; women, 1. DR. A. GIBSON, Superintendent and County Physician. MRS. H. F. RUSSELL, Steward in charge.

The buildings consist of an old dwelling-house, with a one-story addition containing one ward for patients. Two other rooms are used for patients. The residence part is old and there is not much classification. There are no modern improvements, except electric lights. The steward contracts with the county to furnish the food, wood and lights, and care for the inmates at 50 cents per day per inmate. The county furnishes clothing, medicines, and a physician. The above compensation is inadequate and good care can not be given for that sum. Under such a contract the county neglects to keep the premises in order. No garden could be grown this year, because the windmill had blown down and therefore no water could be had for irrigation. The cost of vegetables not coming out of the county, it neglected to fulfill its obligation to the contractor to keep the place in repair.

#### MONO—BODIE.

Inmates—Men, 3. MRS. KATE RAGAN, Superintendent.

The building is a good two-story brick structure, with sufficient rooms for the present small needs of the county. The building is in good condition, the County Supervisor living at Bodie giving it his personal attention. An excellent spring supplies water, which is piped into the house. The premises are clean and the inmates seem to be well fed and have good care. The county furnishes the buildings and keeps them in order, and clothes the patients. The Superintendent furnishes the rest and receives \$1 a week per inmate.

#### MONTEREY—SALINAS.

Inmates—Men, 42; women, 2. M. TYNAN, Superintendent.

The main building is in the form of the letter "L," of good size wood, and in fair condition. Twenty-eight rooms are devoted to inmates, hence there is good classification, separation of the sexes, and provision for the sick. It has a good supply of bathrooms, closets and water.

The farm consists of 72 acres, all tillable. The farm buildings are good. The required milk, eggs, pork, and vegetables are produced on the place.

## NAPA—NAPA.

Inmates—Men, 40; women, 3. Q. C. FLY, Superintendent.

The main building is of wood, two stories in height, but rather old and out of condition. There is a new stone building, very good for surgical cases. There is a good operating-room in this, but it is not equipped. There is a serious defect in the plan of this building. The insane rooms, with grated doors, open off from the surgical ward. The noise from the insane is bound to disturb the surgical patients, and sometimes with serious results. The main building has standpipes inside for fire protection and good iron stair fire-escapes outside.

There are 12 acres of land in the site, but no farming is done. The Superintendent has a private cottage on the grounds.

## NEVADA—NEVADA CITY.

Inmates—Men, 77; women, 8. GEO. C. STEWART, Superintendent.

This hospital is the result of several additions to the original plan, until now it has no plan. It is a wooden building two stories high, with practically no fire protection. Water is brought from a distance in a two-inch pipe and furnishes scarcely enough pressure for a garden hose. There are five large wards for patients. The women are in a separate building, detached, but close to the men's building. The porches face each other, with a walk between them. The rooms of the women open on this porch. Some of these women are under forty and weak-minded. There is no matron and no other woman employé. We have here every opportunity for immorality, and inmates who undoubtedly have the inclination and no sense of responsibility. There is not enough help. An inmate is given \$10 a month to act as nurse during the daytime, and another \$15 a month as night-watchman. Neither is competent for his work. The Superintendent is a druggist and unmarried. Conditions are about as bad as they can be and the blame must largely rest upon the county.

The county owns 4 acres and rents 4 more. Four cows are kept and a good garden is cultivated. A gardener is hired for the purpose.

## ORANGE—SANTA ANA.

Inmates—Men, 3. B. A. CUSHMAN, M. D., Superintendent.

The county has no hospital or almshouse. An old dwelling in town is rented of a man who would be a pauper were it not for the rent. He and two other men are quartered there. The county gives those two an allowance to live on, one getting his meals outside, the other

cooking his own in the house. There is in the town a private hospital, and the sick poor are provided for there. Many who would be in an almshouse are given a monthly allowance.

PLACER—AUBURN.

Inmates—Men, 59; women, 5. J. T. WALSH, Superintendent.

This is a model hospital for small counties, and should be visited by officials of other counties. There is a central administration building, with residence of Superintendent and officials. A covered two-story corridor extends to the rear about forty feet to a long corridor, also covered, running at right angles. On this corridor face the ward buildings and the refectory building, the latter being immediately in the rear of the administration building. There are three ward buildings of one story, only about thirty feet apart. The refectory building is two stories, the second floor being used for the women. It is reached from the second floor of the administration building. No one can get to the women's department except through this building. The women have a large veranda and sewing-room, but are at all times isolated from the men. The buildings are all of wood, neat and clean, and in good condition. In all there are seven wards. One female nurse, who acts as matron, is employed.

The farm contains 55 acres, and produces the milk, pork, eggs, and vegetables used.

PLUMAS—QUINCY.

Inmates—Men, 20. J. M. KINGDOM, Superintendent.

This hospital is a mile and a half from town, and consists of one long building with an extension back from the center. It is built of wood and its condition is only fair. The roof needs repairs. There are twelve rooms for inmates, and a pest-house in the rear. There is no provision for women. The Superintendent is provided with a separate cottage. The only bathroom provided is one not heated and consequently little used.

The site contains 10 acres, 8 of which are worthless. The Superintendent makes good use of the other two.

RIVERSIDE—RIVERSIDE.

Inmates—Men, 20; women, 6. V. O. HARTER, Superintendent.

The buildings constituting this hospital are well planned and pretty well spread out. There is plenty of room. There is classification, provision for the sick, and separation of the sexes. There is furnace heat, also twelve fireplaces for heat, ventilation and electric lights, eight porcelain-lined bathtubs, and plenty of water-closets; and all were found in good condition.

The farm consists of 30 acres, and produces nearly all the vegetables, milk, and eggs used.

## SACRAMENTO—SACRAMENTO.

Inmates—Men, 177; women, 35. G. A. WHITE, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital is located about three miles east of the Capitol. There is a central administration building, three stories high, and three ward buildings, two stories high, connected by covered corridors and all built of wood. It is in fair condition, but overcrowded.

There are nine wards, and classification is fairly good. It has electric lights, good water, and a bathroom on each ward. The sewerage is not good. There are four physicians, four good nurses, and a good complement of other employes. There is, some distance away, a pest-house for contagious diseases, with a capacity for twelve patients.

The farm consists of 60 acres, well stocked with cows, hogs, and poultry, and about 10 acres are devoted to garden.

## SAN BENITO—HOLLISTER.

Inmates—Men, 16; women, 6. JOHN BUTTS, Superintendent.

The hospital is a large two-story building, with an extension to the rear, built of wood. It is in good condition and contains about thirty rooms for inmates. There is good provision for the sick, but not proper separation of the sexes. Candles and lamps furnish the light. Water supply is good, and there are plenty of water-closets, but a scarcity of bathtubs. The house needs more bathrooms, a woman's day-room, a storeroom, and a place where consumptives and those afflicted with contagious diseases can be kept.

There are 24 acres, all tillable, in the farm. There is a good garden, and some stock is kept. A good windmill and tank-house are on the place.

## SAN BERNARDINO—SAN BERNARDINO.

Inmates—Men, 104; women, 8. J. H. MEYER, M. D., Superintendent.

Since our inspection this institution has been damaged by fire and the damaged portion rebuilt. It was in good condition before the fire and is reported in better condition now. The building is a good-sized two-story structure, with a capacity of about 125 patients and equipped for good hospital work. There is a good complement of nurses and good hospital work is done. The building is heated by hot water, lighted by electricity, has eight bathtubs, and good toilet facilities. The premises were neat and clean.

The site contains 20 acres, the larger part of which is under cultivation. Twelve cows, a drove of hogs, and about 400 chickens were on the place. Most of the vegetables consumed were grown on the place.



## SAN DIEGO—SAN DIEGO.

Inmates—Men, 79; women, 13. JAMES DUFFY, Superintendent.

This is the best county hospital in the State and is a model plan. The building is a one-story brick with high basement, and an open court in the center. There are five general wards and every ward gets sunlight most of the day. Four wards have eighteen beds each, and one fifteen beds. The latter is divided by a partition and used for consumptives—males on one side and females on the other. There is an excellent operating-room with all the accessory rooms, and six rooms for surgical patients. There are twenty rooms for private pay patients. There are fine dining-rooms and a special dietary kitchen. Nine nurses are employed, and a nurses' training school is maintained. This is managed by a graduate nurse; and the other nurses employed are either juniors or seniors in the training school. The juniors are paid \$5 a month and the seniors \$10. The nurses are all women. Everything is as clean and in as good order as in the best private hospital, and the patients get as good care. About \$2 a month is received from pay patients.

There are 40 acres in the building site on the highlands on the outskirts of the city, overlooking the bay and valley. About two miles away is a farm where vegetables, milk, pork, and eggs are produced. Ten custodial patients are kept at the farm.

## SAN FRANCISCO—ALMSHOUSE.

Inmates—Men, 705; women, 186. FRANK SCHMITZ, Superintendent.

Located about one and one half miles south of Golden Gate Park, on Seventh avenue. It is composed of one large central building and three detached buildings, also a separate cottage for the Superintendent, all built of wood. Each building has its separate kitchen and dining-room. The number of buildings with their separate rooms give good classification, and there is fair provision for the sick. This place does not receive the sick poor, they being sent to the county hospital. This is intended for the custodial cases only, although a maternity building is located here. The buildings are in need of repairs, for which an appropriation has been made and some are already under way.

The county here owns 113½ acres of land, about 30 of which are tillable. Vegetables are raised and an excellent crop of potatoes is growing. There are good barns for cattle, horses, and cows, and milk, butter, eggs, and pork are produced. Much of the work is done by inmates. The whole place shows careful, intelligent management. Among so many inmates, of the class here gathered, located so near a large city, there are apt to be a great many cranks and other trouble-

some individuals, but the Superintendent maintains rigid discipline, deprivation of privileges and locking in cells on short rations being methods of punishment. There is, however, more than passive obedience to rules, there being active assistance and coöperation on the part of many of the inmates.

#### SAN FRANCISCO—HOSPITAL.

N. W. FLEMING, Warden.

The county hospital of San Francisco is an old building, quite large, but unfitted for the purpose. It is built of wood and is a dangerous firetrap. It has not the classification nor facilities necessary for good hospital work. Its force of nurses is entirely too small, and especially is this the case during the night. The condition during the night is bad; rooms are too close and the air is foul. The hospital is run on a very cheap scale. It is probably the cheapest managed, but it is also one of the poorest of any of our large cities.

A new hospital has been planned and the money voted, but it was proposed to place it near the almshouse. This is very objectionable, on account of its inaccessibility. The contending factions, however, should settle their differences and push the work of constructing a new one without delay. It takes time to build such a hospital as this should be, and the need of a new one, urgent at all times, is becoming more urgent every day.

#### SAN JOAQUIN—FRENCH CAMP.

Inmates—Men, 142; women, 16; children, 2. J. D. DAMERON, M. D.,  
Superintendent.

The buildings of this hospital are on the ward plan, arranged around a central court. The front building, used for administration purposes and residence for Superintendent and family, is of brick, two stories in height. The others are of wood. They were all in good condition. Much attention is given to the medical and surgical work. There is a good operating-room, a drug-room, and a goodly number of nurses. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and well supplied with bath and toilet facilities and water.

The farm consists of 440 acres of tillable land, rather sandy. About one hundred head of cattle are on the place, the same number of hogs, ten horses, and poultry. Five acres are in vines and orchard. This is a good, well-managed hospital. There are twenty employes.

#### SAN LUIS OBISPO—SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Inmates—Men, 45; women, 5. H. M. COX, M. D., Superintendent.

One good central building and several small outbuildings, all of wood, constitute this hospital plant. Their condition is good. There were four general rooms for inmates, besides several outside used by

men who could help themselves. There is a fair provision for sick and for separation of sexes, plenty of water-closets and bathrooms, stoves and fireplaces, lamps and candles. There are a steward and matron in charge, and two nurses are employed. There is but a small quantity of land in the site and not much agricultural work is done.

#### SAN MATEO—SAN MATEO.

Inmates—Men, 21. A. EIKERENKOTTER, Superintendent.

The location is in a valley four miles west of San Mateo. The buildings are a large new building with four wards in it and a refectory building extending to the rear, an old building with a few rooms used by old men who prefer to be by themselves, and a cottage for the Superintendent and family. There is also a very poor building to be used for women if there are any. Its condition and arrangement are such that, let it be hoped, it may never be occupied. The main building has steam heat and plenty of water-closets and bathrooms. The water supply is a spring.

The farm consists of 147 acres, of which 87 are tillable. A dairy of twelve cows, a good herd of swine, and flock of chickens are kept. The garden is small, owing to lack of water for irrigation.

#### SANTA BARBARA—SANTA BARBARA.

Inmates—Men, 28; women, 4. A. L. LINQUEST, Superintendent.

The buildings are one central building and detached cottages, all built of wood. Their condition is good, but more room is required. There are six wards, and women are in a separate cottage. There is an operating-room and good care is given the sick and surgical patients. Two nurses are employed. There are only two bathrooms, and out-houses with no sewer, instead of water-closets.

The site contains 15 acres, 1 acre of which is in vegetables. A small number of cows and chickens are kept.

#### SANTA CLARA ALMSHOUSE—MILPITAS.

Inmates—Men, 140. R. M. GARRATT, Superintendent.

When the county located the almshouse it purchased a farm with a large, expensive dwelling on it. This building was wholly unsuited for the purpose, but too costly to throw away. It has been added to by cheap, detached buildings. The arrangement is a poor one and the conditions are bad. Fortunately no women are kept here.

There are 230 acres in the farm, and 35 cows were kept. About 10 acres were in garden and 10 acres more in orchard. This could be made a good place.

## SANTA CLARA HOSPITAL—CAMPBELL.

Inmates—Men, 95; women, 45. W. A. MADDEN, Superintendent.

There is quite a contrast between the hospital and the almshouse of Santa Clara County. This is a large building, well arranged for the purpose and in good condition, except the plumbing. There are nine wards and an operating-room and a drug-room. The men here are all sick or surgical cases. Forty of the women are almshouse cases, and are kept here because there is no provision at the almshouse. There are one physician and two nurses employed. The premises were clean and showed good management.

There are 30 acres of land in the place, and 11 cows, 9 hogs, and 700 chickens were on the place. There are 9 acres of orchard.

## SANTA CRUZ—SANTA CRUZ.

Inmates—Men, 49; women, 5; children, 1. S. E. MILLER, Superintendent.

In this hospital are three main buildings surrounding a small square. Some of the buildings are nearly new, others old, and all are of wood. There are six wards and eight single rooms for patients. The sexes are separated, and there is fair provision for the sick. The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted by lamps, and have ample water-closets and bathrooms. A fine laundry is being built, and this building will include a meat-house and storeroom, all much needed. A nurse is employed.

There are but 13 acres in the site, 2 of which are in orchard of a variety of fruits, and 2 in garden. There are but three cows and a small number of chickens on the place.

## SHASTA—REDDING.

Inmates—Men, 43; women, 2. A. W. BAKER, Superintendent.

This hospital is located about three miles south of Redding. The buildings are of wood, one story, around a court. There are abundant rooms for classification and provision for the sick. The place is not arranged for convenience. There are no modern improvements and the toilet arrangements are bad, especially for the women, being an outhouse at considerable distance from the main building. The Superintendent receives only \$100 a month for himself and wife, and out of this he must pay his cook \$40 a month and any other help he may hire. There is not enough help and the patients have to care largely for themselves and help wait on others. As a result the inmates were not clean and the rooms are dirty. There are some very bad sick cases which need more than the usual care and attention, and are not receiving it. The Superintendent and wife are not to blame for this



condition. It is the result of too much economy on the part of the Supervisors. Two more nurses should be employed.

The farm of 60 acres is rather poor land. A small quantity of stock is kept, but the garden is not of much value.

#### SIERRA—DOWNIEVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 31; women, 1. S. IGLICK, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. JOSEPH F. QUINN, Steward.

The hospital is about a mile up the valley from the town. The building is a large two-story wooden structure, nearly new. Some old buildings are annexed. A detached old house of two rooms furnished a home for the only woman inmate. There are seven rooms for inmates and provision for the sick is not very good. There is but one bathroom, an outhouse for water-closet, in good condition, the sewage going into the river, electric lights, and a water supply taken from the flume supplying the town. The two acres of available ground is made good use of in the growing of berries, potatoes, and other vegetables. There is no fire protection.

#### SISKIYOU—YREKA.

Inmates—Men, 52. GEORGE A. TEBBE, Superintendent.

There is one good, fair-sized building, nearly new. It was being kalsomined and painted inside. The other buildings are old and some of them unfit for use. Plans for a new building have been approved by this Board, and when built will make this a good hospital. The women poor are boarded in private families at present.

There are 13 acres of land in connection with the hospital. Of this, 9½ acres are tillable. Two acres are in garden. But little stock is kept.

#### SOLANO—FAIRFIELD.

Inmates—Men, 51; women, 10. H. E. FINNEY, Superintendent.

Buildings are located two miles northeast of court-house, and consist of one large central building and two detached buildings. One of the latter is the refectory and the other the women's department. The buildings are of wood, old, and in poor condition. The Superintendent has a separate cottage. There are nine rooms for inmates; also an operating-room with instruments. There is heat in the sitting-room only; three bathtubs, and water from a well. There are no toilet facilities, except an outhouse used by both men and women. It has two divisions, but both sexes go to and from it on the same walk.

The county has a farm of 60 acres, but of poor soil. No garden to speak of is cultivated, and but little stock is kept.

## SONOMA—SANTA ROSA.

Inmates—Men, 80; women, 10. J. W. JESSE, M. D., Superintendent.

This hospital is located three miles northeast of Santa Rosa, and consists of several one-story wooden buildings, some of them connected and others detached. Some of the buildings are in fair condition and others bad. The classification is fair, and provision for the sick good. Two good nurses are employed. The premises show good care and management, but some new buildings are badly needed.

The farm consists of 130 acres, all tillable, and milk, eggs, and pork are produced.

## STANISLAUS—MODESTO.

Inmates—Men, 43; women, 2. C. H. ARMISTEAD, Superintendent.

The building is an imposing one, but not well arranged for hospital purposes. It is built of wood around a hollow square, two stories high, and has verandas around the outside and around the hollow square, both above and below. There is good classification, and the numerous verandas give the inmates of the various wards plenty of opportunity for getting into the open air. The premises were clean and in good condition. The light is acetylene gas, and there are eight water-closets and five bath-rooms.

The site contains 20 acres of land, and cows and poultry are kept. There was no garden.

## SUTTER—YUBA CITY.

Inmates—Men, 13. J. F. JONES, Superintendent.

The hospital is one and one half miles northwest of Yuba City. The buildings are old wooden rattle-traps, about ready to fall down. They are unfit for either hospital or living purposes. They are also poorly furnished, and lack ordinary conveniences. A separate house is provided for the Superintendent. There are three rooms without classification. No women are kept, and there is no place for any. The place was not clean. The basement was full of water and the place unsanitary. There are 5 acres of land, but no farming is done.

## TEHAMA—RED BLUFF.

Inmates—Men, 29. E. J. CONARD, Superintendent.

There are two buildings—one central building with wings is nearly new, the other is old and unfit for use. The central building is used for residence of Superintendent and for the hospital cases. The other building is used for the old men. The furniture is scant and in bad condition. There is but one bathroom and two water-closets, and they are not in good condition.

There are 20 acres in the site, and 9 of them in orchard. Milk and eggs for the house are produced.

## TRINITY—WEAVERVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 15. D. B. FIELD, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician.

The hospital buildings are a fair-sized wooden building and a cottage for the steward in charge. The buildings are in fair condition. The inmates are all custodial cases, and are well cared for, the bill of fare being an exceptionally good one. The buildings have electric lights and city water.

There are  $31\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, nearly all in garden and fruit trees. A cow and about 100 chickens are kept.

## TULARE—VISALIA.

Inmates—Men, 21; children, 1. GEORGE OSBORN, Superintendent.

The central building is a good two-story brick structure, in good condition, containing five rooms for patients. There are also some small detached cottages of wood, and a well-constructed tent arrangement for tuberculous cases. The main building is electric-lighted and has city water, city sewer, water-closets, and bathrooms. All was fairly clean, except the water-closets.

There is but one acre of land connected with this hospital, which is in the city of Visalia. No stock is therefore kept and no garden cultivated.

## TUOLUMNE—SONORA.

Inmates—Men, 43; women, 4. ANDY SHINE, Superintendent.

The building is a good one, two and one half stories high, and pleasantly located on an elevation across from the railway station. It is in good condition and well cared for. The women are in a detached building in charge of a matron. There are forty-two rooms for inmates, and five for officers and employés. The buildings are supplied with electric lights, city water, water-closets, and bathroom. There is no hospital work done, the inmates being all custodial, or almshouse cases.

There is no farm in connection; no garden or stock, except a few chickens.

## VENTURA—VENTURA.

Inmates—Men, 21; women, 1. F. M. PACKARD, Superintendent.

The hospital is located on the court-house square, and the majority of the inmates are hospital patients. The main building is of wood, good size, and in good condition. There are also a few small detached buildings occupied by old men able to wait on themselves. There are fifteen wards, the classification is good, and the provision for the sick excellent. There are nine water-closets, three bathrooms, with good plumbing and sewerage. It is provided with electric lights and city

water. The Superintendent furnishes everything in the way of supplies and help and receives \$5.50 per week for each inmate. He keeps his premises clean and gives the inmates good care. No farm in connection.

YOLO—WOODLAND.

Inmates—Men, 28; women, 4. C. E. BINNING, Superintendent.

The location is about one mile out of the town. The place consists of an administration building, two stories, with three wings extending to the rear—one for dining-room and kitchen, and the other two for patients. There are also a few old detached buildings, all of wood. There are four wards and also four rooms used for the inmates. The water supply is from both well and ditch. The heat is hot water, the lights electric. There are eight water-closets and only two bathrooms. Premises clean, condition good.

The farm consists of 40 acres, stocked with 18 cows, 5 horses, 55 hogs, and 200 chickens. There is no garden, and but few fruit trees.

YUBA—MARYSVILLE.

Inmates—Men, 39; women, 4. C. E. STONE, M. D., Superintendent and County Physician. DAN McDONALD, Steward in charge.

The building is a good one of wood, two stories and high basement. In the basement are kitchen and dining-room. The wards are all exposed on two sides and one end to the light, and the windows are numerous and sunlight abundant. The condition is excellent and the management to be commended. Besides five large wards, there are eighteen rooms used for inmates. There is good provision for sick and separation of sexes.

The site consists of 10 acres, but no farming is done.



# STATISTICS OF CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE I.—STATE PRISONS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	San Quentin.			Folsom.	Total.		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
In prison June 30, 1903	1,507	22	1,529	808	2,315	22	2,337
On parole	29	0	29	8	37	0	37
At insane asylum	17	0	17	9	26	0	26
Out as witnesses	0	0	0	38	38	0	38
Total prisoners June 30, 1903	1,553	22	1,575	863	2,416	22	2,438
Received during the year	495	14	509	351	846	14	860
Total prisoners during the year	2,048	36	2,084	1,214	3,262	36	3,298
Discharged during the year	444	8	452	198	642	8	650
Pardoned during year	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
Paroled during year	40	0	40	10	50	0	50
Transferred to Ione	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Transferred to other prison	1	0	1	6	7	0	7
Sent to insane hospitals	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Executed	5	0	5	2	7	0	7
Died otherwise than executed	25	0	25	12	37	0	37
Otherwise passed out	30	0	30	65	95	0	95
Total passed out	548	8	556	297	845	8	853
Total prisoners June 30, 1904	1,500	28	1,528	917	2,417	28	2,445
On parole	35	0	35	14	49	0	49
At insane hospitals	17	0	17	10	27	0	27
Escaped and at large	0	0	0	10	10	0	10
In prison June 30, 1904	1,448	28	1,476	883	2,331	28	2,359

TABLE II.—STATE PRISONS.

## Table of Sentences of California State Prisons.

Term.	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
First .....	1,174	610	1,784
Second .....	185	193	378
Third .....	68	74	142
Fourth .....	31	17	48
Fifth .....	10	5	15
Sixth .....	3	2	5
Seventh .....	3	2	5
Eighth .....	2	2	4
Ninth .....	0	1	1
Tenth .....	0	1	1
Totals .....	1,476	907	2,383

TABLE III.—STATE PRISONS.

## Summary of Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	*San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
20 and under .....	145	70	215
21-30 .....	631	348	979
31-40 .....	364	270	634
41-50 .....	190	131	321
51-60 .....	97	67	164
61-70 .....	38	16	54
71-80 .....	11	4	15
80 and over .....	0	1	1
Totals .....	*1,476	907	2,383

\*Ages when received.

TABLE IV.—STATE PRISONS.

## Education of Prisoners.

Kind of Education.	San Quentin.	Folsom.	Total.
College .....	14	4	18
Private .....	241	57	298
Public and private .....	182	84	266
Self .....	0	20	20
Public .....	873	664	1,537
None .....	166	78	245
Totals .....	1,476	907	2,383
<i>Degree of Education.</i>			
Read and write .....	1,310	826	2,136
Read and can not write .....	0	10	10
Neither read nor write .....	166	71	237
Totals .....	1,476	907	2,383

TABLE V.—STATE REFORM SCHOOLS.

Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Ione.	Whittier.			Total.		
	Boys...	Boys...	Girls...	Total..	Boys...	Girls...	Total..
In school July 1, 1903 .....	112	234	43	277	346	43	389
On parole July 1, 1903 .....	0	160	9	169	160	9	169
Escapes at large, July 1, 1903 .....	0	18	0	18	18	0	18
Under commitment July 1, 1903 .....	112	412	52	464	524	52	576
Admitted during the year—							
By commitment .....	60	125	19	144	185	19	204
By transfer .....	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total admitted for the year .....	63	125	19	144	188	19	207
Passed out during the year—							
By discharge .....	31	71	17	88	102	17	119
By parole .....	0	67	8	75	67	8	75
By transfer .....	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
By escape .....	0	45	0	45	45	0	45
By death .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total passed out .....	33	183	25	208	216	25	241
Paroled pupils discharged .....	0	56	5	61	56	5	61
Paroled pupils returned .....	0	15	1	16	15	1	16
Escaped pupils discharged .....	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Escaped pupils returned .....	0	39	0	39	39	0	39
Net passed out .....	33	70	19	89	103	19	122
In school June 30, 1904 .....	142	289	43	332	431	43	474
On parole June 30, 1904 .....	0	156	11	167	156	11	167
Escapes at large June 30, 1904 .....	0	21	0	21	21	0	21
Under commitment June 30, 1904 .....	142	466	54	520	608	54	662

TABLE VI.—STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.  
Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Stockton.			Napa.			Agnews.			Mendocino.			So. California.			Total.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
In Hospital July 1, 1903	1,047	525	1,572	827	627	1,454	624	397	1,021	428	175	603	475	247	722	3,401	1,971	5,372
On parole July 1, 1903	21	51	72	9	43	52	11	15	26	7	4	11	36	36	72	84	149	233
Not accounted for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes at large July 1, 1903	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0	12
Under commitment July 1, 1903	1,068	576	1,644	838	670	1,508	639	412	1,051	446	179	625	511	283	794	3,497	2,130	5,617
Committed during the year	243	128	371	194	108	302	123	70	193	98	44	142	166	109	275	824	459	1,283
Total committed for year	1,311	704	2,015	1,032	778	1,810	762	482	1,244	544	223	767	677	392	1,069	4,321	2,579	6,900
Discharged as cured	81	25	106	59	35	94	34	20	54	45	12	57	72	27	99	291	119	410
Discharged as improved	22	15	37	4	7	11	11	9	20	18	6	24	7	4	11	62	41	103
Discharged as unimproved	7	3	10	8	17	25	7	4	11	3	1	4	0	0	0	25	25	50
Discharged not insane	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	2	5	3	8
Discharged not case for treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Died	113	67	180	100	62	162	63	30	93	32	13	45	50	20	70	358	192	550
Transferred to other Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	1	3
Transferred to Home for Feeble-Minded	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total passed out	223	110	333	176	123	299	115	63	178	100	33	133	133	52	185	447	381	1,128
Under commitment June 30, 1904	1,088	594	1,682	856	655	1,511	647	419	1,066	444	190	634	544	340	884	3,574	2,198	5,772
On parole June 30, 1904	21	36	57	15	30	45	15	17	32	12	2	14	45	55	100	108	140	248
Escapes at large June 30, 1904	10	0	10	5	0	5	8	0	8	5	0	5	4	0	4	32	0	32
In Hospital June 30, 1904	1,057	558	1,615	836	625	1,461	624	402	1,026	427	188	615	495	285	780	3,434	2,058	5,492



**TABLE VII.—HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.**  
**Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.**

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In Home July 1, 1903 .....	280	224	504
On parole July 1, 1903 .....	29	20	49
Under control of Home July 1, 1903 .....	309	244	553
Admitted during the year .....	25	14	39
Under care during the year .....	334	258	592
Discharged during the year .....	21	14	35
Died during the year .....	11	7	18
Total passed out .....	32	21	53
Under control of Home June 30, 1904 .....	302	237	539
On parole June 30, 1904 .....	14	12	26
In Home June 30, 1904 .....	288	225	513

**TABLE VIII.—DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.**  
**Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.**

	Deaf.			Blind.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On rolls June 30, 1903 .....	77	55	132	42	22	64	119	77	*196
Admitted during the year .....	8	10	18	5	10	15	13	20	33
Total under instruction .....	85	65	150	47	22	79	132	97	229
Graduated .....	7	3	10	5	1	6	12	4	16
Died .....	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Total passed out .....	8	3	11	5	2	7	13	5	18
On rolls June 30, 1904 .....	77	62	139	42	30	72	119	92	211

\* After graduation and before new pupils arrive.

**TABLE IX.—HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.**  
**Movement of Population for the Year ending June 30, 1904.**

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Home July 1, 1903 .....	78	18	96
On parole July 1, 1903 .....	10	3	13
Under control of Home July 1, 1903 .....	88	21	109
Admitted during the year .....	8	2	10
Under care during the year .....	96	23	119
Discharged during the year .....	6	0	6
Died during the year .....	0	0	0
Otherwise passed out .....	1	1	2
Total passed out .....	7	1	8
Under control of Home June 30, 1904 .....	89	22	111
On parole June 30, 1904 .....	12	2	14
In the Home June 30, 1904 .....	77	20	97

TABLE X.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population January 1, 1904.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to State Prison.		Others.		Total
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Alameda	47	0	0	28	10	1	0	0	12	0	98
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Butte	5	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	18
Calaveras	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	0	0	18	0	10	0	0	0	0	28
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Fresno	13	0	0	47	0	0	2	0	0	0	62
Glenn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Humboldt	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Inyo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kern	11	1	0	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	59
Kings	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lassen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Los Angeles	31	6	1	138	1	0	6	0	0	0	183
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Marin	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	13
Mendocino	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mariposa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Merced	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Modoc	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mono	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Monterey	4	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Napa	2	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
Nevada	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Orange	1	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Placer	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	2	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Sacramento	12	4	0	74	0	0	1	0	1	0	92
San Benito	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
San Bernardino	13	1	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
San Diego	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	17
San Francisco	110	7	0	269	65	0	33	0	0	0	484
San Joaquin	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
San Luis Obispo	3	0	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	21
San Mateo	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	22
Santa Barbara	1	1	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Santa Clara	6	0	0	79	1	0	2	0	0	0	88
Santa Cruz	5	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Shasta	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Sierra	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Solano	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Sonoma	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Stanislaus	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	6	1	0	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	27
Tuolumne	0	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ventura	3	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Yolo	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Yuba	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Totals	337	22	3	1,141	79	11	55	0	23	0	1,686

TABLE XI.—COUNTY JAILS.

Population July 1, 1904.

Counties.	Awaiting Trial.			Serving Sentence.			Sentenced to State Prison.		All Others.		Total
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Alameda	8	2	1	17	2	0	0	0	16	0	46
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Butte	0	0	0	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	23
Calaveras	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Colusa	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Contra Costa	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Del Norte	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
El Dorado	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fresno	6	0	0	38	1	0	3	0	0	0	48
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	1	0	0	19	4	0	4	0	8	0	36
Kings	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Lake	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	58	1	0	86	2	0	8	0	0	0	155
Madera	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	6
Marin	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Mariposa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mendocino	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Merced	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Napa	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Nevada	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Orange	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Placer	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Plumas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Riverside	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sacramento	20	0	0	80	8	0	19	0	0	0	127
San Benito	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
San Bernardino	7	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
San Diego	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
San Francisco	96	3	0	197	59	0	21	6	3	1	386
San Joaquin	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
San Luis Obispo	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
San Mateo	3	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
Santa Clara	6	1	0	31	2	0	2	0	1	0	43
Santa Cruz	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Shasta	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	9
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Solano	4	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	26
Sonoma	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Stanislaus	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tuolumne	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ventura	3	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
Yolo	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Yuba	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Totals	297	8	2	761	81	1	63	6	33	1	1,253

TABLE XII.—COUNTY JAILS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904.

Counties.	In Jail July 1, 1903.	Received during Year.	Total for Year.	Sent to State Prison.	Sent to Reform School.	Served Jail Sentence.	Not Included.	Released on Hears Corpses.	Acquitted.	Escaped.	Died.	Inmate sent to State Hospital.	Otherwise Passed Out.	Total Passed Out.	In Jail June 30, 1904.
Alameda	54	443	497	53	5	231	16	8	79	1	1	0	57	451	46
Alpine	No	prisoners	during	year.											
Amador	1	87	88	3	1	48	7	0	3	0	0	2	22	86	2
Butte	25	272	297	10	2	254	3	0	1	0	0	3	1	274	23
Calaveras	3	32	35	1	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	4	10	32	3
Colusa	2	18	20	1	0	4	4	1	1	0	1	3	1	16	4
Contra Costa	0	276	276	11	1	232	0	1	4	0	0	0	16	265	11
Del Norte	0	7	7	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	1
El Dorado	2	151	153	4	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	9	101	150	3
Fresno	32	2,344	2,376	42	5	727	0	0	1,527	14	0	0	13	2,328	48
Glenn	0	12	12	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	4	1	12	0
Humboldt	7	160	167	8	3	78	0	0	0	0	0	9	61	159	8
Inyo	0	42	42	0	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	32	42	0
Kern	47	1,178	1,225	25	2	404	121	2	533	0	1	12	89	1,189	36
Kings	7	319	326	7	0	168	84	0	1	0	0	5	57	322	4
Lake	1	12	13	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	11	2
Lassen	0	18	18	1	1	2	9	1	0	0	1	3	0	18	0
Los Angeles	93	2,482	2,575	141	50	1,828	0	2	21	0	0	7	371	2,420	155
Madera	1	326	327	1	3	51	0	0	17	0	0	2	248	321	6
Marin	5	538	543	4	3	521	2	0	1	0	0	3	2	536	7
Mariposa	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
Mendocino	9	75	84	9	0	53	10	1	1	0	0	1	2	77	7
Merced	8	383	391	1	2	220	0	2	23	0	0	10	122	380	11
Modoc	1	13	14	1	1	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	0
Mono	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Monterey	12	173	185	8	0	151	0	2	5	0	0	7	2	175	10
Napa	11	198	209	6	3	74	65	1	4	2	0	21	19	195	14
Nevada	3	80	83	3	0	51	18	0	1	0	0	4	1	78	5
Orange	9	198	207	4	5	126	1	0	1	1	0	4	61	203	4
Placer	15	239	254	4	0	231	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	244	10
Plumas	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1
Riverside	6	208	214	13	7	123	11	2	8	1	0	18	26	209	5
Sacramento	106	501	607	19	15	343	71	0	1	0	0	28	3	480	127
San Benito	1	67	68	4	0	27	24	0	0	1	0	2	6	64	4
San Bernardino	29	652	681	20	9	558	17	29	13	1	2	0	0	649	32
San Diego	28	883	911	7	1	93	0	0	0	0	1	0	791	893	18
San Francisco	399	2,609	3,008	142	14	1,794	0	127	33	16	2	6	488	2,622	386
San Joaquin	30	1,838	1,868	49	2	580	0	0	1,208	0	4	2	0	1,845	23
San L. Obispo	14	329	343	9	5	179	0	1	3	1	0	10	125	333	10
San Mateo	3	139	142	4	0	116	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	126	16
Santa Barbara	10	265	275	8	1	196	15	1	1	19	0	10	9	260	15
Santa Clara	68	816	884	23	12	415	0	0	325	0	0	47	19	841	43
Santa Cruz	12	200	212	14	2	103	51	0	2	3	1	23	2	201	11
Shasta	9	128	137	8	1	44	24	1	3	0	0	14	33	128	9
Sierra	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	0
Siskiyou	5	56	61	10	0	21	10	1	0	2	0	5	5	54	7
Solano	No	report.													
Sonoma	17	220	237	6	2	186	0	1	17	0	0	8	0	220	17
Stanislaus	14	57	71	8	0	55	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	67	4
Sutter	0	88	88	4	0	4	75	0	0	0	0	4	1	88	0
Tehama	3	149	152	3	0	75	38	0	8	0	0	9	15	148	4
Trinity	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tulare	11	607	618	13	4	107	0	0	6	0	1	8	470	609	9
Tuolumne	5	106	111	1	1	56	21	2	9	0	0	10	6	106	5
Ventura	27	564	591	15	5	518	0	0	19	1	1	6	2	567	24
Yolo	12	95	107	8	1	65	0	2	1	6	1	2	1	87	20
Yuba	16	91	107	8	0	78	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	91	16
Totals	1,176	20,759	21,935	747	171	11,266	700	187	3,907	70	19	339	3,302	20,708	1,227



TABLE XIII.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population January 1, 1904.

Counties.	Hosp. Pay Patients.		Hosp. Charity Patients.		Custodial Cases.		Total.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Alameda	0	0	114	16	117	50	231	66	297
Amador	1	0	51	4	0	0	52	4	56
Butte	1	0	40	3	23	0	64	3	67
Calaveras	2	0	7	0	65	0	74	0	74
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39
Contra Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	3	64
Del Norte	2	0	0	0	12	3	14	3	17
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
Fresno	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	14	139
Glenn	0	0	12	0	4	1	16	1	17
Humboldt	0	0	8	1	51	6	59	7	66
Inyo	0	0	1	0	12	0	13	0	13
Kings	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	7
Kern	0	0	42	0	1	0	43	0	43
Lake	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Lassen	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Los Angeles—Hospital	2	2	142	34	0	0	144	36	180
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	181	22	181	22	203
Madera	0	0	26	1	21	0	47	1	48
Marin	0	0	2	0	23	3	25	3	28
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	30
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1	50
Merced	0	0	28	0	21	31	49	31	80
Mono	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Modoc	0	0	5	1	0	0	5	1	6
Monterey	0	0	0	0	44	2	44	2	46
Napa	0	0	0	0	41	2	41	2	43
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	6	82
Orange	0	0	6	1	0	0	6	1	7
Placer	2	0	0	0	0	0	69	5	74
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Riverside	0	0	18	8	8	0	26	8	34
Sacramento	0	0	82	19	147	21	229	40	269
San Benito	0	1	2	0	14	5	16	6	22
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	9	104
San Diego	2	1	0	0	59	8	61	9	70
San Francisco—Farm	0	0	170	50	623	310	793	360	1,153
San Francisco—Hospital	0	0	330	146	0	0	330	146	476
San Joaquin	2	0	0	0	0	0	147	17	164
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	26
Santa Barbara	1	0	0	0	22	3	23	3	26
Santa Clara—Farm	0	0	0	0	143	0	143	0	143
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	102	5	0	32	102	37	139
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	44	4	44	4	48
Shasta	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	44	5	45	6	51
Sierra	0	0	8	0	32	1	40	1	41
Siskiyou	1	0	4	0	47	0	52	0	52
Sonoma	0	0	32	9	61	3	93	12	105
Stanislaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	41
Solano	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	7	49
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	33
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15
Tulare	0	0	10	0	9	0	19	0	19
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	7	56
Ventura	0	0	14	0	9	0	23	0	23
Yolo	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	5	33
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	2	55
Totals	17	5	1,267	298	1,932	535	4,275	910	5,185

TABLE XIV.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Population July 1, 1904.

Counties.	HOSPITAL.				CUSTODIAL.								TOTAL.		Total
	Pay Patients.		Charity Patients.		Under 5 y'rs.		5 to 16 years.		16 to 60 years.		Over 60 years.		Male	Female	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Alameda	0	0	84	33	0	0	0	0	40	4	94	43	218	70	288
Alpine	No	Cou	nty	Hos	pital										
Amador	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	44	2	48	5	53
Butte	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	35	3	62	3	65
Calaveras	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	56	0	68	0	68
Colusa	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	14	0	22	0	22
Contra Costa	2	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	34	3	45	6	51
Del Norte	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	17	3	20
El Dorado	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	51	0	61	0	61
Fresno	2	0	57	4	3	1	2	3	20	8	31	6	115	22	137
Glenn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	12	0	12
Humboldt	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	10	5	36	0	55	6	61
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	11	1	12
Kern	0	0	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	38	3	41
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	7
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	5
Los Angeles—Hospital.	3	1	88	21	0	0	0	0	15	8	5	5	111	35	146
Los Angeles—Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	39	4	143	17	182	22	204
Madera	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	28	0	39	0	39
Marin	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	21	1	27	2	29
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	24	1	25
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	3	43	3	46
Merced	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	1	29	1	30
Merced, branch	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	1	6
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
Monterey	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	2	38	2	40
Napa	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	2	42	2	44
Nevada	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	46	0	81	7	88
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
Placer	2	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	38	0	60	4	64
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	0	24
Riverside	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	3	6	1	25	6	31
Sacramento	0	0	87	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	26	207	35	242
San Benito	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	16	3	19
San Bernardino	0	0	70	2	0	0	0	0	15	1	9	4	94	7	101
San Diego	4	3	16	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	48	5	72	14	86
S. Francisco—Almsh'se	0	0	185	88	0	0	0	0	412	74	108	24	705	186	891
San Joaquin	5	3	106	19	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	112	23	135
San Luis Obispo	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	47	4	51
San Mateo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	6	0	27	0	27
Santa Barbara	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	28	4	32
Santa Clara—Hospital	0	0	99	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	99	46	145
Santa Clara—Almsh'se	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	113	0	119	0	119
Santa Cruz	0	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	19	0	16	0	46	1	47
Shasta	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2	48	2	50
Sierra	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	30	0	30
Siskiyou	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40	0	52	0	52
Solano	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	28	9	44	9	53
Sonoma	3	1	32	12	0	0	0	0	9	1	51	0	95	14	109
Stanislaus	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	1	30	3	33
Sutter	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	14	0	14
Tehama	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	18	0	18
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	15	0	15
Tulare	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	16	2	18
Tuolumne	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	6	0	46	0	46
Ventura	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	16	2	18
Yolo	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	17	2	26	4	30
Yuba	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	4	47	4	51
Totals	33	9	1106	203	4	4	5	5	726	123	1726	224	3600	568	4168

TABLE XV.—COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Movement of Population July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904.

Counties.	No. of inmates July 1, 1903.	No. Received during Year.	Total for Year	Discharged.	Runaway.	Died.	Sent to State In- stitutions.	Sent to other Counties.	Sent out of State	Total passed out	No. inmates June 30, 1904.
Alameda	278	909	1,187	762	0	137	0	0	0	899	288
Alpine	No	hospital									
Amador	45	78	123	47	0	22	0	1	0	70	53
Butte	72	287	359	236	0	51	3	3	1	294	65
Calaveras	73	109	182	81	0	33	0	0	0	114	68
Colusa*	39	45	84	56	2	2	0	2	0	62	22
Contra Costa	64	216	280	187	3	25	9	5	0	229	51
Del Norte	19	6	25	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	20
El Dorado	70	58	128	34	0	32	1	0	0	67	61
Fresno	122	555	677	463	0	68	4	4	1	540	137
Glenn	15	85	100	77	0	10	0	1	0	88	12
Humboldt	62	141	203	121	0	20	1	0	0	142	61
Inyo	15	6	21	5	0	4	0	0	0	9	12
Kern	36	440	476	382	0	53	0	0	0	435	41
Kings	12	56	68	52	0	9	0	0	0	61	7
Lake	3	5	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	4
Lassen	4	15	19	11	0	3	0	0	0	14	5
Los Angeles—Farm	190	175	365	151	0	5	0	0	5	161	204
Los Angeles—Hosp'l	147	1,957	2,104	1,643	0	315	0	0	0	1,958	146
Madera	30	175	205	151	0	14	1	0	0	166	39
Marin	23	51	74	36	0	7	2	0	0	45	29
Mariposa	31	22	53	18	0	8	1	1	0	28	25
Mendocino	37	90	127	63	0	17	1	0	0	81	46
Merced	26	91	117	62	0	16	6	3	0	87	30
Merced, branch	6	59	65	54	0	3	0	0	0	57	8
Modoc	10	5	15	6	0	2	0	1	0	9	6
Mono	No	report.									
Monterey	43	108	151	96	1	12	2	0	0	111	40
Napa	42	122	164	86	0	16	10	8	0	120	44
Nevada	75	152	227	112	0	27	0	0	0	139	88
Orange	No	hospital.									
Placer	62	241	303	206	0	33	0	0	0	239	64
Plumas	17	38	55	23	0	8	0	0	0	31	24
Riverside	31	164	195	138	0	23	0	2	1	164	31
Sacramento	199	3,114	3,313	2,854	0	216	1	0	0	3,071	242
San Benito	19	41	60	32	0	9	0	0	0	41	19
San Bernardino	101	417	518	354	1	62	0	0	0	417	101
San Diego	72	249	321	180	0	45	10	0	0	235	86
San Fran.—Almsh'se	837	891	1,728	520	108	174	35	0	0	837	891
San Joaquin	132	603	735	527	4	64	5	0	0	600	135
San Luis Obispo	38	142	180	103	0	19	7	0	0	129	51
San Mateo	22	31	53	20	0	5	0	1	0	26	27
Santa Barbara	30	70	100	39	0	17	0	12	0	68	32
Santa Clara—Hosp'l	116	461	577	362	0	70	0	0	0	432	145
Santa Clara—Almsh.	120	86	206	83	0	4	0	0	0	87	119
Santa Cruz	48	125	173	92	3	27	3	0	1	126	47
Shasta	47	137	184	102	0	32	0	0	0	134	50
Sierra	34	19	53	8	0	15	0	0	0	23	30
Siskiyou	49	80	129	61	0	16	0	0	0	77	52
Solano	50	210	260	158	10	28	6	5	0	207	53
Sonoma	88	349	437	226	50	43	7	2	0	328	109
Stanislaus	30	181	211	140	0	28	10	0	0	178	33
Sutter	11	54	65	42	0	8	0	1	0	51	14
Tehama	14	124	138	97	0	19	0	3	1	120	18
Trinity	17	11	28	9	0	3	0	1	0	13	15
Tulare	18	79	97	71	0	8	0	0	0	79	18
Tuolumne	49	99	148	57	4	24	5	10	2	102	46
Ventura	19	140	159	109	4	21	5	2	0	141	18
Yolo	32	118	150	91	0	17	2	9	1	120	30
Yuba	39	156	195	127	0	16	1	0	0	144	51
Totals	3,930	14,448	18,378	11,826	190	1,971	138	77	13	14,215	4,163

\* From February 1st only, when present Superintendent took charge.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY, COUNTY JAILS.

Number in jail July 1, 1903.....	1,176
Number admitted during the year.....	20,759
Total in jail during year.....	21,935
Of these there were—	
Sent to State prison.....	747
Sent to reform school.....	170
Served sentence in jail.....	11,266
Not indicted.....	700
Released on habeas corpus.....	188
Acquitted.....	3,907
Escaped.....	70
Died in jail.....	19
Insane sent to hospitals.....	339
Otherwise released.....	3,302
Total passed out.....	20,708
In jail July 1, 1904.....	1,227
To this add 26 in Solano County.....	26
Total.....	1,253
Increase during the year.....	101

The table of movement of population of the county jails is not complete, the Sheriff of Solano County not having reported as required by law.

It was hoped that this table would be accurate, but its accuracy must depend upon the care and accuracy with which the sheriffs make their reports. There are some evidences of error, but this was the first report of the kind called for, and it is hoped the next ones will be more carefully made.

There are evidently too many reported "released on habeas corpus," and the number "otherwise passed out" is too large. This is probably owing to the fact that some sheriffs were not careful to classify, and also to the fact that many are put in jail and then given a few hours to leave town. This practice must be condemned. It does not cure crime; it passes the culprit on to the next town to commit another offense. These figures show a terrible criminal record. Those counties along the main railway lines suffer the most. The vast majority of these offenders are not residents, mere tramps. With their identity lost, among these are undoubtedly the toughest criminals of the country. These evils will increase unless rigid laws are enacted to suppress the tramp nuisance. Labor is the best remedy for vagrancy yet found, and if our State will prepare to give each vagrant a severe dose of labor instead of two hours to get out of town the evil can be very much reduced if not entirely wiped out. In wiping out this tramp nuisance we will wipe out a long calendar of petty offenses.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY, COUNTY HOSPITALS.

Number in hospitals July 1, 1903.....	3,930
Number received during the year.....	14,448
Total in hospitals during the year.....	18,378
Of these there were—	
Discharged.....	11,826
Runaway.....	190
Died.....	1,971
Sent to State institutions.....	138
Sent to other counties.....	77
Sent out of State.....	13
Total passed out.....	14,215
Remaining in hospitals July 1, 1904.....	4,163
Increase during the year.....	233



The number remaining in the hospitals at the close of the year is small compared with the number admitted during the year. It shows the large number of the temporarily sick that go to them for hospital treatment, and, recovering, go out to work again. The large number thus treated shows the importance of caring well for this class. It is the most important feature of our hospital work.

The movement of population of our county hospitals does not include the counties of Mono and San Francisco. The latter changed wardens soon after the close of the fiscal year, which accounts for the absence of a report. We know of no reason why the superintendent of the county hospital of Mono County should not comply with the law. Colusa County also changed superintendents during the year, and the new superintendent was unable to report except for the time he was in charge, owing to a lack of proper records.

TABLE XVIII.—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Cost of Maintenance for Year ending June 30, 1904.

	Support.	Salaries.	Total.	Average Daily No. of Inmates	Daily Cost Per Capita.	Yearly Cost Per Capita.
State Prison at San Quentin..	\$153,290.72	\$60,000.00	\$213,290.72	1,495.5	\$0 38.9	\$142.62
State Prison at Folsom .....	90,533.38	47,251.93	137,785.31	820	45.9	168.03
Total cost of Prisons .....	\$243,824.10	\$107,251.93	\$351,076.03	2,315.5	\$0 41.4	\$151.62
Preston School of Industry..	\$24,971.56	\$24,590.51	\$49,562.07	115.76	\$1 17	\$428.14
Whittier State School .....	54,360.62	47,412.94	101,773.56	300	92.68	339.20
Total cost of Reform Schools.	\$79,332.18	\$72,003.45	\$151,335.63	415.76	\$0 99.4	\$363.99
Stockton State Hospital.....	\$106,608.12	\$103,633.11	\$210,241.23	1,644	\$0 35.0	\$128.10
Napa State Hospital.....	110,809.86	103,762.43	214,572.29	1,471	39.9	146.03
Agnews State Hospital.....	80,277.30	69,998.31	150,275.61	1,034	39.4	145.33
Mendocino State Hospital...	59,934.94	48,448.39	108,383.33	622.87	47.4	173.48
Southern Cal. State Hospital..	82,251.74	53,787.53	136,039.27	739.33	50.0	183.14
Total cost of State Hospitals.	\$439,881.96	\$379,629.77	\$819,511.73	5,510.20	\$0 40.6	\$148.72
Home for Feeble-Minded....	\$53,884.37	\$39,597.21	\$93,481.58	520	\$0 49	\$179.34
Home for Adult Blind.....	\$13,754.74	\$10,999.29	\$24,754.03	129	\$0 52.4	\$191.85
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind .....	\$29,208.19	\$44,071.32	\$73,279.51	.....	.....	.....

*Total Cost of State Charitable and Correctional Institutions under  
Supervision of this Board.*

For support .....	\$859,885 54
For salaries .....	653,552 97
Grand total .....	\$1,513,438 51

TABLE XIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—EXPENDITURES.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Ordinary Repairs.	Groceries and Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Clothing.	Coffins and Funeral Expenses.	Feed for Stock.	Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Expense.
Alameda.....	\$14,880 43	\$539 53	\$24,132 62	\$4,383 60	\$527 65	\$170 43	\$2,475 33	\$29,918 87	\$77,028 46
Alpine.....	No	hospital.							
Amador.....	2,002 35	304 69	3,433 09	423 25	486 78	187 00	163 65	822 71	7,823 52
Butte.....	3,472 80	3,549 03	4,695 07	886 00	931 20	179 80	224 12	1,109 64	15,057 66
Calaveras.....	3,943 45	391 66	4,651 20	690 40	417 25	156 00	188 29	341 55	10,779 80
Colusa.....	950 00								
Contra Costa.....	2,100 00	100 00	350 00	500 00	75 00		150 00		2,125 00
Del Norte.....	1,200 00	150 00	3,672 00	518 00	325 00		150 00		6,915 00
El Dorado.....	1,200 00		1,320 00	125 00	150 00	50 00			2,845 00
Fresno.....	2,123 35	792 58	3,036 10	761 73	283 29	348 00	144 51	491 82	7,981 38
	8,798 22	410 25	22,929 35			960 25		474 04	33,572 11
Glenn.....	720 00	500 00	1,200 00	300 00	150 00	60 00	50 00	2,400 00	5,380 00
Humboldt.....	3,440 95	1,103 72	4,686 60	1,542 46	714 24	124 00	100 51	1,960 35	13,672 83
Inyo.....	On	contract.							
Kern.....	1,102 50	200 00	1,800 00	1,120 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	1,200 00	4,152 51
Kings.....	1,976 75	451 68	916 32	356 58	112 63	70 00	150 88	284 37	6,102 50
Lake.....	On	contract.							
Lassen.....	1,380 00	40 00	400 00	140 00	100 00	100 00	60 00		2,220 00
Los Angeles—Hospital.....	15,794 40	2,195 64	24,268 99	4,388 17	2,371 65		509 86	11,208 00	60,736 71
Los Angeles—Farm.....	8,864 30	1,991 61	10,982 14	1,416 65	1,435 04	16 00	3,267 92	2,623 13	30,656 79
Madera.....	1,712 50	683 85	2,824 41	538 00	570 76	180 00		1,184 40	7,693 92
Marin.....	1,120 00	253 05	2,120 37	500 00	297 15	10 00	303 58	622 04	5,196 19
Mariposa.....	On	contract.							
Mendocino.....	2,551 00	189 26	3,164 68	852 75	393 75	312 55	242 72	473 05	4,030 00
Merced.....	3,000 00	241 22	2,925 14	454 89	398 03		299 12	241 22	8,179 76
Merced—Branch.....	On	contract.							7,529 62
Modoc.....	On	contract.							1,800 46
Mono.....	No	report.							2,200 00
Monterey.....	2,536 00	200 00	1,770 30	800 00	863 45	52 00	271 46		6,513 21
Napa.....	2,600 00	446 12	3,646 20	322 50	248 73	320 00		1,521 62	9,145 17
Nevada.....	No	report.							
Orange.....	No	hospital.							
Placer.....	3,720 00		5,462 00	1,145 00	675 00	297 00		1,420 00	12,909 00

TABLE XIX.—COUNTY HOSPITALS—EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Counties.	Salaries and Wages.	Ordinary Repairs.	Groceries and Provisions.	Fuel and Light.	Clothing.	Coffins and Funeral Expenses.	Feed for Stock.	Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Expense.
Plumas.....	\$1,560 30	\$208 65	\$938 92	\$96 67	\$243 39	\$78 00	\$121 34	\$1,130 21	\$4,377 48
Riverside.....	5,402 31	251 00	2,363 03	457 80	544 17	15 00	236 15	2,312 50	11,581 97
Sacramento.....	12,728 47	2,959 33	13,440 07	3,338 92	775 20		1,012 01		34,254 00
San Benito.....	No report.								
San Bernardino.....	6,164 05	12,856 70	7,793 16	2,267 35	1,046 06		235 29	2,695 20	33,057 81
San Diego.....	4,794 63	363 25	4,268 28	1,466 59	547 13	647 50	669 20	1,236 40	13,992 98
San Francisco—Almshouse.....	25,000 00	39 20	18,488 90	5,832 79	3,602 37		4,413 61	27,623 13	84,999 80
San Joaquin.....	14,623 81	15,299 72	9,759 67	3,433 04	3,086 18	120 00	208 13		46,530 55
San Luis Obispo.....	3,847 00	200 00	1,846 76	1,199 72	246 15		200 00	500 00	8,136 63
San Mateo.....	2,040 00	50 00	1,800 00	150 00	100 00	60 00	360 00	100 00	4,660 00
Santa Barbara.....	2,307 30	230 64	1,622 02	368 90	138 92	49 50		1,449 20	6,166 48
Santa Clara—Almshouse.....	5,098 92	2,896 72	5,311 69	2,022 59	727 61	10 50	477 90	1,782 05	18,327 98
Santa Clara—Hospital.....	5,958 00	719 41	6,664 09	3,560 75	703 55		657 48	3,123 40	21,386 68
Santa Cruz.....	2,100 00	150 00	2,896 50	734 55	521 50	277 00	383 00	310 00	7,372 55
Shasta.....	No report.								
Sierra.....	1,820 00	300 00	2,500 00	280 00	240 00	300 00	200 00	550 00	6,190 00
Siskiyou.....	3,093 50	155 50	3,382 95	758 00	356 27	200 00	190 52	604 27	8,741 01
Solano.....	2,280 00	369 65	4,060 63	562 36	315 94	480 00	165 91	1,089 49	9,323 98
Sonoma.....	4,562 30	909 82	7,315 09	1,779 46	993 50	703 50	426 28	2,716 43	19,406 38
Stanislaus.....	4,240 00	244 97	1,282 99	276 35	88 60	71 10	318 04	999 07	7,521 12
Sutter.....	On contract.								4,569 27
Tehama.....	1,680 00	100 00	896 00	325 00	50 00	237 50	125 00		3,413 50
Trinity.....	No report.								
Tulare.....	2,400 00	150 00	1,200 00	385 00	100 00	150 00		100 00	4,425 00
Tuolumne.....	2,160 00	100 00	1,800 00	850 00	250 00	350 00		100 00	5,610 00
Ventura.....	1,225 00	1,148 36	6,677 88	146 85	183 04	85 69		5,767 30	15,234 12
Yolo.....	3,600 00	800 00	1,200 00	750 00		265 00		950 00	8,205 00
Yuba.....	2,960 00	927 21	1,469 43	595 46	375 03	90 00	300 00	2,033 67	8,750 80
Totals.....	\$211,654 59	\$56,164 02	\$243,614 64	\$53,763 13	\$27,811 21	\$8,040 32	\$19,531 81	\$115,469 14	\$752,801 10

\* From February 1st only, when present Superintendent took charge.

# EXPENDITURES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

1903.

Oct.—E. C. Moore—

Traveling expenses, Whittier, Los Angeles, and Patton, August .....	\$42 80
Traveling expenses, Southern California Hospital, September .....	41 35

\$84 15

W. C. Patterson—

Traveling expenses, Whittier, August.....	\$0 90
Traveling expenses, Southern California Hospital, September .....	4 20
Traveling expenses, Board meeting, San Francisco.....	39 40
Letter file and copying book.....	1 75

46 25

W. A. Gates—

Salary, September.....	\$50 00
Salary, October.....	200 00

250 00

Nov.—Milton Heynemann—

Office furniture.....	96 20
The Emporium— Rug for office.....	20 00
The Typewriter Exchange— Smith Premier Typewriter and carbon.....	65 80
Deering & Robinson— Lettering for door.....	1 75

H. S. Crocker Company—

Stationery .....	\$23 00
Office supplies.....	2 03

25 03

W. A. Gates—

Expressage on reports.....	\$15 80
Office supplies.....	1 45

17 25

J. K. McLean—

Traveling expenses to Yreka and Redding.....	13 00
--	-------

W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

200 00

Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
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35 00

O. K. Cushing—

Traveling expenses, San Quentin, August.....	\$0 50
Traveling expenses, Southern California institutions, November .....	38 10

38 60

Charles A. Ramm—

Traveling expenses, San Quentin.....	\$0 50
Traveling expenses, Southern California institutions...	33 50

34 00

W. A. Gates—

Traveling expenses, Sacramento.....	\$6 00
Traveling expenses, Southern California institutions..	46 10
Stationery .....	30
Stenographer, 7 days.....	7 00

59 40

Dec.—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

200 00

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary, December 14-31.....	25 00
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25 00

E. C. Moore—

Traveling expenses, Ukiah.....	\$0 00
Traveling expenses, Eldridge.....	1 20

10 20



1903.

Dec.—H. S. Crocker Company—

Filing cases.....	\$80 20
Office supplies.....	3 25

\$83 45

J. K. McLean—

Telephone message to Governor.....	\$1 25
Trip to Sacramento.....	6 20
Pullman fare, Los Angeles.....	2 50
Telegram .....	50

10 45

Department of State Printing—

Printing .....	42 50
----------------	-------

Bancroft-Whitney Company—

Codes of California.....	17 50
--------------------------	-------

Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

W. A. Gates—

Exchange .....	\$0 95
Office expenses.....	4 10
Telegrams .....	80
Expressage on reports.....	2 10
Traveling expenses, Stockton and Ione.....	3 15
Mileage book.....	30 00
Postage .....	5 00
Traveling expenses, Napa.....	2 60

48 70

1904.

Jan.—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary .....	45 00
--------------	-------

Charles A. Ramm—

Traveling expenses, Ukiah.....	4 50
--------------------------------	------

W. A. Gates—

Exchange .....	\$0 60
Office supplies.....	4 35
Expressage .....	1 05
Postage .....	3 00
Traveling expenses, Ukiah.....	6 25
Traveling expenses, Santa Rosa.....	5 25
Traveling expenses, San Rafael.....	3 75

24 25

Abbie Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

E. C. Moore—

Traveling expenses, Whittier.....	35 25
-----------------------------------	-------

J. K. McLean—

Traveling expenses, Ukiah and Santa Rosa.....	6 45
---	------

Feb.—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary .....	45 00
--------------	-------

O. K. Cushing—

Traveling expenses, Agnews, December.....	\$2 20
Traveling expenses, Napa.....	2 50
Traveling expenses, Folsom.....	3 70
Traveling expenses, Stockton.....	4 40
Traveling expenses, Ione.....	6 20

19 00

W. A. Gates—

Reports, National Conference, 5 volumes.....	\$3 75
Postage .....	10 00
Telegrams .....	1 10
Traveling expenses, Sacramento.....	1 20
Traveling expenses, Stockton.....	2 40
Expressage .....	60
Telephone, January and February.....	8 45
Office supplies and carfare.....	2 40
Exchange .....	45
Traveling expenses, San Quentin.....	50

30 85

Department of State Printing—

Printing, stationery and reports.....	42 00
---------------------------------------	-------

1904.

Feb.—Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....		\$35 00
H. S. Crocker Company—		
Filing cases.....	\$18 25	
2 clips.....	90	
6 binders.....	6 00	
Postal scale.....	2 50	

27 65

Charles A. Ramm—

Traveling expenses, Folsom and Stockton.....	8 05
--	------

J. K. McLean—

Traveling expenses, Folsom and Stockton.....	5 50
--	------

Mar.—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary .....	45 00
--------------	-------

Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

W. A. Gates—

Traveling expenses, Santa Cruz.....	\$2 65
Traveling expenses, Salinas.....	2 20
Traveling expenses, Hollister.....	3 00
Traveling expenses, San José.....	3 85
Traveling expenses, Fresno.....	2 95
Traveling expenses, Hanford.....	1 50
Traveling expenses, Bakersfield.....	3 00
Traveling expenses, Visalia.....	50
Traveling expenses, Whittier.....	5 55
Traveling expenses, Ventura.....	50
Traveling expenses, Santa Barbara.....	2 85
Traveling expenses, San Luis Obispo.....	12 20
Office supplies.....	75
Exchange .....	55
Mileage book.....	30 00

72 05

H. S. Crocker Company—

Filing cases.....	18 25
-------------------	-------

Pacific States Tel. and Tel. Co.—

Telephone .....	5 05
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The Emporium—

Office desk.....	31 00
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Department of State Printing—

Printing blanks.....	19 25
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J. K. McLean—

Traveling expenses, Whittier and Southern California State Hospital.....	14 25
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Apr.—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary .....	45 00
--------------	-------

Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

H. S. Crocker Company—

Filing cases.....	10 35
-------------------	-------

W. A. Gates—

Exchange .....	\$0 50
Postage .....	5 00
Traveling expenses, Napa.....	2 10
Mileage book.....	30 00
Traveling expenses, San Quentin.....	60
Office supplies.....	5 50
Expressage .....	25
Telephone bill.....	4 50

48 45

May—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary .....	45 00
--------------	-------

Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

1904.

May—W. C. Patterson—

Traveling expenses, Whittier, November.....	\$0 50
Traveling expenses, San Quentin, April.....	53 55
Traveling expenses, Sacramento, April.....	3 90
Traveling expenses, Agnew.....	1 10

\$59 05

H. S. Crocker Company—

Stationery .....	\$10 05
Edison mimeograph, and supplies.....	22 15
Inkwells .....	1 00

33 20

W. A. Gates—

Traveling expenses, Colusa, April.....	\$2 45
Traveling expenses, Willows.....	2 00
Traveling expenses, Red Bluff.....	2 50
Traveling expenses, Marysville.....	3 50
Traveling expenses, Oroville.....	3 50
Traveling expenses, Woodland.....	1 50
Traveling expenses, Sacramento.....	1 10
Exchange on remittance.....	0 43
Office supplies and carfare.....	1 75
Expressage on reports.....	9 65
Traveling expenses Sacramento.....	3 45
Telephone bill.....	1 10
Postage .....	5 00

37 93

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co.—

Mileage book.....	30 00
-------------------	-------

June—W. A. Gates—

Salary .....	200 00
--------------	--------

Gertrude V. Tucker—

Salary .....	45 00
--------------	-------

Abbie M. Parrott—

Office rent.....	35 00
------------------	-------

E. C. Moore—

Traveling expenses, Ione.....	9 20
-------------------------------	------

W. A. Gates—

Telephone, May and June.....	\$9 45
Exchange .....	0 68
Traveling expenses, Madera .....	3 90
Traveling expenses, Mariposa .....	5 50
Traveling expenses, Merced .....	6 25
Traveling expenses, Sonora .....	1 85
Traveling expenses, San Andreas.....	2 50
Traveling expenses, Jackson .....	2 50
Traveling expenses, Ione .....	1 50
Traveling expenses, Modesto .....	2 95
Traveling expenses, Nevada City.....	3 80
Traveling expenses, Auburn .....	3 00
Traveling expenses, Placerville .....	5 30
Traveling expenses, Sacramento .....	6 90
Traveling expenses, Martinez .....	1 50
Traveling expenses, Suisun .....	3 75
Traveling expenses, Napa .....	4 15
Traveling expenses, San Mateo .....	4 70
Expressage .....	1 62
Office supplies.....	0 65
Postage .....	5 00

77 45

H. S. Crocker Company—

Mimeograph supplies.....	\$6 80
1000 sheets paper.....	2 50

9 30

Southern Pacific Company—

Mileage book.....	90 00
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Total .....	\$3,907 51
Total rebate on mileage books.....	\$19 12

Actual amount expended.....	\$3,888 39
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## EXPENDITURES ANALYZED.

Salaries—		
W. A. Gates.....	\$1,850 00	
Gertrude V. Tucker.....	295 00	
		\$2,145 00
Extra office help.....		7 00
Traveling expenses of members—		
E. C. Moore.....	\$138 80	
O. K. Cushing.....	\$57 60	
Rebate on mileage book.....	0 50	
		57 10
J. K. McLean.....	47 90	
W. C. Patterson.....	103 55	
Charles A. Ramm.....	46 55	
		393 90
Traveling expenses—		
Secretary .....	\$410 70	
Rebate on mileage books.....	18 62	
		392 08
Office expenses—		
Rent .....	\$280 00	
Furniture .....	372 60	
State printing.....	146 40	
Supplies .....	23 88	
Postage .....	33 00	
Telephone and telegraph.....	32 20	
Miscellaneous .....	10 01	
		898 09
Library books.....	21 25	
Expressage on same.....	31 07	
		52 32
Total .....		\$3,888 39



# LAWS CREATING AND GOVERNING THE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

## THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

An Act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections, prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money therefor.

[Approved March 25, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 482.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A State Board of Charities and Corrections is hereby created of six members, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. Such members shall hold office for the period of twelve years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; *provided*, that the members of the first board appointed under this Act shall, at their first meeting, so classify themselves by lot that two of them shall go out of office at the end of four years, two at the end of eight years, and two at the end of twelve years, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the minutes of said board, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Women may be appointed members of said board, or hold any position in the appointment of said board. No person shall be appointed a member, or continue to act as such while he is a trustee, manager, director, or other administrative officer of an institution subject to the terms of this Act. Appointment to fill vacancies before the expiration of such terms shall be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments. The Governor shall be *ex officio* a member of said board.

SEC. 2. The members shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses. The said board may appoint a secretary, who shall receive such salary as may be determined by said board, not to exceed twenty-four hundred (\$2,400) dollars per annum. All the expenses of said board, including the salary of the secretary, shall not exceed the sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars in any one fiscal year, and said sum of six thousand (\$6,000) dollars is hereby appropriated annually therefor out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The secretary of said board shall execute a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Political Code for the executive officers of this State. The board shall provide itself with an office in the City and County of San Francisco. Meetings of the board may be held at such times and in such places in the State of California as said board may deem fit. It may make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it may deem necessary, and may fix the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of said board during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the board, may be construed by the Governor as a resignation of said non-attending member.

SEC. 3. The board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty

as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the State, including the State hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities and towns of the State, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor in public institutions or of any of the inmates of said institutions. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions or with the administration of said funds are hereby required to furnish to the board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said board, committee or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. In order to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics and information, the board may prescribe such forms of report and records by the State Commission in Lunacy regarding the State hospitals for the insane and by such other officers, boards or institutions as it may deem necessary and also such forms of registration at all public institutions referred to in this section as it may require. The State Commission in Lunacy on behalf of the institutions under its charge and the officers of all other institutions, and all officers in any way responsible for public funds used for the relief of the poor or the maintenance of any inmates of said public institutions, are hereby required to follow such forms, records and registration so prescribed; *provided*, that the intent of this law is that, so far as possible, the board shall make use of the forms of report, record and registration now obtaining in the State Commission of Lunacy and other State boards and institutions. All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this Act, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the board for suggestions and criticism.

SEC. 4. The board shall have power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of any witness before said board or any member thereof, and to require the production of such books or papers relating to any public institution mentioned in section three of this Act as they may deem necessary; *provided*, that no witness shall be required to attend before said board out of the county in which he resides. Any member of said board shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any and all witnesses coming before said board, or any member thereof, for examination, and to examine such witness or witnesses in reference to any matter relating to public institutions mentioned in section three of this Act appertaining to the inquiry before the board, or said member. Disobedience of a subpoena issued by said board, or refusal to be sworn, or to answer, shall subject such person disobeying or refusing to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by said board in its name as plaintiff, the money recovered to be appropriated to the use of said board.

SEC. 5. No provision in this Act contained shall in any way be construed as preventing the Governor of this State from making a plenary investigation in reference to the conduct of any public institutions under the terms of any Act of the Legislature of this State. Furthermore, the Governor may at any time order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of the above-named institutions, or any thereof.

SEC. 6. Three months prior to each regular session of the Legislature, the board shall make a full and complete report to the Governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, and giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, Napa County, nor to the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

SEC. 8. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This Act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

## THE STATE PRISONS.

### Constitution—Article X.

#### *Prison Directors, appointment and term of office.*

SECTION 1. There shall be a State Board of Prison Directors to consist of five persons to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the first appointed shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in like manner. The appointee to a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a term shall hold office only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. The Governor shall have the power to remove either of the Directors for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty, after an opportunity to be heard upon written charges.

#### *Powers and duties of Prison Directors.*

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties, in respect to other penal and reformatory institutions of the State, as the Legislature may prescribe.

#### *Prison officers.*

SEC. 3. The board shall appoint the Warden and Clerk, and determine the other necessary officers of the prisons. The board shall have the power to remove the Wardens and Clerks for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty. All other officers and employes of the prisons shall be appointed by the Warden thereof, and be removed at his pleasure.

#### *Compensation of Prison Directors.*

SEC. 4. The members of the board shall receive no compensation, other than reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties, to be audited as the Legislature may direct.

#### *Legislature to define further duties and powers.*

SEC. 5. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to further define and regulate the powers and duties of the Board, Wardens and Clerks, and to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

#### *Convict labor.*

SEC. 6. After the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the labor of convicts shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership, company or corporation, and the Legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State.

### An Act to regulate and govern the State Prisons of California.

[Approved March 19, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 404.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

#### *State Prisons, how designated.*

SECTION 1. The State prisons of this State shall be known as the State Prison at San Quentin, which shall have an official staff conforming to the laws of the State in relation to State prisons; and the State Prison at Folsom, which shall have a similar staff and be similarly organized, and all the finances and accounts of the two prisons shall be kept separate and apart from each other.



*Directors; number; term of office; vacancies; oath of office.*

SEC. 2. For the government and management of the California State Prisons there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and under the advice of the Senate, five Directors, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years, from and after the date of such appointment; such appointments to be made as vacancies occur in the board as it now exists. In case of death or resignation of a Director his successor shall be appointed to fill the unexpired term of such Director by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate. Each Director shall subscribe an oath of office, which shall be indorsed on his commission, within ten days after receiving written notice of such appointment, and a duplicate of such oath shall also be filed with the Secretary of State.

*President of Board of Directors.*

SEC. 3. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors in the year eighteen hundred and ninety, and annually thereafter, they shall elect one of their members president of the board, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meeting of the board and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the rules and regulations for the government of the board.

*Quorum.*

SEC. 4. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, but no order of the board shall be valid unless concurred in by three or more members.

*Duties of Directors.*

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Directors to determine the necessary officers and employes of the prisons other than those of the Wardens and Clerks, specifying their duties severally, and fixing their salaries; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the prisons, and to revise and change the same from time to time as circumstances may require, and to board and lodge the officers and employes, or allow them a money commutation in lieu thereof; *provided*, the Warden may make temporary rules, in cases of emergency, to remain in force until the succeeding meeting of the board. At least three of the Directors shall visit the prisons once each month, and oftener if necessary, at such time as they may select. The Directors shall audit all claims for supplies, services, and expenses of officers and employes, and all other demands against the prison.

Second—To enter or cause to be entered on their journal by the Clerks all official acts which shall be signed by at least three members of the board.

Third—On or before the first day of December of each year to report to the Governor the condition of the prisons, together with detailed statements of receipts and expenditures, and suggestions concerning the prisoners as may appear to be necessary and expedient.

Fourth—The Board of Directors shall also adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the State of California for the government of the board, and may change the same at their pleasure.

Fifth—The Board of Directors shall have power to establish an office in San Francisco, and employ a secretary.

*Wardens, appointment of; oath; bonds.*

SEC. 6. The Directors shall appoint a Warden for each prison, who shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, as prescribed by law and by the rules and regulations of the Board of Directors, and to enter into a bond to the State of California, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Directors and the Attorney-General of the State, conditioned to the faithful performance of such duties as such officer aforesaid, and he shall hold his office four years after such appointment; the first appointments after the adoption of this



Act to take place at the expiration of the present term of office of the present incumbents thereof, or when such office becomes vacant.

*Residence of Wardens—Duties of Wardens.*

SEC. 7. The Wardens shall reside at the State Prisons to which they are respectively assigned in houses provided and furnished at the expense of the State, as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, and it shall be their duty:

First—To fill all subordinate positions that may be created by order of the Board of Directors by appointment of suitable persons thereto.

Second—Under the order and direction of the board to prosecute all suits at law or in equity that may be necessary to protect the rights of the State in matters or property connected with the prisons and their management, such suits to be prosecuted in the name of the Board of State Prison Directors.

Third—To supervise the government, discipline, and police of the prisons, and to enforce all orders and regulations of the board in respect to such prisons. A registry of convicts shall be kept by him, and in which shall be entered the name of each convict, the crime of which he is convicted, the period of his sentence, from what county sentenced, by what court sentenced, his nativity, to what degree educated, at what institution and under what system, an accurate description of his person, and whether he has been previously confined in a State Prison in this or any other State, and if so, when and how he was discharged.

Fourth—He shall report to the Governor before the twentieth of each month the names of all prisoners whose terms are about to expire, giving in such report the terms of their sentences, the date of imprisonment, the amount of total credits to the date of such report, and the date when their service would expire by limitation of sentence.

Fifth—To perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

*Clerks, appointment of; oath; bonds; term of office.*

SEC. 8. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Clerk for each prison, who shall take an oath of office and enter into a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the board, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that they will faithfully discharge the duties required of them. The Clerks shall hold their office for the period of four years after such appointments; the first appointments after the adoption of this Act to take place at the expiration of the present term of office of the present incumbents thereof, or when such office becomes vacant.

*Duties of Clerks.*

SEC. 9. The Clerks shall keep the accounts of the prisons to which they are severally appointed, in such manner as to exhibit clearly all its financial transactions; and the Clerks shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of them by the Board of Directors.

*Subordinate appointments, qualifications of.*

SEC. 10. No person shall be appointed to any office by the Wardens or be employed in the prisons on behalf of the State who is a contractor or agent, or who is interested directly or indirectly in any business carried on therein; and no male person who is not a qualified elector of the State of California shall be appointed by the Wardens to any office in or about the prisons, nor shall any be appointed or employed by virtue of this Act, who is in the habit of intemperate use of liquors, and a single act of intemperance shall justify his discharge or removal, and it shall be the duty of such Warden to discharge such person.

*Removal of appointees.*

SEC. 11. Wardens and Clerks may be removed by the Board of Directors at any time for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty; and all other officers and employes may be removed at any time at the pleasure of the Wardens.

*Salary of Wardens.*

SEC. 12. The Wardens shall receive a salary of not less than twenty-four hundred dollars, and not to exceed three thousand dollars, per annum, in the discretion of the Board of Directors.

*Salary of Clerks and other officers and employes.*

SEC. 13. The Clerks shall receive a salary not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and all other officers and employes shall receive such compensation as the Directors may deem just and equitable in each case.

*Supplies must be contracted for—Procedure.*

SEC. 14. The Board of Directors are hereby authorized and required to contract for provisions, clothing, medicines, forage, fuel, and all other staple supplies needed for the support of the prisons for any period of time, not exceeding one year, and such contracts shall be limited to *bona fide* dealers in the several classes of articles contracted for. Contracts for such articles as the board may desire to contract for, shall be given to the lowest bidder at a public letting thereof, if the price bid is a fair and reasonable one, and not greater than the usual market value and prices. Each bid shall be accompanied by such security as the board may require, conditional upon the bidder entering into a contract upon the terms of his bid, on notice of the acceptance thereof, and furnishing a penal bond with good and sufficient sureties in such sum as the board may require, and to their satisfaction that he will faithfully perform his contract. If the proper officer of the prison reject any article as not complying with the contract, or if a bidder fail to furnish the articles awarded to him when required, the proper officer of the prison may buy other articles of the kind rejected or called for, in the open market, and deduct the price thereof, over the contract price, from the amount due to the bidder, or charge the same up against him. Notice of the time, place, and conditions of the letting of contracts shall be given for at least two consecutive weeks in two newspapers printed and published in the City and County of San Francisco, and in one newspaper printed and published in the City of Sacramento, and in the county where the prison to be supplied is situated. If all the bids made at such letting are deemed unreasonably high, the board may, in their discretion, decline to contract and may again advertise for such time and in such papers as they see proper for proposals, and may so continue to renew the advertisement until satisfactory contracts are made; and in the meantime the board may contract with any one whose offer is regarded as just and equitable or may purchase in the open market. No bid shall be accepted, nor a contract entered into in pursuance thereof, when such bid is higher than any other bid at the same letting, for the same class or schedule of articles, quality considered, and when a contract can be had at such lower bid. When two or more bids for the same article or articles are equal in amount, the board may select the one which, all things considered, may by them be thought best for the interest of the State, or they may divide the contract between the bidders, as in their judgment may seem proper and right. The board shall have power to let a contract in the aggregate or they may segregate the items, and enter into a contract with the bidder or bidders who may bid lowest on the several articles. The board shall have the power to reject the bid of any person who had a prior contract, and who had not, in the opinion of the board, faithfully complied therewith.

*State Prison Fund, of what it consists—Disbursements therefrom.*

SEC. 15. All moneys received or collected by the Wardens by virtue of this Act shall be paid by them into the State Treasury to the credit of a fund to be known as the State Prison Fund, at least as often as once per month, excepting so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses and money allowed discharged prisoners, and the current expenses of maintaining and operating the prisons, and the expenses of their officers and employes. The Wardens shall require vouchers for

all moneys by them expended, and safely keep the same on file in their respective offices at the prisons. For all sums of money required to be paid, other than for the uses above named, as well as for said uses when there is not sufficient money in the hands of the Warden, drafts shall be drawn on the Controller of State, signed by at least three of the Directors, and the Controller of State shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, who shall pay the same out of any moneys belonging to the State Prison Fund or appropriated for the use or support of the State prisons. The amount of all money retained by the Wardens and the aggregate amount paid out shall be reported quarterly to the Controller of State, and the proper entries shall be made on the Controller's books.

*Revenues to be paid to Wardens.*

SEC. 16. All revenues of the prisons, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be paid to the Wardens, who alone are authorized to receipt for the same and discharge from liability. When any sum of money is paid to the Wardens, they shall cause the same to be properly entered on the books by the Clerks.

*Wardens to make financial reports to Controller.*

SEC. 17. On payment of any moneys into the State Treasury, as provided in this Act, the Wardens and State Treasurer shall report to the Controller of State the amount so paid, and the State Treasurer shall give the Wardens a receipt therefor, which receipt shall be filed with the Controller. The Wardens shall report to the Controller of State the amount of money paid into said treasury by them during each month, and shall also report to said Controller of State the amounts received and disbursed by them every three months, and during the period for which such report shall be made, which quarterly report shall be signed by the Warden and at least three of the Directors.

*Employment of convicts.*

SEC. 18. All convicts may be employed by authority of the Board of Directors, under charge of the Wardens respectively and such skilled foreman as he may deem necessary in the performance of work for the State, or in the manufacture of any article or articles for the State, or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law. At San Quentin no articles shall be manufactured for sale except jute fabrics. At Folsom after the completion of the dam and canal the board may commence the erection of structures for jute manufacturing purposes. The Board of Directors are hereby authorized to purchase from time to time such tools, machinery, and materials, and to direct the employment of such skilled foremen as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to dispose of the articles manufactured, and not needed by the State, for cash, at private sale, in such manner as provided by law.

*Treatment of prisoners—General rules therefor.*

SEC. 19. In the treatment of the prisoners the following general rules shall be observed: Each convict shall be provided with a bed of straw or other suitable material, and sufficient covering of blankets, and shall be supplied with garments of coarse, substantial material, of distinctive manufacture, and with sufficient plain and wholesome food of such variety as may be most conducive to good health.

*Punishment to be under direction of Wardens.*

Second—No punishment shall be inflicted except by the order and under the direction of the Wardens.

*Prisoners' valuables, correct account to be kept thereof.*

Third—The Warden shall keep a correct account of all money and valuables upon the prisoner when delivered at the prison, and shall pay the amount, or the proceeds



thereof, or return the same to the convict when discharged, or to his legal representative in case of his death; and in the case of the death of such convict without being released, if no legal representative shall demand such property within five years, the same shall be paid into the State Prison Fund.

*Rules and regulations to be hung in each cell.*

Fourth—The rules and regulations prescribing the duties and obligations of the prisoners shall be printed and hung up in each cell and shop.

*Convicts, on leaving prison, entitled to money, clothes, etc.*

Fifth—Each convict, when he leaves the prison, shall be supplied with the money taken from him when he entered, and which he has not disposed of, together with any sum which may have been earned by him for his own account, allowed to him by the State for good conduct or diligent labor, or may have been presented to him from any source; and in case the prisoner has not funds sufficient for present purposes, he shall be furnished with five dollars in money, a suit of clothes, costing not more than ten dollars, and by the cheapest route to the place where sentenced from, if the prisoner desires to return there, or to any other place of the same cost; and he shall be entitled, if he so elect, to immunity from having his hair cut, or from being shaved, for three calendar months immediately prior to his discharge. It shall not be lawful for the officers of the prison to furnish, or permit to be furnished, to any one, for publication, the name of any prisoner about to be discharged.

*Insane convicts.*

When the Warden, and such other officers as may be designated by the Directors to act with him in such cases, shall be of opinion that any convict is insane, they shall make proper examination, and if they remain of the opinion that such person is insane, the Warden shall certify the fact to the superintendent of one of the State asylums for the insane, and shall forthwith send such convict to said asylum for care and treatment. If at the expiration of the term of sentence the insane convict is still in the insane asylum, he shall be allowed to remain there until discharged cured. It shall be the duty of the Warden, also, to send to the Directors a copy of such certificate, and thereafter a statement as to his subsequent acts regarding the said insane convict. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the insane asylum to receive such insane convict and keep him until cured. It shall be his duty, upon the receipt of such insane convict, to notify the Directors of the fact, giving name, date, and where from, and from whose hands received. When in the opinion of the superintendent, such insane convict is cured of insanity, it shall be his duty to immediately notify the Directors thereof; and it shall be his duty also to notify the Warden of the prison from whence he was received, who shall immediately send for, take, and receive the said convict back into the prison, the time passed at the asylum counting as a part of such convict's sentence. Before discharging any convict who may be insane at the time of the expiration of his sentence, the Warden shall first give notice, in writing, to a Judge of a Superior Court of the county in which the State prison may be located, over which he has control, of the fact of such insanity; whereupon said court shall forthwith make an order, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to remove such insane convict and take him before said court. Upon the receipt of such order, it shall be the duty of said Sheriff, to whom it is directed, to execute, and return the same forthwith to the court by whom it was issued, and thereupon the said court shall cause proper examination to be made by medical experts, and if it shall satisfactorily appear that such convict is insane, said court shall order him to be confined in one of the insane asylums. The Sheriff shall receive the same compensation as for transferring a prisoner to the State prison, and to be paid in the same manner. If any Judge, after having been notified by the Warden, shall neglect to cause such order to be made, as herein provided, or any such Sheriff shall neglect to remove such insane convict, as required by the provisions of this section, it shall be



the duty of the Warden to cause such insane convict to be removed before a Superior Court of a county in which the State prison is located, in charge of an officer of the prison, or other suitable person, for the purpose of examination; and the cost of such removal shall be paid out of the State Treasury, in the same manner as when removed by the Sheriff, as herein provided.

*Labor of prisoners—Credits for good behavior.*

SEC. 20. The State Board of Prison Directors shall require of every able-bodied convict confined in a State Prison as many hours of faithful labor in each and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the prison. Every convict who shall have no infraction of the rules and regulations of the prison, or laws of the State, recorded against him, and who performs in a faithful, orderly, and peaceful manner the duties assigned to him, shall be allowed from his term, instead and lieu of the credits heretofore allowed by law, a deduction of two months in each of the first two years, four months in each of the next two years, and five months in each of the remaining years of said term, and pro rata for any part of a year, where the sentence is for more or less than a year. The mode of reckoning credits shall be as shown in the following table:

Number of Years of Sentence.	Good Time Granted.	Total Good Time Made.	Time to be Served if Full Time is Made.
First year .....	2 months	2 months	10 months
Second year .....	2 months	4 months	1 year and 8 months
Third year .....	4 months	8 months	2 years and 4 months
Fourth year .....	4 months	1 year	3 years
Fifth year .....	5 months	1 year and 5 months	3 years and 7 months
Sixth year .....	5 months	1 year and 10 months	4 years and 2 months
Seventh year .....	5 months	2 years and 3 months	4 years and 9 months
Eighth year .....	5 months	2 years and 8 months	5 years and 4 months
Ninth year .....	5 months	3 years and 1 month	5 years and 11 months
Tenth year .....	5 months	3 years and 6 months	6 years and 5 months

And so on, through as many years as may be the term of the sentence. Each convict shall be held entitled to these deductions, unless the Board of Directors shall find that for misconduct or other cause he should not receive them. But if any convict shall commit any assault upon his keeper, or any foreman, officer, convict or person, or otherwise endanger life, or shall be guilty of any flagrant disregard of the rules of the prison, or commit any misdemeanor, or in any manner violate any of the rules and regulations of the prison, he shall forfeit all deductions of time earned by him for good conduct before the commission of such offense, or that under this section, he may earn in the future, or shall forfeit such part of such deductions as to the Board of Directors may seem just; such forfeiture, however, shall be made only by the Board of Directors after due proof of the offense and notice to the offender; nor shall any forfeiture be imposed when a party has violated any rule or rules without violence or evil intent, of which the Directors shall be the sole judges. The board shall have power to restore credits forfeited, for such reasons as by them may seem proper.

*United States criminals.*

SEC. 21. All criminals sentenced to the State prisons by the authority of the United States shall be received and kept according to the sentence of the court by which they were tried, and the prisoners so confined shall be subject in all respects and discipline and treatment as though committed under the laws of this State. The Wardens are hereby authorized to charge and receive from the United States, for the use of the State, an amount sufficient for the support of each prisoner, the cost of all clothing that may be furnished, and one dollar per month for the use of the prisoner. No other or further charge shall be made by any officer for or on account of such prisoners.

*light and water—Necessary buildings, how erected—Reward to convict for meritorious service.*

SEC. 22. The Board of Directors shall have power to contract for the supply of gas and water for said prisons, upon such terms as said board shall deem to be for the best interests of the State, or to manufacture gas, or furnish water themselves, at their option. They shall also have power to erect and construct, or cause to be erected and constructed, electrical apparatus or other illuminating works in their discretion with or without contracting therefor, on such terms as they may deem just. The board shall have full power to erect any building or structure deemed necessary by them, or to alter or improve the same, and to pay for the same from the fund appropriated for the use or support of the prisons, or from the earnings thereof, without advertising or contracting therefor; *provided*, that no building or structure, the cost of which will exceed five thousand dollars, shall be erected or constructed without first obtaining the consent of the Governor, Secretary and Treasurer of the State, or a majority thereof. The board shall have power to give for meritorious service to any convict discharged, or about to be discharged, a sum in addition to that already allowed, not exceeding ten dollars.

*To other compensation than that allowed by Directors.*

SEC. 23. No officer or employé shall receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services other than that prescribed by the Directors; nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor, or agent, or employé or a contractor. For any violation of the provisions of this section the officer, agent, or employé of the State shall be discharged from his office or service; and every contractor, or employé, or agent of a contractor engaged therein, shall be expelled from the prison grounds, and not again permitted within the same as a contractor, agent or employé.

*Presents, exchange thereof, by State employés and convicts, forbidden.*

SEC. 24. No officer or employé of the State, or contractor, or employé of a contractor, shall, without permission of the Board of Directors, make any gift or present to a convict, or receive any from a convict, or have any barter or dealings with a prisoner. For every violation of the provisions of this section, the party engaged therein shall incur the same penalty as prescribed in section twenty-three.

*Prison employés not to be interested in contracts.*

SEC. 25. No officer or employé of the prison shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made or authorized to be made by any one for or on behalf of the prisons.

*Annual report of the Board of Directors.*

SEC. 26. There shall be printed annually for the use of the prisons five hundred copies of the annual report of the Board of Directors, and the Clerk shall annually transmit to each of the State prisons in the United States one copy of such report.

*Bonds of officers, etc.*

SEC. 27. All the bonds of officers and employés under the Act shall be deposited with the Secretary of State.

*Buildings destroyed by fire may be rebuilt immediately.*

SEC. 28. If any of the shops or buildings in which convicts are employed are destroyed in any way, or injured by fire or otherwise, they may be rebuilt or repaired immediately, under the direction of the Board of Directors, by and with the advice

and consent of the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State, and the expenses thereof paid out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law.

*Directors to report to Governor names of exemplary prisoners.*

SEC. 29. The Board of Directors must report to the Governor from time to time the names of any and all persons confined in the State prisons who, in their judgment, ought to be pardoned out and set at liberty on account of good conduct, or unusual term of sentence, or any other cause, which, in their opinion, should entitle the prisoner to pardon.

#### JUTE REVOLVING FUND.

An Act amending an Act making an appropriation for the establishment of a permanent fund for the purchase of jute to be manufactured at the State Prison at San Quentin, approved March 9, 1885.

[Approved March 16, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 228.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide and maintain a permanent revolving fund for the purchase of jute for the State prisons. All moneys taken therefrom to be used exclusively in payment for jute, to be used in manufacturing in said State prisons; and so much of the money received from the sale of any goods manufactured from said jute shall be returned to the said revolving fund, so that the fund shall contain one hundred thousand dollars before any of the proceeds from the sale of said manufactured goods are used for any other purpose than the purchase of jute.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

#### SALE OF JUTE FABRICS.

An Act fixing the price and conditions of sale at which jute goods shall be sold by the State.

[Approved February 27, 1893. Stats. 1893, p. 54.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Prison Directors, from time to time, to fix the price and to give public notice of the same, at which jute goods shall be sold by the State, but at no time shall the price fixed be more than one cent per bag in excess of the net cost of producing the same, exclusive of prison labor; and it is made the duty of State Prison authorities to confine the sale of jute goods to consumers direct, but no orders shall be filled for any one individual or firm, during any one year, for more than five thousand grain bags, except on request of the Warden, and the unanimous approval of the State Board of Prison Directors.

SEC. 2. Demands for jute goods by consumers shall be promptly filled in the order in which they are made; but when the supply is short, demands shall be registered at the prison in the order of their arrival, and filled from the output of the jute mill in the order of registration; *provided*, that on and after the fifteenth day of June of each year, by and with the consent of a majority of the Board of Prison Directors, the Warden may fill orders for larger quantities to actual consumers as they may, in their judgment, deem expedient; *provided*, that orders of farmers shall take precedence over all others; *provided further*, that ten per cent



of the purchase price shall accompany each order and the remaining portion must be paid upon delivery of the goods.

SEC. 3. All orders for jute goods must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth that the amount of goods contained in the order are for individual and personal use of the applicant, said affidavit to be subscribed and sworn to before some notary public or by a justice of the peace residing in the township in which the applicant resides; *provided*, that any applicant, as heretofore provided for, who falsely and fraudulently procures jute goods under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

#### ROCK-CRUSHER.

**An Act to regulate and govern the operation of the rock-crushing plant at the State Prison at Folsom, to provide for the sale of crushed rock, and the disposition of the revenues derived therefrom.**

[Approved March 11, 1897. Stats. 1897, p. 99.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

##### *Prison Directors to control plant.*

SECTION 1. The State Board of Prison Directors shall regulate, govern, and have full control of the rock- or stone-crushing plant established at the State Prison at Folsom, the product thereof, the revenues derived therefrom, and all appropriations of money therefor.

##### *How operated.*

SEC. 2. The plant shall be operated by convict labor, and by the application of the mechanical and water power belonging to the State Prison at Folsom, together with such free labor as the State Board of Prison Directors may deem necessary for superintending, directing, and guarding the convicts employed thereon.

##### *Sale of road metal.*

SEC. 3. The State Board of Prison Directors are hereby empowered and authorized to sell and to otherwise dispose of the crushed-rock product of the said plant; *provided*, that in all cases preference shall be given to orders received from the Bureau of Highways for crushed rock for road metal for highway purposes.

##### *Sale price.*

SEC. 4. The sale price of all crushed rock sold for road metal for highway purposes shall be the cost of production, with ten per centum added, delivered on board cars or other vehicles of transportation at the rock-crushing plant; *provided*, that no rock shall be sold for highway or other purposes for a less price than thirty cents per ton.

##### *Cost of production, how estimated.*

SEC. 5. The cost of production shall be ascertained by estimating the cost of explosives, oil, fuel, tools, repairs, free labor, supplementary machinery, the preparation and maintenance of beds, boxes, crates, or other unloading devices for carriage to and delivery from cars, of said crushed rock, the leasing of railroad cars, and the cost of such other materials, supplies, and expenses as may be required and used in producing each ton of crushed rock ready for sale delivery.



*Directors may lease necessary equipment.*

SEC. 6. The State Board of Prison Directors are hereby authorized to lease railroad cars, with equipments suitable for the rapid and economical handling and delivery of crushed rock, prepared as aforesaid, whenever in their judgment the interest of the people of the State will be conserved thereby, in the matter of highway construction, by the use of said crushed rock. The cost of said leasing shall be carried into the cost of production described in section five.

*Revolving fund.*

SEC. 7. The amount of five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated is hereby set apart to and for the usage of the State Board of Prison Directors, to provide and maintain a permanent revolving fund for the purpose of operating and maintaining the rock-crushing plant at Folsom Prison. The money taken from said revolving fund shall be used exclusively for operating and maintaining the said rock-crushing plant. So much of the money received from the sale of crushed rock as shall be necessary to that end, shall be returned to said revolving fund, as it is needed to keep the same constantly at the said figure of five thousand dollars.

*Surplus funds, how disposed of.*

SEC. 8. Whenever the revolving fund shall be replenished, and there shall be a surplus, or balance, over the amount appropriated, this surplus, or balance shall be paid, not less frequently than semi-annually, into the State Treasury, to the credit of the fund known as "The State Prison Fund of Folsom Prison," for the use and support of Folsom Prison.

*Duty of Clerk of State Prison at Folsom.*

SEC. 9. The Clerk of the State Prison at Folsom shall keep such records, books, and accounts as may be necessary to at all times clearly exhibit the financial, business, and other transactions of the said rock-crushing plant. All such records, books, and accounts shall be kept separate and distinct from those relating to other prison affairs.

*Disbursement of moneys.*

SEC. 10. For all sums of money herein required to be paid, drafts shall be drawn on the Controller of State, signed by at least three members of the State Board of Prison Directors. Said drafts shall be sent to the State Board of Examiners, to be by them approved, and after approval by said State Board of Examiners, the Controller of State shall draw his warrant in behalf of said State Board of Prison Directors, on the State Treasurer, who shall pay the same, on presentation of such warrant; *provided*, that the State Board of Examiners is hereby expressly prohibited from approving of any of said drafts until the same are presented with itemized statements, showing specifically the services rendered, by whom performed, time employed, distance traveled, and necessary expenses thereof; if for articles purchased, the said statement shall give the name of each article, together with the price paid for each, and of whom purchased, together with the date of purchase.

*Plant may be rebuilt, if destroyed by fire.*

SEC. 11. If any of the buildings, machinery, or structures appertaining to or comprising the said rock-crushing plant are destroyed in any way, or injured by fire or otherwise, they may be rebuilt or repaired immediately, under the direction of the State Board of Prison Directors, by and with the consent solely of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of State, and the expenses thereof, not to exceed in amount the sum of ten thousand dollars, shall be paid out of any funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law, and the provisions of no other Act shall apply to or govern or limit this section, or any of the powers or duties herein conferred.

*Further powers of Prison Directors.*

SEC. 12. The State Board of Prison Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to perform such other acts and duties as may be necessary to carry out the full intent and meaning of this Act.

SEC. 13. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## UNLAWFUL WORK IN STATE PRISONS.

An Act entitled An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code, to be numbered fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, making it unlawful for the State Board of Prison Directors or the State Prison authorities at Folsom, or any other State penal institution in the State of California, to engage or employ any person confined or employed in any penal institution in said State, in the manufacturing, cutting or dressing any curbing or crosswalk material for street or sidewalk purposes, monuments, headstones, coping, posts, or steps, suitable for use, or to be used in cemetery work, cut granite for building purposes, and dimension stone for cemetery or building work, except such cut and dimension stone as may be used in State prison buildings and walls, cut stone for arches in bridges and culverts, for use on State highways, county or district roads.

[Became a law under constitutional provision without Governor's approval, March 12, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 272.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code, to be numbered fifteen hundred and eighty-eight, and to read as follows, viz.:

Section 1588. It shall be unlawful for the State Board of Prison Directors, or the State prison authorities at Folsom, or any other State penal institution in the State of California, to engage or employ any person confined or employed in any penal institution in said State, in the manufacturing, cutting, or dressing any curbing, or crosswalk material for street or sidewalk purposes, monuments, headstones, coping, posts, or steps suitable for use, or to be used in cemetery work, cut granite for building purposes, and dimension stone for cemetery or building work, except such cut and dimension stone as may be used in State prison buildings and walls, cut stone for arches in bridges and culverts for use on State highways, county or district roads.

Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

## UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

An Act forbidding the employment of the inmates of State institutions in the manufacture, or production of articles, for the use of State officers, or the officers and employes of State institutions.

[Approved March 19, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 210.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. No inmate of any State institution shall be employed in the manufacture or production, of any article, intended for the private and personal use of any State officer, or officer, or employé, of any State institution; *provided*, that this Act shall not prevent repairing of any kind nor the employment of such inmates in household or domestic work connected with such institution.

SEC. 2. All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## UNLAWFUL SALE OF PRISON-MADE GOODS.

An Act to add a new section to the Penal Code, to be known and numbered six hundred and seventy-nine *a.* regulating and limiting the sale of convict-made articles, and providing a penalty for the violation of same.

[Became a law under constitutional provision without Governor's approval, March 16, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 326.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section is hereby added to the Penal Code, to be known and numbered six hundred and seventy-nine *a.* and to read as follows:

Section 679a. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, expose for sale or offer for sale within this State, any article or articles manufactured wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, except articles the sale of which is specifically sanctioned by law.

2. Every person selling, exposing for sale, or offering for sale any article manufactured in this State wholly or in part by convict or other prison labor, the sale of which is not specifically sanctioned by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## DISCHARGING PRISONERS ON A MONDAY.

An Act to amend Section 28 of the Penal Code of the State of California, relating to discharge of prisoners on Monday.

[Approved March 19, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 236.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of the Penal Code of the State of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. Every person now confined in, or that may hereafter be committed to and confined in, any penitentiary, prison, jail, house of detention, reform school, or other penal institution, by whatsoever name the same may now or hereafter be known in this State, under conviction for a penal offense, shall be discharged on a Monday, regardless of the day of the week upon which the term or time of confinement prescribed in the sentence or terminated by credits or commutation would otherwise expire, unless the Monday upon or preceding the day in the same week upon which the sentence or commutation would otherwise expire shall fall upon or precede, within four days, a legal holiday, in which event, such person shall be discharged upon the first Monday preceding that, which will not be upon or be followed by a holiday within four days.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONVICTS TO SHERIFFS, ETC.

An Act providing for the furnishing to Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police of certain information, descriptions and photographs of convicts about to be discharged, by the Wardens of the State Prisons.

[Approved March 27, 1897. Stats. 1897, p. 213.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Within thirty days prior to the expiration of the sentence of any convict confined in any State Prison of this State the Warden of such State Prison shall forward to each Sheriff and Chief of Police in this State a photograph of such



convict, together with a minute description of his person and marks of identification, together with a statement of the nature of the crime he is imprisoned for.

SEC. 2. Section one of this Act shall be construed so as to apply only to convicts who have served a prior term or terms in the State Prison or house of correction.

SEC. 3. Any expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be paid for out of the appropriation made for the support of the State's Prisons.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately and be in force from and after its passage.

#### PARDONING POWER.

##### Constitution—Article VII.

##### *Vested in Governor.*

SECTION 1. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, pardons, and commutations of sentence after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, the Governor shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. The Governor shall communicate to the Legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of reprieve or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence, its date, the date of the pardon or reprieve, and the reasons for granting the same. Neither the Governor nor the Legislature shall have power to grant pardons, or commutations of sentence, in any case where the convict has been twice convicted of felony, unless upon the written recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

#### PAROLE OF PRISONERS.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish Board of Parole Commissioners for the parole of and government of paroled prisoners," approved March 23, 1893.

[Approved February 28, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 82.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish Board of Parole Commissioners for the parole of and government of paroled prisoners," approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The State Board of Prison Directors of this State shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now or hereafter may be imprisoned in any State prison, and who may have served one calendar year of the term for which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the State Board of Prison Directors, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said prison; and full power to make and enforce such rules and regulations and retake and imprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said Board of Directors, whose written order, certified by the president of said board, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named therein to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made



the duty of all chiefs of police, marshals of cities and villages, and sheriffs of counties, and all police, prison, and peace officers and constables to execute any such order in like manner as ordinary criminal process; *provided, however*, that no prisoner imprisoned under a sentence for life shall be paroled until he shall have served at least seven calendar years. The Governor of the State shall have like power to cancel and revoke the parole of any prisoner, and his written authority shall likewise be sufficient to authorize any of the officers named therein to retake and return said prisoner to the State prison, and his written order canceling or revoking the parole shall have the same force and effect and be executed in like manner as the order of the State Board of Prison Directors. If any prisoner so paroled shall leave the State without permission from said board he shall be held as an escaped prisoner and arrested as such.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

### PROBATION OF PERSONS GUILTY OF CRIME.

**An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Penal Code," approved February 14, 1872, by amending sections twelve hundred and three and twelve hundred and fifteen thereof, relating to the probation of persons arrested for crime after a plea or verdict of guilty, and the suspending of the imposition or execution of sentence during the term of probation.**

[Approved February 23, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 34.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

*Court may summarily inquire into circumstances.*

Section 1203. After plea or verdict of guilty, where discretion is conferred upon the court as to the extent of the punishment, the court, upon oral suggestions of either party that there are circumstances which may properly be taken into view, either in the aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may, in its discretion, hear the same summarily at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as it may direct. At such specified time, if it shall appear by the record furnished by the probation officer, or otherwise, and from the circumstances, of any person over the age of sixteen years so having plead guilty or having been convicted of the crime, that there are circumstances in mitigation of the punishment, or that the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, the court shall have power, in its discretion, to place the defendant upon probation in the manner following:

*Suspension of sentence.*

1. The court, judge or justice thereof, may suspend the imposing of sentence and may direct that such suspension may continue for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and upon such terms and conditions as it shall determine, and shall place such person on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer of said court during such suspension.

2. If the judgment is to pay a fine, and that the defendant be imprisoned until it be paid, the court, judge, or justice, upon imposing sentence, may direct that the execution of the sentence of imprisonment be suspended for such period of time, not exceeding the maximum possible term of such sentence, and on such terms as it shall determine, and shall place the defendant on probation, under the charge and supervision of the probation officer during such suspension, to the end that he may be given the opportunity to pay the fine; *provided, however*, that upon the payment of the fine being made, judgment shall be satisfied and the probation cease.

*Person released on probation may be rearrested.*

3. At any time during the probationary term of the person released on probation, in accordance with the provisions of this section, any probation officer may, without warrant, or other process, at any time until the final disposition of the case, rearrest any person so placed in his care and bring him before the court, or the court may, in his discretion, issue a warrant for the rearrest of any such person and may thereupon revoke and terminate such probation, if the interest of justice so requires, and if the court, in its judgment, shall have reason to believe from the report of the probation officer, or otherwise, that the person so placed upon probation is violating the conditions of his probation, or engaging in criminal practices, or has become abandoned to improper associates, or a vicious life. Upon such revocation and termination, the court may, if the sentence has been suspended, pronounce judgment at any time after the said suspension of the sentence within the longest period for which the defendant might have been sentenced, but if the judgment has been pronounced and the execution thereof has been suspended, the court may revoke such suspension, whereupon the judgment shall be in full force and effect, and the person shall be delivered over to the proper officer to serve his sentence.

*Termination of probation.*

4. The court shall have power at any time during the term of probation to revoke or modify its order of suspension of imposition or execution of sentence. It may at any time, when the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, and when the good conduct and reform of the person so held on probation shall warrant it, terminate the period of probation and discharge the person so held, and in all cases, if the court has not seen fit to revoke the order of probation and impose sentence or pronounce judgment, the defendant shall, at the end of the term of probation, be by the court discharged.

SEC. 2. Section twelve hundred and fifteen of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

*Judgment, by whom and how executed.*

Section 1215. If the judgment is for imprisonment, or a fine and imprisonment until it be paid, the defendant must forthwith be committed to the custody of the proper officer and by him detained until the judgment is complied with. Where, however, the court has suspended sentence, or where, after imposing sentence, the court has suspended the execution thereof and placed the defendant on probation, as provided in section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code, the defendant, if over the age of sixteen years, must forthwith be placed under the care and supervision of the probation officer of the court committing him, until the expiration of the period of probation and the compliance with the terms and conditions of the sentence, or of the suspension thereof. Where, however, the probation has been terminated as provided in section twelve hundred and three of the Penal Code, and the suspension of the sentence, or of the execution revoked, and the judgment pronounced, the defendant must forthwith be committed to the custody of the proper officer and be detained until the judgment be complied with.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," approved March 11, 1872, by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered one hundred and thirty-one, relating to the powers and duties of the Courts of the State in the appointment of probation officers, and defining the duties and powers of such officers.

[Approved February 2 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 36.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. A new section, No. 131, is added to Part I, Title I, Chapter VII,

Article II, of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, to read as follows:

Section 131. The judges and justices of the courts having original jurisdiction of criminal actions in this State shall, from time to time, if in their judgment the interests of justice will be promoted thereby, appoint a person or persons from among the officers of any charity organization, society, associated charities, or any strictly non-sectarian charitable association, or from among the citizens, either men or women, to perform the duties of probation officer as hereinafter described, within the jurisdiction and under the direction of said court; to hold such office during the pleasure of the judge or justice making such appointment.

2. No probation officer appointed under the provisions of this section shall receive compensation for service as such probation officer; *provided, however*, that the probation officer shall be allowed his necessary expenses, and the same shall be a charge upon the county in which the court appointing him has jurisdiction, and the said expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury upon a warrant therefor issued by the said court.

3. Every probation officer so appointed shall, when so directed by the court, inquire into the antecedents, character, history, and offense of persons over the age of sixteen years arrested for a crime within the jurisdiction of the court appointing him, and shall report the same to the court. It shall be his duty to make such report of all cases investigated by him, of all cases placed in his care by the court, and of all other duties performed by him in the discharge of his office as shall be prescribed by the court or judge making the appointment, or his successor, or by the court or judge assigning the case to him, or his successor, which report shall be filed with the clerk of the court, or where there is no clerk, the justice thereof. He shall keep a complete and accurate record of each case committed to his care, or investigated by him, in suitable books; also a record of the conduct of the person committed to his care during such term of probation, which record shall be a part of the records of the court, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the court, or any person appointed by the court for that purpose, as well as of all magistrates and the chief of police or other head officer of police, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

4. He shall furnish to each person released on probation committed to his care a written statement of the terms and conditions of his probation, and shall report to the court, judge or justice appointing him, any violation or breach of the terms and conditions imposed by such court on the person placed in his care.

5. Such probation officer shall have, as to the person so committed to his care, the powers of a peace officer.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## THE REFORM SCHOOLS.

### WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

An Act to establish a school for the discipline, education, employment, reformation and protection of juvenile delinquents, in the State of California, to be known as "The Whittier State School."

[Approved March 11, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 111. Amended March 23, 1893. Stats. 1893, p. 328.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There shall be established and maintained in this State and located at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles, an institution for the discipline, education, employment, reformation and protection of juvenile delinquents in the State of California, to be known as "The Whittier State School"; and in all judicial, official or other proceedings, and in all contracts, transfers, or other instruments in writing, the above name shall be deemed a sufficient designation of said institution.



SEC. 2. The general supervision and government of said institution shall be vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of three citizens of the State of California, who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members of said board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, three and four years from the first day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, said respective terms to be designated in their appointments; and thereafter there shall be one of said board appointed in the same manner every two years, whose term of office shall continue four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. If a vacancy shall occur in said board by expiration of the term of any such Trustee, or otherwise, when the Senate is not in session, the Governor shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired term, subject to the approval of the Senate at its next regular session. Said Trustees, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their office, shall each take an oath faithfully to discharge the same.

SEC. 3. The Trustees of such institution shall be a body corporate and politic for certain purposes, namely: To receive, hold, use, and convey or disburse moneys or other property, real and personal, in the name of said corporation but in trust and for the use and by the authority of the State of California, and to control, manage, and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively, including the organization, government, and discipline of all officers, employes, and other inmates of said institution, with power to make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure, and to exercise all the powers usually belonging to said corporations and necessary for the successful discharge of the obligations devolved by law upon said members of trust; *provided*, that they shall not have power to bind the State by any contract or obligation beyond the amount of appropriations which may at the time have been made for the purposes expressed in the contract or obligation, nor to sell or convey any part of the real estate belonging to such institution without the consent of the Legislature, except that they may release any mortgage or convey any real estate which may be held by them as security for any money or upon any trust, the terms of which authorizes such conveyance; *and provided further*, that the Legislature shall have power at any time to amend, alter, revoke, or annul the grant of corporate powers herein contained.

SEC. 4. The said Board of Trustees are hereby empowered with full power and authority to select a site for the permanent location of said school in the county of Los Angeles. Said Trustees shall, within thirty days after their appointment and qualification, examine the different sites offered by the people of the county of Los Angeles for the location of the said school, and select therefrom a suitable location for said buildings; and the site selected by them shall be and remain the permanent site for said school; said site to contain not less than forty nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, giving preference, other things being equal, to a location central and easy of access from all parts of the county or State; *provided*, that no buildings shall be commenced or erected in said county of Los Angeles until a deed in fee simple of the land selected by the said Board of Trustees shall be made to the State, and recorded in the records of the County Recorder of said Los Angeles County and said deed deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 5. The said Board of Trustees shall prepare and adopt plans for the grounds, buildings, and fixtures necessary and proper for such an institution, not in their judgment to exceed in cost the amount of money hereinafter appropriated, but if practicable of such description that other buildings can be added to or enlarged without injury to their symmetry or usefulness; and may let or make all necessary contracts, with the approval of the Governor, for the construction of such buildings and fixtures and the improvement of the grounds according to such plans. Said Board of Trustees shall use all practicable diligence in the commencement and completion of said buildings and fixtures, and the improvement of the grounds according to such plans.

SEC. 6. No Trustee or employé of such institution shall be personally, directly or



indirectly, interested in any contract, purchase or sale made, or any business carried on in behalf of or for said institution. All contracts, purchases, or sales made in violation of this section shall be held and declared null and void, and all moneys paid to such Trustee, employé or any other person for his benefit, in whole or in part, in consideration of such purchases, contracts or sales, made, may be recovered back by civil suit, to be instituted in the name of the State of California, against such Trustee, employé or person acting in his behalf; and in addition it is hereby made the duty of the Governor, and the Board of Trustees, as the case may be, upon proof satisfactory of the fact of such interest, to immediately remove the Trustee or employé delinquent as aforesaid, and to report the facts to the Attorney-General, who shall take such legal steps in the premises as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 7. The board shall make all needful rules and regulations concerning their meetings and the modes of transacting their business; shall take charge of said institution to see that its affairs are properly conducted, that strict discipline is maintained, and that suitable employment and education are provided for its inmates. They are authorized to make contracts for the purchase of furniture, apparatus, tools, stock, provisions and everything necessary to equip the institution for the purposes herein specified, and to maintain and operate the same; *provided*, said board shall incur no expense nor contract any debt beyond appropriations made or donations given for the said school, and then only in such manner as may be prescribed by the Act of appropriation or the instrument of donation.

SEC. 8. The board shall annually elect from their own number a president and a vice-president, whose term of office shall be for one year, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified. They shall also elect a treasurer, not one of their own number, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified; who shall be at all times subject to removal by the board for good cause.

SEC. 9. The board shall appoint a superintendent of said school, not of their own number, whose salary shall be fixed by said board, not to exceed three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and shall also appoint such other officers and such assistants as the wants of the institution may from time to time require, and shall prescribe their duties and fix their salaries as may be reasonable.

SEC. 10. Said Board of Trustees shall, on or before the first day of December every two years, make to the Governor a full and detailed report of their doings as such Trustees, and of the expense of said institution, with such other information relating thereto as they may think interesting or useful to the State; which report shall be communicated by the Governor to the next succeeding session of the State Legislature. Said Trustees shall receive no salary for their services as such from the State, but shall be allowed all necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have a regular meeting once every three months, at such time and place as they may direct; special meetings may be called by the president of said board in all cases where it becomes necessary for such a meeting.

SEC. 12. The superintendent before entering upon the duties of his office shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the same and execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the board, in a sum to be fixed by the board, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his duties as such superintendent. He shall be a resident at the institution and shall be *ex officio* the secretary of the board, taking charge of all books and papers. He shall have charge of the land, buildings, furniture, apparatus, tools, stock, provisions and every other species of property belonging to the institution, subject to the direction and control of said board, and shall account to the board in such manner as they may require for all property intrusted to him, and all moneys received by him from whatever source shall be deposited with the treasurer. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board, who shall at least once in every three months carefully examine the same and all accounts, vouchers, documents connected therewith, and make a

report, the result of such examination in a book provided for the purpose. He shall have charge of the inmates of said institution; he shall discipline, govern, instruct, employ and use his best efforts to reform the children and youth under his care, and shall at all times be subject to removal by the board for incapacity, cruelty, negligence, immorality or any other good cause.

SEC. 13. The treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the same, and shall execute a bond to the people of California with sureties to be approved by said board in at least double the sum of money for which he may be responsible as treasurer, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his duties as such treasurer; he shall take charge of all the funds of the institution, receiving the same and disbursing them on the written order of the superintendent, and shall account to the board in such a manner as they may require for all funds intrusted to him from whatever source. His books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the board and superintendent, who shall at least once in every six months carefully examine the same and all the accounts, vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a report of the result of such examinations. Such treasurer must be a citizen of Los Angeles County, and shall receive for his services a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 14. Said Board of Trustees shall arrange the building or buildings to be used for said school, and the grounds about the same so that a portion thereof may be used for the proper confinement, care, and education of the male inmates, and the remaining portion for the proper confinement, care and education of the female inmates, and to the absolute exclusion of all communication of any kind or character between the sexes.

SEC. 15. Whenever said institution shall have been so far completed as to properly admit of the reception of inmates therein, the Governor shall make due proclamation of that fact; and thereafter it shall be lawful for said Board of Trustees to receive into its care and guardianship minors between the ages of eight and eighteen years committed to its custody as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 16. When any boy or girl between the ages of eight and eighteen years shall be found guilty by a Superior Court, of any county in the State, and who, in the opinion of such Court would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the said court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death), and to commit such minor to the said school for a period embracing his or her minority, unless sooner discharged by law, or as in this Act provided; but no minor who is under the age of eight years, or who is suffering from any contagious, infectious, or other disease which would probably endanger the lives or health of the other inmates of said school, shall be committed to said school; *and further provided*, that no such minor shall be committed to said school unless the judge of such court shall be fully satisfied that the mental and physical condition and qualifications of said minor are such as to render it probable that such minor will be benefited by the reformatory and educational discipline of said school. The Board of Trustees of said school shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all courts committing any minor to such school to certify to the superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed, as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such court, or in such manner as the court may direct.

SEC. 16b. It shall be lawful for the board, whenever it may deem any inmate of said institution to have been so far reformed as to justify his discharge, to give him an honorable dismissal, and to cause an entry of the reasons for such dismissal to be made in the book of records prepared for that purpose. All persons thus honorably dismissed, and all those who shall have served the full term of their respective sentences, shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense or crime for which they may have been committed. Upon the final discharge of any inmate, as in this section provided, the superintendent, where any sentence or judgment was previously suspended, as mentioned in section

sixteen of this Act, shall immediately certify such discharge, in writing, and shall transmit the said certificate to the court by which such person was committed, and said Court shall thereupon dismiss the accusation, and the action pending against said person.

SEC. 16c. The board shall have authority also to issue certificates of conditional dismissal and parole to any worthy minor confined in the institution, on the following conditions: It may bind such minor by articles of indenture to any suitable person who will engage to educate him, and to instruct him in some useful art or trade, or it may return him to his parents, or it may place him under the care of any reputable person who is a citizen and a resident of this State, after such person, parent, guardian or resident citizen shall have become bound to the said board, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned on the proper custody, care, education and moral and industrial training of the said paroled minor. The time of such conditional release shall be made subject to good behavior and continued reformation on the part of the person thus paroled. Any minor who violates his parole, or who becomes habitually disobedient and incorrigible, may be returned to the said school to serve the unexpired term of his sentence, on complaint of his guardian and the written requisition of the superintendent of said school. Every paroled minor who properly observes and obeys the condition of his parole until the date of the expiration of his term of commitment, shall be entitled to all the benefits and immunities in this Act provided. If at any time it shall be determined by the Board of Trustees of said school, to its satisfaction, that any minor who may have been committed to the care or guardianship of any third person, as in this section previously provided, is not being properly treated or cared for, according to the terms and conditions under which such minor was intrusted to said third person, then by a resolution of the said board entered upon its minutes, and upon the requisition of the superintendent of said institution issued thereon, the said minor may be recalled to said school, and he or she shall be released from all obligations to such third person. And in such case the said board shall have the right to maintain all necessary actions or proceedings against the said third person and his bondsmen to recover the penalty in whatever bonds may be given by reason of the failure of said third person to perform the conditions under which said minor was intrusted to his care; and in the event of minors who may have been bound out by the said Board of Trustees by articles of indenture, the said board shall institute and maintain all proper actions and proceedings to cancel and annul said articles of indenture.

SEC. 16d. Any minor who shall, during the time of his or her commitment, be found incorrigible, or who shall be, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees of said school, determined to be an improper subject for detention in said school, may be returned to the court by which said minor was committed, and upon written complaint of the said board, attested by the superintendent of said school, and filed with the original complaint, it shall be the duty of said court to enter judgment and pass such sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the said minor was first committed to the said school.

SEC. 17. If any accusation of the commission of any crime shall be made against any minor under the age of eighteen years before any grand jury, and the charge appears to be supported by the evidence sufficient to put the accused upon trial, the grand jury may, in their discretion, instead of finding an indictment against the accused, return to the Superior Court that it appears to them that the accused is a suitable person to be committed to the care and guardianship of said institution; the court may thereupon order the commitment, if satisfied from the evidence that such commitment ought to be made, which examination may be waived by the parent or guardian of such minor.

SEC. 18. If any minor between the ages of eight and eighteen years shall be arraigned for trial in any court having competent jurisdiction, on a charge of any violation of any criminal law of this State, except for the commission of a capital offense, or an attempt to commit a capital offense, the judge may, in his discretion,



with the consent of the accused, arrest at any stage of the cause any further proceedings, on the part of the prosecution, and commit the accused to the care and guardianship of this institution.

SEC. 19. All minors between the ages of eight and eighteen years, who may be accused of any offense punishable by imprisonment, shall, with a view to the question whether they ought to be committed to said institution, be entitled to a private examination and trial before a court having competent jurisdiction, to which only the parties to the case and the parent or guardian of the accused and their attorneys shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian, or other legal representative of the minor, demand a public trial; in such case the proceedings shall be in the usual manner.

SEC. 20. It shall also be lawful for the said Board of Trustees, under such rules as they may prescribe, to receive into the care and guardianship of said institution, whenever it may be convenient so to do, minors between the ages of eight and eighteen years, committed to custody in any of the following modes:

1. Minors committed by any Judge of a Superior Court of this State on the complaint, in writing, filed and due proof thereof made by the parent or guardian of such minor, showing that by reason of the incorrigible and vicious conduct or nature of such minor, he is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that from a regard for the future welfare of such minor and the protection of society, it appears that such minor should be placed in the care of such institution.

2. Minors committed by any Judge of the Superior Court of this State where complaint, in writing, has been filed and due proof of the same has been made showing that such minor is a proper subject for the care and guardianship of such institution, in consequence of vagrancy or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, in cases where, from moral depravity or otherwise, the parent or guardian having the control of such minor is incapable of exercising or is unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such minor, or in cases where such minor has no parent, guardian or other protector.

3. Minors committed by any Judge of the Superior Court of this State where complaint, in writing, has been filed and due proof of the same has been made by the mother or guardian when the father is dead or has abandoned his family, or is an habitual drunkard, or does not provide for the support of such minor, and it appears that such minor is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life, and where such mother or guardian is unable to provide the proper support and care for such minor.

SEC. 21. Before conveying minors to said institution, the person or persons having charge of said minors shall ascertain from the superintendent whether they can be received; and if they can not, then the case of such minors shall be disposed of as if this Act had never been passed, and no proceedings taken under it.

SEC. 22. In all cases where the commitment is executed by the official person, whose proceedings are usually evidenced by the record, or where the occasion of the commitment is a criminal charge or conviction against the infant, no other record shall be made (unless demanded by the infant, his parent or guardian), than that, in substance, such infant (naming him), who on a day therein named was of the age of — years, having been brought before said court or officer, and it having been ascertained by the testimony of the witnesses that such infant was a suitable person to be committed to the instruction and discipline of such institution, and in case of conviction for crime (naming the offense), therefore such infant was ordered to be committed to said institution.

SEC. 23. Upon the discharge of any person committed to said school the superintendent thereof, under such regulations and restrictions as the said Board of Trustees may prescribe, may provide such person with suitable clothing and five dollars in money, and procure transportation for such person to his or her home, if resident in this State, or to the county to which he or she may have been committed, at his or her option.



SEC. 24. Said Board of Trustees shall, with the approval of the Governor, estimate and determine, as near as may be, the actual expenses per month of keeping and taking care of each minor committed to said institution, not including the use of grounds and buildings, and shall include a statement of such estimated price in each biennial report to the Governor. When any minor is committed to said institution at the instance of his or her parent or guardian, or other protector, the cost of keeping said minor, including the cost of transporting to and from the institution, shall be wholly paid by such parent or guardian; unless by reason of the poverty of such parent or guardian, or other good cause, said Board of Trustees shall otherwise order and direct; in such case such expenses, including the cost of transportation, shall be borne one half by the county from which such minor is committed, and the remaining one half shall be borne by the State; and in every case where a minor who has no parent, guardian or other protector, who is able to pay the cost of transportation to and cost of maintenance at said school is committed thereto, such cost of transportation and maintenance of such minor shall be borne, one half by the State and the other half by the county from which said minor is committed. The expense which any county may be liable to pay on account of any minor committed to said institution under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid by the Board of Supervisors into the State Treasury on a certified and detailed statement as to the amount due therefor from such county being furnished to the Auditor of the county by said superintendent; but in no case shall the amount charged to any county for the keeping of any minor exceed one half of the estimated cost to the State of his or her support, exclusive of the use of the permanent property of the institution. All moneys paid by such counties under the provisions of this section into the State Treasury shall be placed in a fund, to be designated and known as the "Whittier Reform School Fund," for the use of said institution; *provided, however*, that no order shall be made by said Board of Trustees charging any county with one half of the cost of keeping in the institution any infant committed at the instance of his or her parent or guardian, or other protector, unless a certificate in writing is first produced, signed by the president of the Board of Supervisors of such county, setting forth that the case is one in which the expense should be charged to the State and county, and also setting forth the reasons for their being so charged.

SEC. 25. Immediately after the Governor shall make proclamation that said institution is ready for the reception of the inmates the Board of Trustees shall make the estimated actual expense per month for keeping and taking care of the infants, as required under section twenty-four, which estimate shall control in such matters until the first biennial report of said board is made.

SEC. 26. If any person procure the escape of any person committed to the school, or advise or connive at, aid, or assist in such escape, or conceal any such person so committed after such escape, he shall, upon conviction thereof in any Superior Court, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than two months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if such person so convicted be under the age of sixteen years, then he shall be sentenced to the school as in this Act provided.

SEC. 27. If any parent, or guardian, or master to whom a minor has been apprenticed, or any person occupying the position of parent, protector, or guardian, in fact or in reality, by blood or marriage, not more remote than first cousin to such minor, shall feel aggrieved by such commitment to such institution when such commitment has been made under section twenty of this Act, he may make written application to the Board of Trustees of the institution for the discharge of such minor, which application shall be filed with the superintendent, who shall inform the Trustees thereof, and the same shall be heard and determined by such Trustees at such time and place as they shall appoint for that purpose, not later than the next regular meeting of the board. Such application shall state the grounds of the applicant's claim to the custody of the minor and the reasons for claiming such custody. Within ten days after hearing said application, the Trustees shall make

and announce their opinion thereon, and if they shall be of the opinion that the welfare of such minor would be promoted by granting the application, they shall make an order to that effect; otherwise they shall deny the application. The applicant may, upon the denial of his application, by first giving security for the payment of all costs (the security to be approved by the clerk of the proper court) commence an action in the Superior Court of the county in which the institution may be situated, for the recovery of the custody of such minor against the Trustees of such institution. The complaint in said action shall state the fact and manner of the minor's commitment to the said institution, the making of the applicant's application to the Trustees for the custody of such minor, and the overruling of such application by such Trustees, as well as the ground upon which the applicant relies for the recovery of the custody of such minor. Said action shall be prosecuted in like manner as other civil actions, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the applicant without reference to the result of the action unless the court shall state in the judgment that the refusal of the Trustees to grant the application of the applicant was plainly unreasonable, or that the original commitment was manifestly improper and unnecessary.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of any county wherein an order is made or approved by a Superior Judge committing any minor to said school, to execute any and all writs of commitment issued or approved by said judge, and to receive as compensation therefor such fees as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the transportation of prisoners to the State prison; *provided*, that in all cases where the commitment shall be made under section twenty of this Act, the parent, guardian or other protector of such minor may, at his option, and in all cases where he is liable, or where the estate of such minor is sufficient, execute said writ of commitment, after having been duly sworn therefor with like powers and with like effect as the sheriff would possess in such case, but without expense to the said State; *and further provided*, that in the case of minor females committed to said school, and there is no parent, guardian or other protector of such minor, who, in the opinion of the court, is a proper person to safely conduct such female to said school, that then in such case the court shall appoint some suitable woman of satisfactory character and discretion, who shall take the custody of such minor female after her said commitment, and shall forthwith deliver her to said school, and be entitled to the same compensation therefor as is otherwise provided to be paid to the sheriff in all cases where, if such minor were a boy and were by a sheriff delivered to said school, he, the said sheriff, would be entitled to receive compensation under the terms of this Act.

SEC. 29. In all cases where an infant has been committed to said school for any of the causes mentioned in section twenty of this Act, and such minor, at the time of his commitment or afterwards, and during his term of confinement at said school, succeeds to any estate which is of sufficient value to cover his expenses to and from and while at said school, the same shall become subject to such expense; and the said Superior Court shall, by a proper order therein entered, cause the parent or guardian to sell so much of said minor's estate (there not being sufficient money) to pay such expense. In each case the proceedings thereon shall be similar to those required of guardians in ordinary sales of the property of wards. When any money is realized by virtue of any such sales, the court, by proper order shall cause the same, or a sufficient amount thereof, to be paid to the trustees of such institution; or in case any expense of said minor has been borne already by the State or county, then such court shall order said county and State to be fully reimbursed for said expense by causing a sufficient amount therefor to be placed in the State and County Treasury.

SEC. 30. The said Board of Trustees shall examine, audit and allow the demands arising under the terms of the aforesaid Act and the amendments thereto, and the State Controller shall thereupon draw his warrants therefor, payable out of the proper fund, and the State Treasurer is hereby ordered to pay such warrants.

All Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 31. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

An Act to establish a school of industry, to provide for the maintenance and management of the same, and to make an appropriation therefor.

[Approved March 11, 1889. Stats. 1889, p. 100. Amended February 27, 1893. Stats. 1893, p. 39.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There shall be established at or within a convenient distance from Yone City, in the county of Amador in said State, an educational institution to be designated as the Preston School of Industry.

SEC. 2. The sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing and preparing grounds for the erection of buildings thereon, for the purchase of the necessary furniture, machinery, and supplies, and for the payment of the current expenses of said school.

SEC. 3. The general government and supervision of said school shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of three citizens of the State of California, who shall be appointed by the Governor. The members of said board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two, three, and four years, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, said respective terms to be designated in their appointments; and thereafter, upon the expiration of such terms, there shall be one of said board appointed, whose term of office shall be continued four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said Trustees, before entering on the discharge of the duties of their office, shall each take an oath faithfully to discharge the same.

SEC. 4. The board shall, with all convenient dispatch, select and establish a site at some suitable place in said county for said institution, and procure the right of way for suitable drainage; said site to contain not less than one hundred acres nor more than three hundred acres of land, to have water facilities sufficient for the uses of said school, and for power in operating machinery; the land to be of a quality suitable for general farming purposes, and adapted to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees. The land so set apart by said purchase shall hereafter be used exclusively for the occupancy and purposes of said school. It shall be indicated by fixed corners and definite boundaries. A description thereof, together with the deed therefor, shall be filed with the Secretary of State at his office within thirty days after the purchase of the same.

SEC. 5. Thereafter the board shall cause to be prepared and shall adopt plans for the grounds, buildings, and fixtures necessary for such an institution, of such form, dimensions, and style, as to it shall seem best adapted to the purposes thereof. In the preparation of such plans, and in the construction of the buildings, it may employ a competent architect at a reasonable compensation.

SEC. 6. No member of the board or employé of the institution shall be interested in any contract or enterprise in connection with said school.

SEC. 7. This Act shall be construed as the sole and exclusive Act on the subject-matter contained herein, unless specially or otherwise herein provided; and none of the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate contracts on behalf of the State in relation to erections of buildings," approved March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, or any other Act, unless herein specially referred to, shall apply to or govern or limit this Act, or any of the powers or duties in this Act conferred upon said board.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to permit any convict or convicts undergoing sentence in either of the State prisons of California, to associate with or to be so employed as to mingle with any person or persons undergoing commitment in the said school.



SEC. 9. The said school shall be conducted on such plan as to the board may seem best calculated to carry out the intentions of this Act, and its inmates shall be subject to military discipline, including daily drill. They shall be clothed in military uniform of such pattern and material as may be prescribed by the board, but under no circumstances shall such inmates be clothed in convict stripes while undergoing commitment in said school.

SEC. 10. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their reasonable expenses incurred while in the discharge of their official duties. The superintendent shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the board, not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum. The military instructor shall receive a salary, to be fixed by the board, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum. The secretary and commissary shall each receive a salary to be fixed by the board, not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The salary of no other officer or employé of the school shall exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum. The power of the board to fix the compensation of the officers and employés, as provided in section twelve of this Act, shall be subject to these limitations.

SEC. 11. The board shall elect a superintendent, a military instructor, and a secretary. The superintendent and secretary shall give such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as the board shall determine. The bond of the superintendent shall be for a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, and that of the secretary of not less than five thousand dollars. The military instructor must be a man who is a good disciplinarian and skilled in military tactics. He shall receive from the Governor a commission with the rank of major. He shall perform such duties and receive such salary as the board may prescribe. The board shall meet once in three months for the transaction of business. Special meetings may be called by the president when deemed necessary.

SEC. 12. The board shall cause to be organized and maintained a department of instruction for the inmates of said school, with a course of study corresponding as far as practicable with the course of study in the public schools of this State, but the course shall not be higher than the course prescribed in grammar schools. They shall adopt a system of government, embracing such laws and regulations as are necessary for the guidance of the officers and employés for the regulation of the hours of study and labor, for the preservation of order, for the enforcement of discipline and military training, for the preservation of health, and for the industrial training of the inmates. The ultimate purpose of all such instruction, discipline, and industries shall be to qualify the inmates for honorable and profitable employment after their release from the institution, rather than to make said institution self sustaining. The board shall also determine the number of officers and employés required, and shall prescribe their duties and fix the amount of their compensation.

SEC. 13. The superintendent, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall make and file with the board an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of his office. Thereupon he shall, subject to the regulations prescribed by the board, be invested with the custody of the lands, buildings, and all other property belonging to and under the control of the said institution. He shall receive for his services a salary not exceeding the sum of three thousand dollars per annum. He shall appoint, except as hereinbefore provided, all officers and employés of said institution, who shall hold office during his pleasure. He shall provide a book in which shall be registered the name, residence, occupation and religious creed of every boy received into the school; the date of his reception, and the date and condition of his discharge; the names, residence and occupation of his parents; whether the boy was apprenticed or not, and if so apprenticed, the name, residence and occupation of the person to whom he was apprenticed. He shall have charge of all persons committed to the institution by any magistrate or court, shall use his best efforts to employ, instruct, discipline and reform all such persons under his charge, and shall discharge such other duties as the said board



may direct, and shall at all times be subject to removal by the board for incapacity, immorality, negligence of duty, or cruelty to the inmates.

SEC. 15. When any boy under the age of eighteen years shall be found guilty, by a magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction, of any offense punishable by fine, or by imprisonment, or by both, and who, in the opinion of such magistrate or court, would be a fit subject for commitment to the said school, it shall be lawful for the magistrate or court to suspend judgment or sentence (except when the penalty is life imprisonment or death), and to commit such boy to the said school for a period not exceeding the time when he shall attain his twenty-first birthday, unless sooner discharged by law, or as in this Act provided; but no boy who is under the age of eight years, or who is of unsound mind, shall be committed to the said school. The board shall have authority to make rules reducing, as the reward for good conduct, the time for which such person or persons have been committed. It shall be the duty of all courts and magistrates committing any boy to such school to certify to the superintendent thereof the age of the person so committed, as nearly as can be ascertained by testimony taken under oath before such court or magistrate, or in such manner as the court or magistrate may direct.

SEC. 16. Before any commitment made by a police court or by a justice of the peace, under this Act, shall be executed, it shall be approved by a judge of the Superior Court of the county in which the police court or justice of the peace has jurisdiction, and his approval indorsed on the warrant of commitment. But if such sentence shall be disapproved, the police court or justice of the peace shall then impose the ordinary sentence prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. It shall be lawful for the board, whenever it may deem any inmate of said institution to have been so far reformed as to justify his discharge, to give him an honorable dismissal, and to cause an entry of the reasons for such dismissal to be made in the book of records prepared for that purpose. All persons thus honorably dismissed, and all those who shall have served the full term of their respective sentences, shall thereafter be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offenses or crimes for which they were committed. Upon the final discharge of any inmate as in this section provided, the superintendent shall immediately certify such discharge in writing, and shall transmit the certificate to the magistrate or court by which such inmate or boy was committed. Said magistrate or court shall thereupon dismiss the accusation and the action pending against said person.

SEC. 18. The board shall have authority also to issue certificates of conditional dismissal and parole to any worthy boy confined in the institution, on the following conditions: It may bind such boy, by articles of indenture, to any suitable person who will engage to educate him, and to instruct him in some useful art or trade, or it may return him to his parents, or it may place him under the care of any reputable person who is a citizen and a resident of the State, after such person, parent, guardian, or resident citizen shall have become bound to the said board, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned on the proper custody, care, education and moral and industrial training of the said paroled boy. The time of such conditional release shall be made subject to good behavior and continued reformation on the part of the person thus paroled. Any boy who violates his parole, or who becomes habitually disobedient and incorrigible, may be returned to the said school to serve the unexpired term of his sentence, on complaint of his guardian and the written requisition of the superintendent of the said school, and if received from either of the State prisons may be returned to the same. Every paroled boy who properly observes and obeys the condition of his parole until the date of the expiration of his time of commitment shall be entitled to all the benefits and immunities in this Act provided.

SEC. 19. Any boy, who shall, during the time of his commitment, be found incorrigible, or who shall be an improper subject for detention in said school, may be returned to the magistrate or court by which said boy was committed; and upon written complaint of the board, attested by the superintendent and filed with the

original complaint, it shall be lawful for said court or magistrate to enter judgment and pass such sentence as would have been lawful at the time when the offender was first committed to the said school, and if committed from either of the State prisons may be returned to the prison whence received to serve out his unexpired term.

SEC. 20. Any boy under the age of eighteen years, who is undergoing sentence in any State prison in this State (except such as are undergoing a life sentence) and who shall be deemed a fit subject for training in the said school, may, upon recommendation of the State Board of Prison Directors, with the approval of the Governor, be transferred to said school for the unexpired period of his sentence, and when honorably discharged from said school, as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to such benefits and immunities as are provided for the other inmates of the institution.

SEC. 21. Any person who knowingly permits or who aids any boy to escape from the said school, or who knowingly promotes his departure, or conceals him with the intent of enabling such escaped boy to elude pursuit, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished according to law. Any fugitive from said institution or from the parties to whom he is bound out or apprenticed, may be arrested and returned to the institution by any person upon written request or order of the superintendent directed to such person.

SEC. 22. The Board of Trustees are hereby authorized and required to contract for provisions, clothing, medicines, forage, fuel, and other staple supplies of the school for any period of time not exceeding one year, and such contracts shall be limited to bona fide dealers in the several classes of articles contracted for. Contracts for such articles as the board may desire to contract for shall be given to the lowest bidder at a public letting thereof, and if the price bid is a fair and reasonable one and not greater than the usual market value and prices. Each bid shall be accompanied by such security as the board may require, conditioned upon the bidder entering into a contract upon the terms of his bid, and on notice of the acceptance thereof, and furnishing a bond, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as the board may require, and to their satisfaction, that he will faithfully perform his contract. If the proper officer reject any article as not complying with the contract, or if a bidder fail to furnish the articles awarded to him when required, the proper officer of the school may buy other articles of the kind rejected or called for, in the open market, and deduct the price thereof over the contract price from the amount due to the bidder, or charge the same up against him. Notice of the time, place, and conditions of the letting of contracts shall be given for at least two consecutive weeks in one newspaper printed and published in the city and county of San Francisco, in one newspaper printed and published in the city of Sacramento, and in one newspaper printed and published in the county of Amador. If all bids made at such letting are deemed unreasonably high, the board may, in their discretion, decline to contract, and may again advertise for such time and in such papers as they see proper for proposals, and may so continue to renew the advertisement until satisfactory contracts are made; and in the meantime the board may contract with any one whose offer is regarded just and equitable, or may purchase in the open market. No bid shall be accepted, nor a contract entered into in pursuance thereof, when such bid is higher than any other bid at the same letting for the same class or schedule of articles, quality considered, and when a contract can be had at such lower bid. When two or more bids for the same article or articles are equal in amount the board may select the one which, all things considered, may by them be thought best for the interest of the State, or they may divide the contract between the bidders, as in their judgment may seem proper and right. The board shall have power to let a contract in the aggregate, or they may segregate the items and enter into a contract with the bidder or bidders who may bid lowest on the several articles. The board shall have the power to reject the bid of any person who had a prior contract, and who had not, in the option of the board faithfully complied therewith.

SEC. 23. When the premises are ready for occupancy, the board shall certify

such fact to the Governor, who shall make due proclamation thereof. Thereafter it shall be lawful for any competent magistrate or court to commit juvenile offenders to the institution, as herein provided.

SEC. 24. The Controller of State is hereby authorized and directed, on requisition of the said board, to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said board, to pay for the necessary expenditures in the establishment and maintenance of the said school, and the State Treasurer is authorized to pay the same from the appropriations provided for in this Act.

SEC. 25. For the purpose of giving practical effect to the provisions of this Act, all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions hereof are, for the purposes of this Act only, suspended, and hereby made inapplicable to any boy committed to and in the custody of said school.

SEC. 26. In all proceedings relating to commitments under this Act, the fees and compensation of the Sheriff and other officers of the court shall be such as are allowed by law for like proceedings and services in criminal cases.

SEC. 27. This Act shall be construed in conformity with the intent as well as with the express provisions hereof, and shall confer upon the board authority to do all those lawful acts, from time to time, which are necessary to promote the prosperity of the institution and the well-being and reformation of its inmates, including the organization of trade schools, the purchase and use of fixed and movable machinery, the erection of necessary buildings for machinery and other purposes, the improvement and management of a farm, orchard and garden, the purchase of necessary supplies for the institution, and materials for manufacture, and performance of all other necessary and lawful acts, not otherwise prohibited, which may be required to comply with the purposes of this Act; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to permit said board to incur any indebtedness or obligation in excess of the appropriations allowed by law for the establishment and maintenance of said school.

SEC. 28. For the purpose of preventing any inconvenience arising from the transfer of the power of superintendence and government of said school from the State Board of Prison Directors to said Board of Trustees, this Act shall, after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, confer and devolve upon said Board of Trustees all the powers, duties, and responsibilities conferred or devolved upon the State Board of Prison Directors, by virtue of any Act heretofore passed or that may be passed in relation to said school at the present session of the Legislature, and said Board of Trustees shall, so far as the government and control of said school or any appropriation relating thereto is concerned, become and remain the successors of said State Board of Prison Directors.

This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

An Act relating to commitments to the State School at Whittier and to the Preston School of Industry; fixing the authority to examine and commit to such schools with the Superior Court Judges of the counties, and fixing the responsibilities from which commitments are made to the State for maintenance of the persons committed therefrom; providing for the manner of payment thereof, and fixing the responsibility of the parents to the counties from which their children are committed.

[Approved March 26, 1895. Stats. 1895, p. 122.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Superior Judge of any county, and no other judicial officer, shall have power to examine, discharge or commit any offender either to the Whittier State School or to the Preston School of Industry; *provided*, that the Superior Judge shall determine whether or not the parent or guardian of any minor committed to the Whittier State School or to the Preston School of Industry is able to pay to the county in which the commitment is made for the maintenance of such



minor during the term of such commitment; and when the Superior Judge shall determine that said parent or guardian has the ability to pay as aforesaid for the maintenance of such minor during the term of such confinement, the parent or parents or guardian shall pay into the treasury of such county the sum of eleven dollars per month in advance; and in case of the failure to pay the same as herein provided it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of such county to proceed to collect the amount from such parent, parents, or guardian in the manner that other indebtedness against the county is collected.

SEC. 2. For each and every person hereafter committed to either the Whittier State School or the Preston School of Industry, the county from which the commitment is made shall pay into the State Treasury the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars per annum, and at that rate for each fraction of a year.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county from which such commitment is made, to certify to the county auditor the name, the age, and date of commitment of each person committed by the Superior Judge thereof, and the amount due to the State from the county by reason of such commitments, and before the first day of May and December of each and every year to file with the treasurer of the county a statement of the number of commitments, with the date thereof, and the amount due from the county by reason of such commitments, to the State Treasurer; and it is further made the duty of the county treasurer, during the settlement or at the time of the settlement with the State during the month of May and December of each year, to pay to the State Treasurer, through the State Controller, the amount so found to be due to the State by reason of commitments to the State schools as herein provided.

SEC. 4. The superintendents of the State School at Whittier and the Preston School of Industry are hereby required to transmit to the State Treasurer a statement of all commitments to their respective institutions, showing the name of the person committed, the date of the commitment and the county from which the commitment is made, and the amount due to the State from the county by reason of such commitments; said statement to be made quarterly as follows: On or before the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July, and the first day of October of each year; and it is hereby made the duty of the Controller of State to add the amounts due to the State from said counties such sum as may be shown to be due by reason of commitments to such schools, as in section two of this Act provided.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately.

**An Act to prevent evil-disposed persons from coming upon the grounds of the Whittier State School at Whittier, California, or the Preston School of Industry at Lone.**

[Approved March 26, 1895. Stats. 1895, p. 92.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any person who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School at Whittier, or Preston School of Industry at Lone, or any of the grounds adjacent thereunto where inmates are employed, and leave or deposit where inmates may have access thereunto, any guns, pistols, knives, or other deadly weapons, or any explosive of any kind whatsoever, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not to exceed three years.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School at Whittier, or Preston School of Industry at Lone, or any of the grounds adjacent thereto where inmates are employed, and leave or deposit where inmates may have access thereto, any whiskey, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, or any other



narcotic or stimulant, or who shall furnish to any of the inmates of said school any of the above named articles, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person having been previously convicted of a felony and who has been confined in either of the State prisons of this State, who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School, or Preston School of Industry at Lone, or communicate or attempt to communicate with any of the inmates of said institution without the consent of the superintendents, or other officers in charge of said schools, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in either of the State prisons of this State for not more than three years.

SEC. 4. Any tramp, vagrant, or person who is a known associate of thieves who shall come upon the grounds of the Whittier State School, or Preston School of Industry at Lone, or grounds adjacent thereto, and communicate with any of the inmates of said schools, without the consent of the superintendents thereof, or who shall visit or communicate with any paroled pupil of said school with a view to induce him to violate the conditions of his parole, or who shall induce by threats, intimidation or persuasion, such paroled pupil to leave the guardian under whom he has been placed by the superintendents of the Whittier State School or Preston School of Lone, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall deliver, or agree to deliver, any literature, letters, or any reading matter whatsoever to any of the pupils of the Whittier State School, or Preston School of Industry at Lone, without the same passing through the hands of the superintendents of said schools, or other officer designated by him for the purpose of receiving and examining such literature, letters or reading matter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This Act shall take effect immediately.

#### PROBATIONARY TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

##### Penal Code.

SEC. 1388. Final judgment may be suspended on any conviction, charge or prosecution for misdemeanor or felony, where in the judgment of the court in which such proceedings is pending there is a reasonable ground to believe that such minor may be reformed, and that a commitment to prison would work manifest injury in the premises. Such suspension may be for as long a period as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, and subject to the following further provisions: During the period of such suspension, or of any extensions thereof, the court or judge may, under such limitations as may seem advisable, commit such minor to the custody of the officers or managers of any strictly non-sectarian charitable corporation conducted for the purpose of reclaiming criminal minors. Such corporation, by its officers or managers, may accept the custody of such minor for a period of two months (to be further extended by the court or judge should it be deemed advisable), and should said minor be found incorrigible and incapable of reformation, he may be returned before the court for final judgment for his misdemeanor. Such charitable corporation shall accept custody of said minor as aforesaid, upon the distinct agreement that it and its officers shall use all reasonable means to effect the reformation of such minor, and provide him with a home and instruction. No application for guardianship of such minor by any person, parent or friend shall be entertained by any court during the period of suspension and custody, save upon recommendation of the court before which the criminal proceedings are pending first obtained. Such court may further, in its discretion, direct the payment of the expenses of the maintenance of such minor during such period of two months, not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of \$25 (twenty-five dollars) which sum shall include board, clothing, transportation, and all other expenses, to be paid by the county where such criminal proceedings is pending, or direct action to be instituted for the recovery thereof out of the estate of said minor, or from his parents. Such court may also revoke such order of suspension at any time. [Enacted Stats. 1883, p. 377.]

## THE JUVENILE COURT LAW.

An Act defining and providing for the control, protection and treatment of dependent and delinquent children; prescribing the powers and duties of courts with respect thereto; providing for the appointment of probation officers, and prescribing their duties and powers; providing for the separation of children from adults when confined in jails or other institutions; providing for the appointment of boards to investigate the qualifications of organizations receiving children under this Act and prescribing the duties of such boards; and providing when proceedings under this Act shall be admissible in evidence.

[Approved February 26, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 44.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. This Act shall apply only to children under the age of sixteen years not now or hereafter inmates of a State institution, or any reform school for juvenile offenders, or any institution incorporated under the laws of the State for the care and education of children. For the purposes of this Act the words "dependent child" shall mean any child under the age of sixteen years that is found begging or receiving or gathering alms (whether actually begging or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering, or receiving alms; or that is found wandering and not having any home or any settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence; or that is found destitute, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child; or that frequents the company of reputed criminals or prostitutes, or that is found living or being in any house of prostitution or assignation, or that habitually visits, without parent or guardian, any saloon, place of entertainment where any spirituous liquors, or wine or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged, or given away, or who is incorrigible, or who is a persistent truant from school. The words "delinquent child" shall include any child under the age of sixteen years who violates any law of this State, or any ordinance of any town, city, county, or city and county of this State.

SEC. 2. In counties having more than one judge of a Superior Court, the judges of such court shall from time to time designate one or more of their number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. In the cities of the first class such designation shall be made by the presiding judge. The orders and findings, if any, of the Superior Court, in all cases coming under the provisions of this Act, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and known as the "juvenile record," and the court, acting under this Act, for convenience, may be called the "juvenile court." In justices' courts having more than one justice of the peace, and in police courts having more than one judge, the justices of the peace, and the judges of the police courts, from time to time shall designate one of their respective number whose duty it shall be to hear all cases coming under this Act. All cases coming under the provisions of this Act shall be heard at a special session of the court, and no matter other than cases under this Act shall be on the calendar, or shall be heard at such session, nor shall there be permitted to be present at such special session any person on trial, or awaiting trial, who does not come under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. Any citizen of the State may file with the County Clerk a petition showing that there is within the county a dependent child and praying that the Superior Court deal with such child as provided in this Act. Such petition shall be verified, and shall contain a statement of the facts constituting such dependency as provided in section one of this Act.

SEC. 4. Upon the filing of the petition, provided for in section three hereof, a citation shall issue, requiring the person having custody or control of the child, or

with whom the child may be, to appear with the child at a place and time stated in the citation. Service of such citation must be made at least twenty-four hours before the time stated therein. The parents of the child, if living, and if their place of residence be known, and it be within the county in which the court sits, or his legal guardian, if any, or if there be neither parent or guardian, or if his or her residence is not known, then some relative, if there be any, and if his residence be known, and it be within the county where the court sits, shall be notified of the proceedings, and in any case, the judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child, and may order such further notice of the proceeding to be given as he may deem proper. If the person cited as herein provided, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to appear and abide by the order of the court, or to bring the child, he may be proceeded against as in case of contempt of court. In case the citation can not be served, or the party served fails to obey the same, and in any case in which it shall be made to appear to the court that such citation will be ineffectual, a warrant of arrest may issue on the order of the court, either against the parent or guardian, or the person having the custody of the child, or with whom the child may be, or against the child itself, or any of said persons. On the return of the citation or other process, or as soon thereafter as may be, the court shall proceed to hear and dispose of the case in a summary manner. Until the final disposition of any case the child may be retained in the possession of the person having charge of the same, or may be kept, upon the order of the court, in some suitable place, provided by the county, or city and county, or may be held otherwise, as the court may direct.

SEC. 5. When any child under the age of sixteen years shall be found to be dependent, within the meaning of this act, the court may make an order committing the child, for such time during its minority as the court may deem fit, to the care of some reputable citizen of good moral character, or to the care of some association, society or corporation willing to receive it, embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for dependent or neglected children. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

SEC. 6. Any judge of the superior court, acting under this Act, shall have authority to appoint or designate one or more discreet persons of good character, of either sex, to serve, during the pleasure of the court making the appointment, as probation officers of the superior court, and of such justices' court, justice of the peace and police court, or either or any thereof, as may be designated in the order appointing such officer. When more than one probation officer is appointed the court may designate one of the probation officers as chief probation officer and the others as deputy probation officers, and it shall be the duty of the chief probation officer to see that the deputies properly perform their duties. In case a probation officer shall be appointed to act under any court, judge, justice of the peace or police judge, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court appointing said officer, or if there be no clerk it shall be the duty of the court, justice of the peace or police judge, if practicable, to notify the said probation officer in advance when any child is to be brought before said court. It shall be the duty of the said probation officer to make such investigation as may be required by the court; to be in court in order to represent the interests of the child when the case is heard; to furnish to the court such information and assistance as it may require, and to take such charge of any child before and after trial as may be directed by the court. A probation officer or deputy probation officer under this act shall have, as to any child committed to his care, the power of a peace officer. At any time in his own discretion such officer may bring such child before the court committing such child to his care and custody, for such further or other action as the court may see fit.

SEC. 7. When any child under the age of sixteen years is arrested with or without warrant, such child may be taken directly before a justice of the peace or police judge. In the case of any delinquent child the justice of the peace or police judge may continue the hearing from time to time, and may, at any time, commit the child to the care and custody of a probation officer and may allow such child to



remain in the home of such child, subject to the visitation of the probation officer, such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear to be necessary. If the justice of the peace or police judge at any time deems it necessary or to the best interest of the child that he should be committed to a state reform school or to the care and custody of some association, society or corporation, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children, or should be placed in a suitable family home, or that a guardian should be appointed for such child, the justice of the peace or police judge shall certify the case with a transcript of the docket or other record to the clerk of the superior court of the county or city and county in which the justices' court or police court is held, and the officer having the child in charge shall take the child before the superior court, and in any such case the superior court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case in the same manner as if the child had been brought before the court on petition as herein provided for dependent children. In any case the court shall require a notice to be given and investigation to be made as in other cases under this act, and may adjourn the hearing from time to time for that purpose.

SEC. 8. In the case of a child alleged to be delinquent, within the meaning of this act, and brought before the superior court, said court may continue the hearing from time to time and may at any time commit the child to the care or custody of a probation officer, duly appointed by the court, and may allow such child to remain in the home of such child subject to the visitation of the probation officer, such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary or the court may commit the child to the care or custody of the probation officer, to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the friendly supervision of such probation officer, and the further order of the court, or it may authorize the said probation officer to board out the said child in some suitable family home in case provision is made by voluntary contribution, or otherwise, for the payment of the board of such child, until a suitable provision may be made for the child in a home without such payment. Or the court may commit the child for such time during its minority, as the court may deem fit, to the care and custody of some association, society or corporation that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children. Or the court may commit such child to a state reform school, as is now, or may hereafter be provided by law. The court may thereafter set aside, change or modify such order.

SEC. 9. No court or magistrate shall commit a child under twelve years of age to a jail, prison or police station, but if such child is unable to give bail it may be committed to the care of the sheriff, police officer, constable, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place provided by the city, county or city and county, outside of the enclosure of any jail or police station. When any child shall be sentenced to confinement in any institution to which adult convicts or prisoners are sentenced, or where adults are confined it shall be unlawful to confine such child in the same room or yard or enclosure with such adult convicts or prisoners, or to permit such child to come or remain within sight of or meet or come into or remain in the presence of such adult convicts or prisoners.

SEC. 10. The superior court of each county and city and county may appoint a board of six reputable citizens of either sex, who shall serve without compensation, whose duty it shall be to investigate all societies, associations and corporations receiving or applying to receive children under this act; the said board shall report to the court from time to time as to the qualifications of such societies, associations and corporations. Said board, if required by the court, shall also investigate and report as to the qualifications of any person by or on behalf of whom an application is made to be appointed as probation officer.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal any portion of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a State reform school for juvenile offenders, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to estab-



lish the California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children, and provide for the maintenance of the same," approved March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, or any of the amendments thereto, or the Act entitled "An Act to establish a school of industry and provide for the maintenance and management of the same, and to make an appropriation therefor," approved March eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, or any of the amendments thereto. And in all commitments to said institutions the Acts in reference to said institutions shall govern the same.

SEC. 12. No record of, or testimony concerning any proceeding against any child under this Act shall be admissible as evidence against such child in any other court or proceeding except in proceedings under this Act.

SEC. 13. This Act shall be liberally construed, to the end that its purpose may be carried out, to wit: That the care, custody and discipline of a child shall approximate as nearly as may be that which should be given by its parents, and in all cases where it can be properly done, the child be placed in an approved family home, with people of the same religious belief, and become a member of the family by legal adoption or otherwise.

### THE INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

An Act to repeal Chapter I of Title V, Part III of the Political Code, and to substitute therefor a new Chapter I, to define the powers and duties of the State Commission in Lunacy, to provide for the government and management of State hospitals for the insane and other incompetent persons, and to provide for the care, custody, apprehension, commitment and maintenance of insane and other incompetent persons.

[Approved March 26, 1903. Stats. 1903, p. 485.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Chapter first of title fifth of part third of the Political Code is hereby repealed and there is hereby substituted to take the place thereof in such code a new chapter first, to read as follows:

#### CHAPTER I.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY, STATE HOSPITALS, AND CARE, CUSTODY, APPREHENSION, COMMITMENT OF INSANE AND OTHER INCOMPETENT PERSONS.

SEC. 2136. There shall continue to be a State Commission in Lunacy consisting of five members, to wit: The General Superintendent of the State Hospitals, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the three members of the State Board of Examiners. In the absence of the Governor, at any meeting of the commission, the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners is authorized to act in his place, with the same powers and with like effect as the Governor might exercise, if present; and in the like absence of the Attorney-General the Assistant Attorney-General may act in his place with like authority as he might exercise if present. All the members, other than the General Superintendent, must serve without salary.

SEC. 2137. The General Superintendent of State Hospitals is appointed by the Governor, to hold office for four years, and must not hold any other office. He must be a reputable physician, and graduate of an incorporated medical college, who has had at least ten years' actual practice in his profession, and six years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane, at least one year of which must have been in the State hospitals of this State. His salary is four thousand dollars per annum, and cannot be changed during his term of office, and he must also be allowed his actual traveling and incidental expenses, to be audited by the other members of the commission.

SEC. 2138. The Secretary of State must provide the commission with a suitably furnished office in the State capitol, in which it must hold stated meetings at least once in every three months. It may hold other meetings at such office, or elsewhere, at such times as it may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2139. The commission must have and keep an official seal. Every process, order, or other paper issued or executed by the commission, may, by its direction, be attested with its seal by the secretary, or by any member of the commission, and when so attested must be deemed to be duly executed by the commission.

SEC. 2140. The salary of the General Superintendent and the reasonable expenses of the commission, and of the necessary clerical assistance, must be paid by the Treasurer of State on the warrant of the Controller, out of any money appropriated for the support of the insane, feeble-minded and other incompetent persons, pro rata, from the amount appropriated for the maintenance of each hospital.

SEC. 2141. The commission has power:

1. To employ a secretary, a stenographer, and such other employés as it may deem necessary and fix their compensation;

2. To appoint, by its order, a competent person to examine the books, papers, and accounts, and also into the general condition and management of any institution in this chapter mentioned, to the extent deemed necessary and specified in such order;

3. To fix the annual salaries of the resident officers and treasurer of the State hospitals, which must be uniform in all State hospitals for the insane and as near uniform as possible in all State hospitals, and to classify the other officers and employés in grades, and determine the salaries and wages to be paid in each grade, which must be uniform in all hospitals for the insane, and as near uniform as possible in all state hospitals;

4. To determine the kind and character of all employés who shall be employed at any State hospital according to the needs and objects of the hospital.

SEC. 2142. The duties of the commission are:

1. To take charge of the execution of the laws relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the insane, feeble-minded persons, epileptics and idiots, and other incompetent persons as provided in this chapter;

2. To examine all public and private institutions receiving and caring for the insane and other incompetent persons, and inquire into their methods of government, and the treatment of all inmates thereof;

3. To examine into the condition of all buildings, grounds, or other property connected with such institutions, and into all matters relating to their management. For the purposes specified in this subdivision, each commissioner is entitled to free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to any such institution, and every person connected therewith must give such information and afford such facilities for any such examination or inquiry, as the commissioners may require;

4. To make such regulations in regard to the correspondence of the inmates in said institutions in custody as in its judgment will promote their interests, which regulations must be complied with and enforced by the proper authorities of each institution; but no restriction must be placed upon the correspondence of such inmates with the Superior Judge and District Attorney of the county from which they were committed or admitted to such institutions;

5. To adopt, for all hospitals, rules and regulations, books of record for steward's and all departments, blank forms, both clinical and otherwise, questions for examination of employés, and for examination in all the different branches of medicine and surgery, and especially in diseases affecting the mind and nervous system, of all officers and internes, for the special use of the hospital;

6. To keep in its office a record showing the name, residence, and certificate of each duly qualified medical examiner, and to immediately file, when received, each duly certified copy of a medical examiner's certificate, and advise him of its receipt and filing;

7. To keep in its office a record showing:

- (1) The name, residence, sex, age, nativity, occupation, civil condition, and date

of commitment of every patient and inmate in custody in the several institutions for the care and treatment of insane and other incompetent persons in the State, and the name and residence of the person making the petition for commitment, and of the persons signing the medical certificate, and of the judge making the order of commitment;

(2) The name of the institution where each patient or inmate is confined, the date of admission, and whether brought from home or another institution, and if from another institution, the name of such institution, by whom brought, and the patient's or inmate's condition;

(3) The date of the discharge of each patient or inmate from such institution, and whether recovered, improved, or unimproved, and to whose care committed;

(4) If transferred, for what cause, and to what institution; and if dead, the date and cause of death;

(5) The date of discharge of each inmate from the Home for Feeble-Minded since July 1, 1902, and mental condition when discharged;

8. To report and recommend to the Legislature the necessary prospective needs for the care, custody, and treatment of the poor and indigent insane and other incompetent persons mentioned in this chapter, and for the purpose of preventing over-crowding, it must recommend to the Legislature the establishment of cottages at such of the State hospitals as in its judgment will best meet the requirements of such persons.

9. To furnish the Legislature an estimate of the probable number of patients who will become inmates of the respective State hospitals during the two years beginning July first, next ensuing, and the cost of all additional buildings and equipments, if any, which will be required to carry out the provisions of this chapter relating to the care, custody, and treatment of the poor and indigent insane and other incompetents of the State;

10. To biennially report to the Legislature its acts and proceedings for the two years ending June thirtieth, last preceding, with such facts regarding the management of the institutions for the insane and other incompetents as it deems necessary for the information of the Legislature, including estimates of the amounts required for the use of such hospitals and the reasons therefor; and also the annual reports made to the commission by the board of managers of each State hospital.

SEC. 2142a. When the commission has reason to believe that any person held in custody as insane or incompetent is wrongfully deprived of his liberty, or is cruelly or negligently treated, or inadequate provisions is made for his skillful medical care, proper supervision, and safekeeping, it may ascertain the facts, or may order an investigation of the facts by one or all of its members. It, or the commissioner conducting the proceeding, may issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, and exercise the powers conferred upon a referee in a Superior Court. The commission may make such orders for the care and treatment of such person as it may deem proper. Whenever the commission undertakes an investigation into the general management and administration of any hospital for the insane or incompetents or places of detention for the alleged insane or incompetents, it may give notice to the Attorney-General of any such investigation, who must appear personally or by deputy, and examine witnesses who may be in attendance. The commission, or any member thereof, may at any time visit and examine the inmates of any county, city and county, or city almshouse, to ascertain if insane persons are kept therein. When complaint is made to the commission regarding the officers of any hospital or institution for the insane or other incompetents, or regarding the management thereof or of any person detained therein or regarding any person held in custody as insane or incompetent, the commission may, before making an examination regarding such complaint, require the same to be made in writing and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and on receiving such complaint, sworn to if required by the commission, the commission shall direct that copy of such complaint be served on the authorities of the hospital or institution or the person against whom complaint is made, together with notice of time and place of such investigation as the commission may direct.



SEC. 2143. The General Superintendent of State Hospitals must visit every State hospital at least twice in each year. Visits may be made by the commissioners jointly or singly, at such times as the visiting commissioner or commissioners may choose. Each visit must include, to the fullest extent deemed necessary, an inspection of every part of each institution, and all the outhouses, places, buildings, and grounds belonging thereto, or used in connection therewith. The General Superintendent, or a majority of the members of the commission, must, from time to time, make an examination of all records and methods of administration, the general and special dietary, the stores and methods of supplies, and, as far as the circumstances will permit, of every patient confined therein, especially those admitted since the preceding visit, giving such as may require it, suitable opportunity to converse with the commissioners, apart from the officers and attendants. They must, as far as they deem necessary, examine the officers, attendants, and other employes, and make such inquiries as will determine their fitness for their respective duties. At the next regular or special meeting of the commission, after any such visit, the visiting commissioner, or commissioners, must report the result thereof, with such recommendations for the better management or improvement in such institutions as they may deem necessary. But such recommendations must not be contrary to the medical doctrines of the particular school of medicine adopted by such institution. The commissioners must, from time to time, meet the managers or responsible authorities of such institutions, or as many of the members as practicable, in conference, and consider, in detail, all questions of management and improvement of the institutions, and must also send to them, in writing, if approved by a majority of the commissioners, such recommendations in regard to the management and improvement of the institutions as they may deem necessary or desirable. The times and places of such conferences shall be designated by the commission.

SEC. 2144. The authorities for the several hospitals must furnish to the commission the facts mentioned in subdivision seven of section twenty-one hundred and forty-two and such other obtainable facts as the commission may, from time to time, in the discharge of its duties, require of them, with the opinion of the superintendent thereon, if requested. The superintendent or other person in charge of a hospital must, within ten days after the admission of any person thereto, cause a copy of the medical certificate and order on which such person was received, to be forwarded to the office of the commission, and when a patient or inmate is discharged, transferred, or dies, such superintendent, or person in charge, must, within three days thereafter, send the information to the office of the commission, in accordance with the forms prescribed by it.

SEC. 2145. There are established the following State hospitals, which are declared to be corporations:

1. The Stockton State Hospital, at the city of Stockton, formerly known as the Stockton State Insane Asylum at Stockton;
2. Napa State Hospital, near the city of Napa, hitherto known as the Napa State Asylum for the Insane at Napa;
3. Agnews State Hospital, near the city of San José, formerly known as the State Insane Asylum at Agnews;
4. Mendocino State Hospital, near the city of Ukiah, hitherto known as the Mendocino State Insane Asylum at Ukiah;
5. Southern California State Hospital, near the city of San Bernardino, hitherto known as the Southern California State Insane Asylum for the Insane and Inebriates, San Bernardino.

Said State hospitals being for the care and treatment of the insane.

6. The California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble-Minded Children at Eldridge, Sonoma County.

The object of said home is such care, training, and education of those received, as will render them more comfortable and happy and better fitted to care for and support themselves. To this end the managers must furnish them such agricultural and mechanical education as they may be capable of receiving and all that the



facilities offered by the State will allow, including farm work, shops, and the employment of trade teachers. The hospital must, on the conditions in this Act prescribed, receive and care for feeble-minded persons, imbeciles, idiots, and epileptics who are not insane.

SEC. 2146. Each of the corporations mentioned in the preceding section may acquire and hold in its corporate name, by gift, devise or bequest, property to be applied to the maintenance of the inmates of the hospitals and for the general use of the corporation. All lands necessary for the use of State hospitals must be acquired by condemnation as lands for other public uses are acquired, except those acquired by gift, devise, or purchase, and the terms of every purchase must be approved by the commission. No public street or road for railway or other purposes, except for hospital use, must be opened through the lands of any State hospital, unless the Legislature by special enactment consents thereto.

SEC. 2147. Each hospital has a board of five managers or trustees appointed by the Governor, each of whom holds office for the term of four years from and after his appointment, and the terms of not more than two must expire in any one year. Such trustees or managers shall hereafter be termed managers. If a vacancy occurs otherwise than by the expiration of a term, it must be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. Any manager is subject to removal by the Governor, upon good cause shown and opportunity to be heard. The managers or trustees of each hospital now in office shall continue in office during the terms for which they were appointed.

SEC. 2148. No person is eligible to the office of manager, who is a member of the Legislature or an elective State officer, and if he becomes such after his appointment his office is thereby vacated. If any manager fails for three months to attend the regular meetings of the board, unless he is ill or absent from the State, his office becomes vacant, and the board, by resolution, must so declare, and must forthwith transmit a certified copy of such resolution to the Governor.

SEC. 2149. The managers are entitled to ten dollars per day for their attendance at meetings of the board, and while in the actual service of the State, and to their necessary traveling expenses, to be paid as are other current expenses of the hospital; *provided*, that no manager shall receive more than two hundred and forty dollars, exclusive of traveling expenses, in any one year.

SEC. 2150. Subject to the powers of the commission, each board of managers has general control and direction of the property and concerns of the institution for which it is appointed, not otherwise provided by law. It is the duty of the board of managers:

1. To take care of the interests of the hospital, and see that its design and its by-laws, rules, and regulations are carried into effect, according to law;

2. To establish such by-laws, rules, and regulations, subject to the approval of the commission, as it may deem necessary and expedient for regulating the duties of officers and employes of the hospital, and for the internal government, discipline, and management of the same;

3. To maintain an effective inspection of the hospital, for which purpose a majority of the board must visit the hospital at least every month, and the whole board once a year, and at such other times as may be prescribed in the by-laws;

4. To keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a fair and full record of its doings, which must at all times be open to the inspection of the Commissioners in Lunacy, or either house of the Legislature;

5. To cause, within ten days after each meeting of such managers, or a committee thereof, a copy of the minutes and proceedings of such meeting, to be sent to each member of such board and to the commission;

6. To enter, in a book kept by them for that purpose, the date of each of their visits, and the condition of the hospital and patients, and all the managers present must sign such entry;

7. To make to the commission, on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, a detailed report of their visits and inspections, with suitable suggestions and

such other matters as may be required of them by the commission, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June preceding the date of such report;

8. To bring such actions in the name of the hospital with the consent of the Attorney-General necessary to protect the interests of the hospital or to recover for the use of the hospital the amount due the hospital on any bond, note or other cause of action accruing to the hospital other than for the care, support, maintenance and expense of any patient or inmate therein.

SEC. 2151. No money must be expended by the managers of any State hospital for the erection of additional buildings or for unusual repairs or improvements, except upon plans and specifications approved by the commission. The cost of such buildings to be occupied by patients, or inmates, including the necessary equipment for heating, lighting, ventilating, fixtures, and furniture, must in no case, exceed five hundred and fifty dollars per capita for the patients or inmates to be accommodated therein; and subject to the said approval, the managers may employ a competent architect to prepare plans, specifications, or estimates of cost of proposed structures, and adopt such plans, specifications, or estimates, and after plans, specifications, or estimates of cost are so approved, may let contracts for erection of such buildings or making of such repairs, and may employ a competent architect to superintend the construction of such building or the making of such repairs.

SEC. 2152. Each board of managers must appoint for the hospital under its control, as often as vacancies may occur therein:

1. A medical superintendent, who must be a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and a well-educated physician, of good moral character, who has had not less than three years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane. The medical superintendent of the homeopathic hospital must be a homeopathic physician, and he must, in other respects, possess the same qualifications as other medical superintendents;

2. A treasurer, who is also ex-officio secretary of the board, and who must keep all the books, records and papers pertaining to the business of his office, and maintain such office wherever the board of managers directs. He must give an undertaking to the people of the State, in such sum as the board requires for the faithful performance of his trust, with sureties to be approved by it.

Any medical superintendent or treasurer may be removed by a majority vote of the board of managers for cause; such cause must be stated in writing and served upon the official charged. He must thereafter be given an opportunity to be heard. If removed upon such hearing, his removal is final.

3. The appointment of any person as medical superintendent shall not be effective for any purpose unless such person has passed, or shall pass, an examination touching his qualifications in all the different branches of medicine and surgery and especially in diseases affecting the mind and nervous system. The questions for such examination shall be prepared by the General Superintendent and such medical superintendents as may be designated by the commission, subject to the approval of the commission. Such examination shall be conducted by the General Superintendent or by such medical superintendents of the hospitals as may be named by the commission for that purpose. An examination shall not be required of any medical superintendent or assistant physicians now in office in any state hospital.

SEC. 2153. The medical superintendent of each hospital is its chief executive officer. In his absence or sickness the first assistant physician, or other officer designated by the medical superintendent, must perform his duties and be subject to his responsibilities. Subject to the rules and regulations established by the board of managers, the medical superintendent has general superintendence of all buildings, grounds, and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, and must:

1. Personally maintain an effective supervision and inspection of all parts of the hospital, and generally direct the care and treatment of the patients and inmates. To this end the superintendent must personally examine the condition of each patient or inmate within five days after his admission to the hospital, and must

visit all the wards or apartments for patients or inmates at such times as the rules and regulations of the hospital prescribe;

2. The superintendent of the Home for Feeble-Minded must, on or before the fifth day of each month, prepare a true and correct report, verified by oath, of all inmates supported, cared for, trained, and educated in such hospital for the preceding month, and whose support, care, training, and education in such hospital are provided to be paid for by the several counties whence they came. This report must give the names and residence of all such inmates, together with the dates of their admission, and the department of the hospital in which they are detained, and the special grade of mental deficiency with which each is afflicted. Copies of this report must be filed in the offices of the State Board of Examiners, the Controller, the Treasurer of State, and State Commission in Lunacy, but must not be printed, or used, nor permitted to be used, for any other purpose than the special information of the officers designated. The superintendent must also, within the time above designated, prepare a report, verified by his oath, showing substantially the facts set forth in the above report, which must be filed with the County Auditors of the several counties from which the commitments have been made to the institution, showing the names of each inmate supported, and for which such county is liable to the State for support and maintenance;

3. The superintendent of the Home for Feeble-Minded must, annually, after the close of the fiscal year, and before the date at which the managers are required to make their annual report, make to the managers a report, giving the name, age, sex, nativity, residence, and date of reception of each pupil in the institution within the preceding year, and, as far as can be ascertained, the causes of imbecility; also the number discharged, with the date and reason therefor in each case, together with the name of each paying pupil, and the amount charged for him, and the amounts paid or unpaid; and also such other information and suggestions as may seem proper; which report must be kept on file in the office of the secretary of the board, but must not be printed.

SEC. 2153a. The medical superintendent of each hospital must appoint, by and with the consent of the board of managers:

1. A supervisor, matron, and steward, and all employés, none of whom must be his relatives, or that of any member of the board of managers, either by consanguinity or marriage, who shall be subject to such examination as he deems for the best interest of the hospital, the questions to be prepared by the General Superintendent, subject to the approval of the commission;

2. Such assistant physicians and internes as may be determined by the commission. Such assistant physicians and internes must be graduates of incorporated medical colleges, well educated in their profession and of good moral character;

3. Where there are first and second assistant physicians, the first assistant physician must have had two years' actual experience, and the second assistant physician one year's actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane;

4. Where there are four or more assistant physicians in any hospital for the insane one of them must be a woman;

5. No appointment of any person as first, second, or other assistant physician or interne shall be effective for any purpose unless such person shall pass or has passed an examination touching his qualifications for such position in all the different branches of medicine and surgery, and especially of diseases affecting the mind and nervous system. Such examination shall be conducted by the medical superintendent on questions prepared by the General Superintendent and by such medical superintendents as may be designated by the commission, subject to the approval of the commission. The passing of an examination for a given position in any State hospital shall qualify any person for a similar position in any other State hospital;

6. At the homeopathic State hospital all assistant physicians and internes, besides possessing the qualifications herein prescribed, must be graduates of an incorporated homeopathic medical college;

7. The medical superintendent must: Give such orders and instructions as he



may deem best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expenses;

8. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed in the institution, and enforce strict compliance with his instructions and uniform obedience to all rules and regulations of the hospital;

9. Cause full and fair accounts and records of the entire business and operations of the hospital to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books or forms provided for that purpose;

10. See that all such accounts and records are fully up to the last day of June in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, are presented to the managers within thirty days thereafter, who must incorporate them in their report to the commission;

11. Keep a book, in which he must cause to be entered at the time of reception of any patient, his name, residence, and occupation, and the date of such reception, by whom brought, and by what authority, and on whose petition committed, and an abstract of all orders, warrants, requests, petitions, certificates, and other papers accompanying such person;

12. To prepare and keep the pay rolls of the hospital, and collect all moneys; keep the accounts for the support of the patients, and expenses incurred in their behalf; furnish the treasurer statements thereof as they fall due; turn all moneys collected over to the treasurer, and report same to the board of managers at each meeting; notify the treasurer of the death or discharge of reimbursing or pay patients, within five days after such death or discharge;

13. Prepare triplicate estimates of the amount, kind, and quality of furniture and household furnishing goods, provisions, fuel, forage, clothing or material for clothing, and other material required for the twelve months ending June thirtieth of each year, which must be approved by the board of managers, unless a different time is allowed by the commission. He must submit two of this triplicate estimates to the commission, and file the third in his office. The commission may revise the estimate for supplies either as to quality or quantity thereof, and must certify that it has carefully examined the same, and that the articles contained in such estimate, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon, after having approved the estimates, the commission must, beginning upon the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which contracts are to be let, advertise for four successive weeks for contracts for furnishing such supplies; said advertising being in brief, referring to the class of supplies and the fact that all contemplated bidders can receive schedules by applying to the superintendent or secretaries of the various hospitals, or the State commission. All contracts must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, upon their giving to the board of managers, a bond, amounting to one fourth of their actual bids, as security for the faithful performance of the same. The board of managers reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted to them;

14. Prepare monthly triplicate estimates, as approved by the board of managers, two of which must be submitted to the commission, and the other filed in the superintendent's office, for necessary expenditures required for the hospital of which he is superintendent, for the ensuing month. The commission may revise these estimates for supplies, either as to quality, quantity, or price thereof, and must certify that they have been carefully examined, and that the articles contained in such estimates, as approved by it, are actually required for the use of the hospital; whereupon the board of managers must direct its superintendent to secure the supplies according to the approved estimates.

SEC. 2154. The annual salary of the medical superintendent must not exceed thirty-five hundred dollars, of the first assistant physician three thousand dollars, of other assistant physicians twenty-five hundred dollars, and of internes six hundred dollars. All salaries and wages must be included in the monthly estimates and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the State hospitals. The medical



superintendents, the assistant physicians, and stewards and their families, must be furnished room, household furniture, laundry service, drugs when ill, provisions, fuel, and lights at and from the supplies of the hospital. But separate accounts must be kept of the same. The word family shall be regarded as meaning only the wife and minor children of said officers.

SEC. 2155. The medical superintendent may remove any resident officer in his employ for cause, pending the meeting of the board of managers. The removal of employes, other than resident officers, must be reported to the board of managers for its action, which is final; and in the case of resident officers, notice in writing must be immediately given to the resident officer removed and to each member of the board of managers. At the next meeting of the board, or at the meeting to which it is regularly postponed, such removal must be considered and the person removed be heard; after which the managers must determine the matter, and their judgment is final. If an officer or employe is removed, the superintendent must make a record thereof, with the reasons therefor, under the appropriate head, in one of the books of the hospital. Any officer or employe of a State hospital taking an active part in politics, directly or indirectly, may be summarily removed from such hospital by the State Lunacy Commission in Lunacy upon written charges under oath made by three or more reputable citizens and upon testimony taken under oath at a hearing held for the purpose. The medical superintendent must transmit, by mail, to the State Lunacy Commission, within five days after any removal has been approved by the board of managers, information of such removal, and the cause thereof. The commission must preserve the name of such officer, or employe, with the facts relating to his removal in a book, provided for that purpose. When any officer or employe is removed by the superintendent, as herein provided, the officer or employe removed shall stand suspended from his office or position until the removal is acted upon by the board of managers; and no salary or wages shall be paid such officer or employe for the time he remains suspended. During such suspension, the duties of the office or position shall be performed by such other officer or employe who may be designated for that purpose by the medical superintendent.

SEC. 2156. The medical superintendent, all assistant physicians, stewards, supervisors, and matrons must maintain their residence in the hospital or on the premises, and are designated as the resident officers of the hospital.

SEC. 2157. The medical superintendents and assistant physicians shall not engage in private practice, but shall devote their entire time to the duties of their positions. Nothing in this section shall, however, be regarded as prohibiting them from giving necessary medical care and treatment to the officers and employes of the hospital residing at the hospital or in the immediate vicinity thereof, or in cases of emergency.

SEC. 2158. In every State hospital there shall be a contingent fund. In State hospitals for the insane said fund shall consist of all money received by the board of managers other than that appropriated by the State. In the Home for Feeble-Minded, such fund shall consist of all moneys received by the board of managers other than that appropriated by the State or received by them from the several counties of the State for the support of inmates actually in the hospital. The contingent fund must by said board be expended for such supplies, expenses, buildings, lands and other property and improvements as are required for the best interests of the hospital and for the improvement thereof and of the grounds and buildings connected therewith. The medical superintendent must make triplicate estimates in minute detail, as approved by the board of managers, of such supplies, expenses, buildings, and improvements, which must be submitted to the commission. The commission may revise the estimates of such supplies, expenses, buildings, and improvements, and must certify that it has carefully examined the same, and that the supplies, expenses, buildings, and improvements contained in such estimates, as approved by it, are required for the best interests of such hospital; whereupon, the board of managers, after having received the revised and approved estimates, must proceed to purchase such supplies, make such expenditures, or construct

such improvements or buildings without further authority, itemized bills for the same to be approved by the board of managers and paid in the same manner as other bills incurred by the hospital. The Building Act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six does not apply to any improvement, structure, or building made under the provisions of this Act. The commission may also require the board of managers to obtain such plans and specifications for buildings or improvements as it deems advisable and may also require the board of managers, before letting contracts for supplies, buildings, and improvements, to advertise for bids for the same for a period and in such papers as the commission deems proper.

SEC. 2159. The treasurer of each hospital must:

1. Subject to the provision of Chapter XCIII, Statutes of 1899, approved March 17, 1899, have the custody of all moneys received from the State, or elsewhere, for the benefit of the hospital, or any of its inmates, and keep an accurate account thereof;

2. Have the custody of all bonds, notes, mortgages, and other securities and obligations belonging to the hospital;

3. Receive all money for the care and treatment of patients and other sources of revenue to the hospital;

4. Subject to the provisions of Chapter XCIII, Statutes of 1899, approved March 17, 1899, deposit all such moneys in a bank designated by the board of managers, conveniently near the hospital, in his name, as treasurer, and send each month, to the commission and the board of managers, a statement showing the amount so received and deposited, and from whom and for what received, and when such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit must be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit. The treasurer must make an affidavit to the effect that sum so deposited is all the money received by him, from any source of hospital income, up to the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement;

5. Pay out the money deposited for the uses of the State hospital, upon the voucher of the steward, approved by the superintendent, in accordance with the estimates made by the superintendent, and revised and approved by the board of managers and by the commission;

6. Keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and payments, in the manner directed in the by-laws, and according to the books and forms approved, prescribed and furnished by the commission;

7. Balance all accounts on his books annually, on the last day of June, and make a statement thereof, and an abstract of the receipts and payments of the past year, and deliver the same, within ten days, to the finance committee of the managers, who must compare the same with the books and vouchers, and verify the results by further comparison with the books of the steward, and certify, in regard to the correctness thereof, to the managers at their next meeting;

8. Render an account to the State of the books and the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required by the managers or by the commission;

9. Upon the order of the board of managers, execute a release and satisfaction of a mortgage, judgment, or other lien or debt, in favor of the hospital, when the same has been paid;

10. Upon the order of the board of managers to pay all moneys and return all property in his possession belonging to any patient to said patient or to the persons entitled thereto, when said patient is discharged. Upon the order of the board of managers, when any patient dies, to pay over all moneys and turn over all property in his possession belonging to such patient to the persons entitled thereto.

SEC. 2160. The treasurer of each State hospital shall, each month, send to the commission an audit sheet showing the payment of claims allowed by the board of examiners for the preceding month for the expenses of the hospital. Such audit sheet must show the number of each voucher, the name of the claimant, to whom paid, number of check, date of payment and amount for which it was allowed by the State Board of Examiners. Such audit sheet must be verified by the affidavit of the treasurer attached thereto, in the following form:

"I..... treasurer of the..... State hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by the board of managers for such purpose, all the moneys received by me, as hereinbefore set forth, on account of the hospital for the preceding month, and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received, as hereinbefore mentioned, and payments made to me, or under my direction, as such treasurer, for the month, ending on the..... day of..... 19..."

There must also be attached the affidavit of the steward, to the effect that the goods and other articles therein specified were ordered, or purchased, and received by him, or under his direction, at the hospital, and that neither he, nor any person in his behalf, had any pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased: that he received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commission, percentage, deduction, or presents, or in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly: that the articles and bills conform in all respects to the invoiced goods received and ordered by him, both in quality and quantity.

SEC. 2161. The steward, under the direction of the superintendent, shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, and, under the direction of the superintendent, shall make all purchases for the hospital according to the provisions of subdivisions thirteen and fourteen of section twenty-one hundred and fifty-three *a* and section twenty-one hundred and fifty-eight, receive the same, and preserve the original bills and receipts therefor, and keep full and accurate accounts of all such proceedings. The steward at all times shall, under the direction of the medical superintendent, have control of the farm, stock, grounds, and all outside departments. He shall receive all supplies and see that they are the articles ordered and of proper weight and quality, reject those that are below the standard adopted. He shall exercise general supervision over the kitchen and all food supplies and see that they are properly cooked and served. He shall receive all products of farm and garden, and keep true and accurate books and accounts of such products and all supplies and materials under his supervision.

SEC. 2162. No expenditure for supplies, or other purposes, must be made by the board of managers of any State hospital for the benefit of such hospital, by contract or otherwise, unless in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, in relation to estimates. No manager or officer of the hospital must be interested, directly or indirectly in the furnishing of material, labor, or supplies for the use of the hospital, nor must any manager or officer act as an attorney or counsel for such hospital.

SEC. 2163. The State hospitals may make or manufacture such supplies and materials necessary or required to be used in any of the State hospitals and which can be economically made or manufactured therein. The necessary cost and expense of providing for the making and manufacture of such supplies and materials and to conduct and carry on the same shall be paid for out of the contingent funds of the hospitals. In making proper provision for the making and manufacture of such supplies and materials, the board of managers and the officers and employes of the hospitals shall be governed by the provisions of this Act relating to the contingent fund of each State hospital. The board of managers may agree with the board of managers of other State hospitals on what terms, supplies or materials, made or manufactured at State hospitals, may be sold to or exchanged for supplies or materials manufactured by other State hospitals. No hospital shall enter into or engage in making or manufacturing any supplies or materials unless permission for the same is obtained from the commission. Such permission must be by resolution of the commission duly passed and entered of record on the minutes of the commission. The commission may, at any time, when, in the judgment of the commission, it shall appear that the manufacture of any article or articles is not being or can not be economically carried on at a State hospital, suspend or stop the manufacture of such article or articles, and on receipt of a certified copy of the order of the commission directing the suspension or stopping of such manufacture, by the medical superintendent, the hospital shall cease from manufacturing such article or article.



SEC. 2164. Each superintendent, treasurer, and steward, before entering upon his duties as such, must take the constitutional oath of office, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2165. During the month of June of each year the medical superintendent shall make a complete and accurate inventory in minute detail of the stock and supplies on hand at said hospital. Said inventory shall be under the following heads: Livestock; farm produce on hand; wagons, carriages and other vehicles; agricultural and farming implements; tools and machinery; other tools, implements, machinery and mechanical appliances and fixtures; real estate; beds and bedding; carpets and furniture in patients' apartments; beds, bedding, carpets, and furniture in apartments used by officers and employes and purchased by the State; personal property of the State in all departments; ready-made clothing; cloths, materials, and dry goods purchased for clothing and hospital purposes; groceries and provisions; drugs and medicines; fuel on hand; stationery and office supplies; hardware; lumber and building materials, and all other property under such heads as the medical superintendent shall deem proper. Said inventory shall cover the fiscal year ending June 30 of each year. One copy of such inventory shall be forwarded to the commission on or before the first day of July of each year. One copy shall be filed with the board of managers, and one copy retained by the superintendent.

SEC. 2165a. No civil action must be brought against the commission, or a Commissioner in Lunacy, or an officer or manager of a State hospital, because of any act done or failure to perform any act, while discharging his official duties, without leave of the Controller first had and obtained. Any just claim for damages against such commission or commissioner, officer or employe, for which the State would be legally or equitably liable, may be paid out of any moneys appropriated for the care of the insane or other incompetents.

SEC. 2166. The authorities of each State hospital must place on file in the office of the institution, the recommendations made by the commissioners, as a result of their visit, for the purpose of consultation by such authorities, and for reference by the commissioners upon their visit to such institution.

SEC. 2167. The board of supervisors of each county, and city and county, must maintain in the county, or city and county, or in a receiving hospital situate therein, a suitable room or rooms for the detention, board, care and treatment of the alleged insane, for a period of not less than one nor more than twenty days. These rooms and their furnishings must be subject to the approval of the commission, and each person having charge and control of any such hospital or rooms and their furnishings, must allow the commission to make such investigations thereof as it may at any time deem necessary. Nothing in this section must be construed to mean that insane persons may not be detained, cared for, boarded, and treated, by and with the consent of the commission, in their own home, or homes of their relatives or friends, or in a licensed private hospital.

SEC. 2167a. The Superior Judge of each county, or city and county, may grant certificates in accordance with the form prescribed by the commission, showing that the persons named therein are reputable physicians and graduates of incorporated medical colleges, and have been in active practice of their profession at least five years, and when certified copies of such certificates have been filed with the commission, the persons therein named become known as "medical examiners" and there must at all times be at least two such medical examiners in each county.

SEC. 2168. Whenever it appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of a magistrate of a county, or city and county, that any person therein is so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property, he must issue and deliver to some peace officer, for service, a warrant directing that such person be arrested and taken before a Judge of the Superior Court of the county, for a hearing and examination on such charge. Such officer must thereupon arrest and detain such person until a hearing and examination can be had, as hereinafter provided. At the time of the arrest a copy of said affidavit and warrant of arrest must be personally delivered to said person. He must be taken before a Judge of the Superior Court, to whom said affidavit and warrant of arrest must be delivered to be filed with the clerk.



The judge must then inform him that he is charged with being insane, and inform him of his rights to make a defense to such a charge and produce any witnesses in relation thereto. The judge must by order fix such time and place for the hearing and examination in open court as will give reasonable opportunity for the production and examination of witnesses. Said order must be entered in the minutes of the court by the clerk, and a certified copy of the same served on such person. The judge may also order that notice of the arrest of such person and of the hearing on the said charge of insanity be served on such relatives of said person known to be residing in the county, as the court may deem necessary or proper.

SEC. 2169. The Superior Judge may, for any hearing, issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and must compel the attendance of at least two medical examiners, who must hear the testimony of all witnesses, make a personal examination of the alleged insane person, and testify before the judge as to the result of such examination, and to any other pertinent facts within their knowledge. The judge must also cause to be examined before him as a witness, any other person whom he has reason to believe has any knowledge of the mental condition of the alleged insane person or of the financial condition or that of the persons liable for his maintenance. The alleged insane person must be present at the hearing, and if he has no attorney, the judge may appoint an attorney to represent him.

SEC. 2170. If the medical examiners, after making the examination and hearing the testimony, believe such person to be dangerously insane, they must make a certificate, under their hand, showing as nearly as possible:

1. That such person is so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property;
2. The premonitory symptoms, apparent cause or class of insanity, the duration and condition of the disease;
3. The nativity, age, residence, occupation, and previous habits of the person;
4. The place whence the person came and the length of his residence in the State.

Such certificates must be made in the form prescribed by, and, if they can be had, upon blanks furnished by the General Superintendent of the State Hospitals.

SEC. 2171. The judge, after such examination and certificate made, if he believes the person so far disordered in his mind as to endanger health, person, or property, must adjudge him insane, and make an order that he be confined in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, designated in such order, and the order must be accompanied by a written statement of the judge as to the financial condition of the insane person and of the persons legally liable for his maintenance, as far as can be ascertained. Copies of such order, of the certificate of the examiners and of such accompanying statement, must be filed with the County Clerk, and said order must be recorded by the County Clerk of the county in which such order was made as are other judgments of said court. He shall also keep, in convenient form, an index book, showing the name, age, and sex of the person so ordered to be confined in any such hospital, with the date of the order and the name of the hospital in which the person is ordered to be confined. No fees must be charged by the clerk for performing any of the duties provided for in this section.

SEC. 2172. The insane person, together with certified copies of the affidavit, warrant of arrest, and of the order for hearing and examination, the order and accompanying statement of the judge and the certificate of the physicians, must be delivered to the sheriff of the county, and by him must be delivered to the officer in charge of the hospital to which such person is committed; but no female insane person shall be taken to any hospital without the attendance of some other female or of some relative of such insane person.

SEC. 2173. The superintendent or person in charge of any State hospital may refuse to receive any person upon any order, if the papers presented do not comply with the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 2174. If a person ordered to be committed or any friend in his behalf, is dissatisfied with the order of the judge committing him, he may, within five days after the making of such order, demand that the question of his sanity be

tried by a jury before the Superior Court of the county in which he was committed. Thereupon that court must cause a jury to be summoned and to be in attendance at a date stated, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the demand for a jury trial. At such trial the cause against the alleged insane must be represented by the District Attorney of the county, and the trial must be had as provided by law for the trial of civil causes before a jury, and the alleged insane person must be discharged unless a verdict that he is insane is found by at least three fourths of the jury. If the verdict of the jury is that he is insane, the judge must adjudge that fact and make an order of commitment as upon the original hearing. Such order must be presented, at the time of commitment of such insane person, to the superintendent or person in charge of the hospital to which the insane person is committed, and a copy thereof be forwarded by such superintendent to the commission, and filed in its office. Proceedings under the order must not be stayed, pending the proceedings for determining the question of sanity by a jury, except upon the order of a Superior Judge, with provision made therein for such temporary care and custody of the alleged insane person as may be deemed necessary. If the Superior Judge, by the order granting the stay, commits the accused insane to the custody of any person other than a peace officer, he may, by such order, require a bond for his appearance at the trial. If a judge refuses to grant an application for an order of commitment of an insane person alleged to be dangerous to himself and others at large, he must state his reasons for such refusal, and any person aggrieved thereby may demand a trial of the question of the insanity of such accused insane, in the manner hereinbefore provided for a jury trial when demanded by or on behalf of the accused insane.

SEC. 2175. The cost necessarily incurred in determining the insanity of a poor or indigent person and securing his admission into a State hospital, and the expense of providing proper clothing for him in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the commission, is a charge upon the county, or city and county, whence he is committed. Such costs include the fees of the medical examiners allowed by the judge ordering the commitment. If the person sought to be committed is not a poor or indigent person, the costs of the proceedings are a charge upon his estate, or must be paid by the persons legally liable for his maintenance, unless otherwise ordered by the judge. If the alleged insane person is adjudged not to be insane, the judge may, in his discretion, charge the costs of the proceedings to the person making the application for an order of commitment, and judgment may be entered against him for the amount thereof and enforced by execution.

SEC. 2175a. No case of idiocy, imbecility, epilepsy, harmless chronic mental unsoundness, feeble-mindedness or acute mania *à potu*, as such, shall be committed to or confined in any State hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; *provided*, when any such person becomes insane he may be committed to a State hospital for the insane as in this Act provided.

SEC. 2176. The husband, wife, father, mother, or children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, and the guardian of his estate, if it is sufficient for the purpose, must cause him to be properly and suitably cared for and maintained, and must pay the costs and charges of his commitment and transportation to a State hospital for the insane. The husband, wife, father, mother, or children of an insane person, if of sufficient ability, or the estate of such insane person to the extent it is sufficient for the purpose shall be liable for the care, support and maintenance of any insane person in a State hospital for the insane to which he has been or may hereafter be committed or transferred.

SEC. 2177. The commission may inquire into the manner in which any insane person, not confined in a State hospital, is cared for and maintained; and if, in its judgment, he is not properly and suitably cared for, it may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an order to commit him to a hospital under the provisions of this Act. Such order must not be made unless the judge finds, and certifies in the order, that the insane person is not properly or suitably cared for by his relatives or guardian, or that it is dangerous to the public to allow him to be cared for and maintained by such relatives or guardian.

SEC. 2178. The District Attorney in each county in which an order for commitment is made must, on the filing of a copy of such order with the County Clerk, make diligent inquiry into the ability of the person committed to pay the charges and costs of his maintenance and care while in a State hospital, and must notify the secretary of the commission of the result of such inquiry.

SEC. 2179. In case any person who has been or shall hereafter be committed to any State hospital for the insane, shall be or shall hereafter become the owner of any property, real or personal, the secretary of the State Commission in Lunacy, in case such insane person has no guardian, may apply to the court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a guardian of the estate of such insane person. In such application the District Attorney of the county may act as attorney for such secretary.

SEC. 2180. The monthly rate for the care, support, maintenance and clothing of all insane patients at State hospitals for the insane, where there is liability to pay for such care, support, maintenance and clothing, shall be fifteen dollars per month payable in advance; *provided, however*, the medical superintendent of a State hospital for the insane shall, on the order of the commission, reduce or remit the amount to be paid by the estate or the relatives, as the case may be, liable for the care, support, maintenance and clothing of any insane person committed thereto and confined therein, on satisfactory proof that said estate or said relatives, as the case may be, are unable to pay the said sum of fifteen dollars per month. If any insane person die at any time, while his estate is liable for his care, support, maintenance and necessary clothing and other expenses at a State hospital, the claim for such amount as may be due, may be presented to the executor or administrator of his estate and paid in the same manner as are other debts and claims against the estate of a deceased person.

SEC. 2181. If said insane person has sufficient estate for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the guardian of his estate to pay for his care, support, maintenance and necessary expenses at the hospital to the extent of the estate. Payment for said care, support, maintenance, and expenses may be enforced by the order of the Judge of the Superior Court where said guardianship proceedings are pending. On the filing of a petition therein by the secretary of the commission, showing that said guardian has failed, refused, or neglected to pay for said care, support, maintenance, and expenses, the court, by order, shall direct the payment by the guardian. Such order may be enforced in the same manner as are other orders of the court. If there is not at any time sufficient money on hand in the estate of said insane person to pay the claim of a State hospital for the care, support, maintenance and expenses of said insane person therein, the court may, on petition of the guardian of the estate, or if said guardian fails, refuses, or neglects to apply, on the petition of the secretary of the commission, make an order directing the guardian to sell so much of the other personal or real estate or both of said insane person as may be necessary to pay for the care, support, maintenance, clothing, and expenses of said insane person at said hospital. From the proceeds of such sale the guardian shall pay the amount due for the care, support, maintenance, and expenses at said hospital, and also such other charges as are allowed by law. *Provided, however*, payment for the care, support, maintenance, clothing, and expenses of any insane person at a State hospital shall not be exacted when such payment will, in any case, where there is a likelihood of such insane person recovering or being released from said hospital, reduce his estate to that extent, in the event of his discharge from the hospital, he is likely to become a burden on the community.

SEC. 2182. If the insane person has no estate out of which payment of the amount fixed by Section 2180 can be enforced, then his relatives made liable by Section 2176 may be compelled to pay such amount by actions against them, or any of them, brought by the commission as in this Act provided.

SEC. 2183. All peace officers and other persons having similar duties relating to the insane poor are charged with the duty of seeing that all poor and indigent insane persons within their respective municipalities are speedily granted the relief con-



ferred by this Act, and, when so ordered by a Superior Judge, must see that they are, without unnecessary delay, transferred to the proper State hospitals provided for their care and treatment. Before sending a person to any such hospital, they must see that he is in a state of bodily cleanliness and comfortably clothed with new clothes in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the commission. It may by order direct that any person whom it deems unsuitable therefor shall not be employed as an attendant for such insane person. After the patient has been delivered to the proper officers of the hospital, the care and custody of the county or municipality from which he is sent cease.

SEC. 2184. When the relatives, friends, or guardians of an insane person desire him to receive homeopathic treatment, he may be committed to the Southern California State Hospital from any county of the State, in the discretion of the judge granting the order of commitment, if the crowded condition of that hospital does not preclude his admission to the detriment of other patients.

SEC. 2185. Except as in this chapter provided all patients admitted to a State hospital shall be duly committed thereto and shall be subject to the general rules and regulations of the hospital. The medical superintendent may, with the approval of the board of managers, enter into a special agreement, secured by a properly executed bond, with the relatives, guardian, or friend of any patient therein, for his care, support, maintenance, or other expenses at the hospital, said agreement and bond shall be to the people of the State of California, and action to enforce the same may be brought thereon by the commission. All bills due under the provisions of this section shall be collected monthly. But no patient must be permitted to occupy more than one room in any State hospital, nor must any patient, his guardian, friends, or relatives, be permitted to pay for his care and treatment therein, a sum greater than ten dollars per week.

SEC. 2185a. The commission may authorize the medical superintendent of any State hospital for the insane to admit thereto any insane soldier or sailor in the service of the United States; *provided*, there is room therein, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the medical superintendent of the hospital and the properly authorized agents, officers or representatives of the United States government, and approved by the commission.

SEC. 2186. Every superintendent, or person in charge of a State hospital must, within three days after the reception of a patient or patients, make or cause to be made a thorough physical and mental examination of such patient or inmate, and state the result thereof, on blanks prepared and exclusively set apart for that purpose. He must also make, or cause to be made, from time to time, examination of the mental state, bodily condition, and medical treatment of such patient or inmate, in such manner, and state its results, upon such blank forms, as shall be approved by the commission, during the time such patient or inmate remains under his care, and in the event of the death or discharge of such person, he must state, upon such blank forms, the circumstances thereof, and make such examinations at such other intervals of time and in such form as may be required by the commission.

SEC. 2187. 1. When the building of any State hospital becomes overcrowded with patients or inmates, or the number of buildings is reduced by fire, or other casualties, or for other sufficient cause, the commission may, in its discretion, cause the transfer of patients or inmates therefrom or direct that patients or inmates required to be sent thereto, be transferred to another State hospital, where they can be conveniently received, or make, in emergencies, temporary provision for their care, preference to be given in such transfer to a hospital in an adjoining rather than a remote district. The expense of such transfer is chargeable to the State, and the bills for the same, when approved by the commission, must be paid by the treasurer of State on the warrant of the controller, out of any moneys provided for the care or support of the insane.

2. Patients may be transferred at the request of relatives or friends; *provided*, there is room in the hospital to which transfer is sought, but in case of transfers



made as last provided the expense of such transfers shall be paid by such relatives or friends; *provided, further*, that transfers as last provided, shall not be made unless the consent of the commission and the medical superintendents of the hospitals from which and to which said transfer is to be made be obtained.

3. The commission, when it deems it necessary, may transfer any inmate of the Home for Feeble-Minded for care and treatment to a State hospital for the insane for care and treatment therein, and the counties, guardian, relatives or friends of such inmate shall be liable for his care, support and maintenance in said hospital for the insane in the same manner and to the same extent as under the commitment or terms of admission of said inmate to said home. The commission, when it deems it necessary, may transfer any patient in any State hospital for the insane to the said Home for care and treatment therein. The estate, relatives or friends of such patient shall be liable for the care, support and maintenance of such patient at the said Home in the same manner and to the same extent as at said hospital from which said patient was transferred.

SEC. 2188. Any one in custody as an insane or incompetent person is entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, upon a proper application made by the commission, by such person, a relative or friend in his behalf to the Superior Judge of the county in which the hospital is located. Upon the return of such writ, the fact of his insanity or incompetency must be inquired into and determined. The medical history of such person as it appears in the clinical records, must be given in evidence, and the superintendent in charge of the State hospital wherein such person is held in custody, and any other person, must be sworn touching the mental condition of such person.

SEC. 2189. The superintendent of a State hospital on filing his written certificate with the secretary of board of managers, may discharge any patient, except one held upon an order of a court or judge having criminal jurisdiction in an action or proceeding arising out of a criminal offense, at any time, as follows:

1. A patient who, in his judgment, has recovered;
2. Any patient who is not recovered, but whose discharge, in the judgment of the superintendent, will not be detrimental to the public welfare, or injurious to the patient. The medical superintendent may, when he deems it advisable, refuse to discharge any patient as improved, unless the guardian, friends or relatives of such patient shall satisfy such medical superintendent that they are financially able and willing to properly care for such patient after his discharge. When the superintendent is unwilling to certify to the discharge of an unrecovered patient, upon request, and so certifies in writing, giving his reasons therefor, any Superior Judge of the county in which the hospital is situated may, upon such certificate, and an opportunity of a hearing thereon being accorded the superintendent, and upon other proofs as may be produced before him, direct, by order, the discharge of such patient, upon such security to the people of the State as he may require for the good behavior and maintenance of the patient. The certificate and the proof, and the order granted thereon, must be filed in the clerk's office of the county in which the hospital is situated, and a certified copy of the order in the hospital from which the patient is discharged.

3. The superintendent may grant a parole to a patient, not exceeding thirty days, under general conditions prescribed by the commission.

4. A patient committed to a hospital under the provisions of chapter six, title ten, part two, of the Penal Code, must, upon the certificate of the superintendent that such person has recovered, approved by the Superior Judge of the county from which the patient was committed, be redelivered to the sheriff of such county, and dealt with as provided for by said chapter six of the Penal Code.

5. The medical superintendent of a State hospital may on his own motion, and must on the order of the commission, discharge any patient who is not insane, or because he is not a proper case for treatment therein, or because such patient is a case of idiocy, imbecility, chronic harmless mental unsoundness, or acute mania *à potu*. Such person, when discharged, shall be returned to the county from which he was

committed at the expense of said county. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county who must take the necessary steps for the care of such person. When such person is a poor and indigent person he shall be cared for by such county as are other indigent poor. When any person is discharged from any State hospital as is last herein provided he shall not be again committed to any State hospital for the insane unless permission for such recommitment be first obtained from the medical superintendent thereof. Said medical superintendent shall refuse to receive such person on such recommitment unless such permission is obtained as herein provided.

6. When any person is discharged as recovered from a State hospital a copy of the certificate of discharge duly certified by the secretary of the Board of Managers, may be filed for record with the clerk of the Superior Court of the county from which said person was committed. The clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose and shall keep an index thereof. No fees shall be charged by the clerk for performing such duties. Such certified copy of such certificate and the record of the same shall have the same legal effect as the original, and if no guardian has been appointed for such person as provided by sections seventeen hundred and sixty-three and seventeen hundred and sixty-four of the Code of Civil Procedure, such certificate, duly certified copies thereof and such record thereof shall have the same legal force and effect as a judgment of restoration to capacity made under the provisions of section seventeen hundred and sixty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure. The term patient as used is subdivisions one, two, three, and six of this section shall be regarded as referring to and including inmates of the Home for the Feeble-Minded.

SEC. 2190. No patient or inmate must be discharged from a State hospital without suitable clothing adapted to the season in which he is discharged; and, if it can not otherwise be obtained, the steward must, upon the order of the superintendent, furnish the same and money, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to defray his necessary expenses until he can reach his relatives or friends, or find employment to earn a subsistence.

SEC. 2190a. When any patient or inmate has escaped from any State hospital it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of any county in which he may be found, to arrest said patient or inmate and deliver him to any person authorized by the medical superintendent to receive him.

SEC. 2191. If any order is issued by any judge, committing to a State hospital a poor or indigent person who has not acquired a legal residence in this State, the commission must return such person, either before or after his admission to a State hospital, to the country or State to which he belongs, and for such purpose may expend as much of the money appropriated for the care of the insane or incompetent as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the State Board of Examiners. The medical superintendent of a State hospital is required to immediately notify the commission if there is any question as to the propriety of the commitment or detention of any person received at such hospital, and said commission upon such notification shall inquire into the matter presented and take such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

SEC. 2192. Whenever any parent, guardian, or other person, charged with the support of an imbecile or feeble-minded person, or any idiot, or epileptic who is not insane, desires him to be admitted into the Home for Feeble-Minded, he may petition the Superior Court of the county in which he resides, for an order admitting such person to such hospital. The judge must inquire into the condition or status of such person, and if he finds him to be an imbecile, feeble-minded person, idiot or epileptic and that he has been a resident of the State for one year next preceding the presentation of the petition, such judge must make an order that he be received, maintained, and educated in such hospital, and on the presentation of such order the superintendent must receive him therein, if the hospital is not already full, or the fund available for its support exhausted; but the imbecile, feeble-minded person, idiot, or epileptic, need not be received if, in the judgment of

the management of the hospital or the commission, he is not a suitable subject for admission thereto. The judge must inquire into the financial condition of the parent, guardian, or other person charged with the support of any such person, and if he finds him able, in whole or in part, to pay its expenses at such hospital, he must make a further order requiring such parent, guardian, or other person charged with the support of such person to pay to the hospital at stated periods such sums as, in the opinion of the judge, are proper during such time as the person may remain in such hospital. This order may be enforced by such further orders as the judge deems necessary, and may be varied, altered, or revoked in his discretion, and the board of managers may, with the approval of the commission, cause the peremptory discharge of any person who has been an inmate or patient for the period of one month. For each child or other person committed to such Home, the judge must make such orders as are requisite to secure the payment, by the county from which he is committed, to the State Treasury, of the sum of ten dollars monthly for and during each month, or part of month, such person so committed remains an inmate of the hospital, but in the absence of such order, or unless otherwise specially set forth therein, the signing and delivery by the judge of a commitment is prima facie evidence of the intent that the payment of such monthly support shall be a charge against the county, or city and county, from which the commitment was made.

SEC. 2193. All moneys received from counties for the support of inmates of the Home for Feeble-Minded shall be used for the payments of all claims for the general support and maintenance of the hospital and the inmates therein, except for salaries, wages, contingent expenses of the officers, and expenses for supplies, buildings, improvements and other expenditures, the cost of which are defrayed from the contingent fund. Each County Auditor must include in his State settlement report rendered to the Controller in the months of May and December the amount due the State under this Act by reasons of commitments to the Home for Feeble-Minded; and the County Treasurer, at the time of the settlement with the State in such months, must pay to the State Treasurer, upon the order of the Controller, the amounts found to be due to the State by reason of the commitments herein referred to.

SEC. 2194. The board of managers, when the accommodations of the Home for Feeble-Minded permit, if such action does not conflict with the interest or welfare of committed cases or applicants awaiting admission may admit, for any stated period of time, without judicial commitment, such persons as are before and hereinafter specified as eligible for admission, upon such terms of special payment gift, bequest, donation, legacy, transfer of real or personal property, or other lawful procedure, as may appear to them to be to the best interests of the State and may further secure to the said Home for the time such persons so admitted are inmates of the Home such revenue or compensation as fully covers the actual cost of the Home for all care, treatment, education, and support therein involved. The moneys received for the use of the hospital as in this chapter provided shall be paid into the contingent fund of the hospital and may be expended by the managers as is provided in section twenty-one hundred and fifty eight relating to the contingent funds of State hospitals. Actions to recover the amounts due under this section may be brought by the commission in the manner provided by Section 2197 of this chapter.

SEC. 2195. Nothing in this chapter contained interferes with or affects the status of such inmates as may now be in the Home for Feeble-Minded under terms of life tenure, or such other inmates as may be deemed by the management self-supporting by the value of their labor, or who may pay in whole or in part such sums as, in the judgment of the management, cover the cost of their support. For all cases the commission is authorized and directed to secure from the proper officers of the several counties whence the inmates were committed or received, such arrangement for commitment under the terms of this Act as may prevent such inmates becoming a sole charge upon the State; and the commission is further authorized to dis-



charge, at its discretion, any person whose support is unprovided for by the terms of this chapter.

SEC. 2196. No person, association, or corporation, must establish or keep an institution for the care, custody, or treatment of the insane, alleged insane or other incompetent persons referred to in this Act for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the commission. Every application for such license must be accompanied by a plan of the premises proposed to be occupied, describing the capacities of the buildings for the uses intended, the extent and location of ground appurtenant thereto, and the number of patients proposed to be received therein, with such other information, and in such form, as the commission may require. The commission must not grant any such license without first having made an examination of the premises proposed to be licensed. It must be satisfied that they are substantially as described, and are otherwise fit and suitable for the purposes for which they are designed to be used, and that such license should be granted. The commission may at any and all times examine and ascertain how far a licensed institution is conducted in compliance with the license therefor, and after due notice to the institution, and opportunity for it to be heard, the commission having made a record of the proceeding upon such hearing, may, if the interests of the inmates of the institution so demand, for just and reasonable cause then appearing, and to be stated in its order, amend or revoke any such license by an order to take effect within such time after the service thereof upon the license, as the commission determines. The authorities of each institution for insane persons or other incompetents must place on file in the office of the institution the recommendations made by the commissioners, as a result of their visits, for the purpose of consultation by such authorities, and for reference by the commissioners upon their visits. Every private institution for the care and treatment of insane or other incompetent persons referred to in this chapter shall keep records of every person admitted thereto, in the same manner and form prescribed for State hospitals, and shall furnish to the commission when required the facts mentioned in subdivision seven of section twenty-one hundred and forty-two. The commission or any member thereof may at such times as such commission or commissioners choose visit and examine any hospital or institution caring for and treating insane, alleged insane, or incompetent persons. In making such visits or examination, said commission or any member thereof shall exercise the same powers as are conferred on them by section twenty-one hundred and forty-three of this chapter. If any person or persons shall carry on or conduct or attempt to carry on or conduct an institution for the care or treatment, or for the care and treatment of the insane or alleged insane, or incompetents without first obtaining a license from the State Commission in Lunacy, as in this chapter provided, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each violation of the provisions of this section, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The managing and executive officers of any corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable under the provisions of this section in the same manner and to the same effect as a private individual violating the same.

SEC. 2197. The commission may in its own name bring an action to enforce payment for the cost of determining the insanity of any person and securing his admission into a State hospital when his estate or any person is liable for the same, or to recover for the use and benefit of any State hospital the amount due for the care, support, maintenance and expenses of any patient or inmate therein, against any county, person, guardian or relative liable for such care, support, maintenance and expenses.

SEC. 2198. The provisions of this chapter and every amendment thereto, so far as they are the same as existing statutes or the common law must be regarded as continuations thereof, and not as new enactments.

SEC. 2199. No action or proceeding commenced before this chapter or any amendments thereto, takes effect, and no rights accrued are affected by its provi-



sions. Any action or proceeding commenced before this chapter or any amendment thereto takes effect for the enforcement of any right, liability or obligation accruing before this chapter or any amendment thereto takes effect may be maintained and prosecuted to final determination in the manner and form in which the same was brought. After this chapter takes effect all actions or proceedings brought for the enforcement of such rights, liabilities and obligations must conform to the provisions of this chapter as far as applicable.

SEC. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force immediately; *provided*, that the provisions thereof, so far as they relate to the Home for Feeble-Minded and incompetent persons other than insane persons, shall not take effect until July first, nineteen hundred and three.

## DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND ASYLUM.

### Political Code—Chapter II

#### ARTICLE I.

##### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

##### *Object of asylum.*

SEC. 2237. The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, located in Alameda County, has for its object the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

##### *Who entitled to its benefits.*

SEC. 2238. Every deaf, dumb or blind person, resident of this State, of suitable age and capacity, is entitled to an education in this asylum free of charge. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

##### *Same.*

SEC. 2239. Such persons not residents of this State are entitled to the benefits of this asylum upon paying to the treasurer thereof eighty-five dollars quarterly in advance. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

##### *Clothing and maintenance of pupils.*

SEC. 2240. If the parents or guardians of any pupil in the asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind shall be unable to clothe such child, the parent or guardian may testify to such inability before the Judge of the Superior Court of the county wherein he or she is resident, and if said judge is satisfied that the parent or guardian is not able to provide suitable clothing for the child, he shall issue a certificate to that effect; and upon presentation of such certificate, it shall be the duty of the directors of said asylum to clothe the child, the expenses to be paid out of the appropriations made for the support of the asylum. All pupils in the asylum shall be maintained at the expense of the State. [Enacted March 12, 1872. Amended Stats. 1880, p. 21.]

##### *Blindness and deafness defined.*

SEC. 2241. Inability by reason of defective sight to read ordinary printed matter is blindness, and inability to hear ordinary conversation is deafness, within the meaning of this chapter. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

##### *Geological cabinet.*

SEC. 2242. The State Geologist and Regents of the University may make up from duplicate specimens under their control a geological cabinet for the use of the asylum. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Salaries—how paid.*

SEC. 2243. The salaries mentioned in this chapter must be paid monthly out of the moneys appropriated for the support of the asylum. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Approval and filing of official bonds.*

SEC. 2244. The official bonds required by the provisions of this chapter must be approved by the board, and filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

## ARTICLE II.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Under control of Board of Directors.*

SEC. 2254. The asylum is under the management and control of a Board of Directors, consisting of five persons, appointed and holding their offices as provided in Title I of Part III of this code. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Powers and duties of board.*

SEC. 2255. The powers and duties of the board are as follows:

1. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, for their own government and the government of the asylum.
2. To elect the principal teacher.
3. To elect a treasurer who shall not be a member of the Board of Directors.
4. To elect a physician for the asylum, for the term of two years, who shall not be a member of the Board of Directors.
5. To remove at pleasure any teacher or employé.
6. To fix the compensation of teachers and employés.
7. To make diligent inquiry into the departments of labor and expense, the condition of the asylum and its prosperity.
8. To hold stated meetings at the asylum at least once in every three months.
9. To keep a record of their proceedings.
10. To report to the Governor a statement of the receipts and expenditures, the condition of the asylum, the number of pupils, and of such other matters touching the duties of the board as they deem advisable. [Enacted March 12, 1872. Amended 1873-4, p. 36.]

*Approval of estimates and drawing of moneys.*

SEC. 2256. If the board approve the estimates made under the provisions of Section 2268, it must notify the Controller of State, who must draw his warrant for the amount estimated, in three equal sums, payable to the board monthly, out of any moneys in the State Treasury appropriated for the use of the asylum. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Directors to receive no salary.*

SEC. 2257. The directors receive no compensation. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

## ARTICLE III.

## PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

*Qualifications.*

SEC. 2267. The principal teacher must have not less than three years' experience in the art of teaching the deaf, dumb, and blind. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Powers and duties.*

SEC. 2268. He is the chief executive officer of the asylum, with powers and duties as follows:

1. To superintend the grounds, buildings and property of the asylum.
2. With the consent of the Board of Directors to fix the number of and appoint and remove the assistant teachers and employes.
3. To prescribe and enforce the performance of the duties of the assistant teachers and employes.
4. To control the pupils and prescribe and enforce a system of instruction.
5. To reside at the asylum.
6. To keep a daily record of his official acts in the manner prescribed by the by-laws.
7. To estimate quarterly in advance the expenses of the institution, and report such estimate to the Board of Directors.
8. To make up his annual accounts to the first of July in each year, and as soon thereafter as possible report a statement thereof and of the condition of the asylum to the Board of Directors. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Salary.*

SEC. 2269. His annual salary must not exceed three thousand dollars. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Bond.*

SEC. 2270. He must execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

## ARTICLE IV.

### TREASURER.

*Duties of.*

SEC. 2280. It is the duty of the treasurer :

1. To act as secretary of the Board of Directors.
2. To keep the accounts of the board, and of the receipts, expenditures, assets, and liabilities of the asylum.
3. To report quarterly to the board a statement under oath of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding quarter.
4. To perform such other duties as may be required of him by the by-laws or Board of Directors. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

*Salary.*

SEC. 2281. The annual salary of the treasurer shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars, and shall be fixed by the Board of Directors. [Enacted March 12, 1872. Amended 1891, p. 3.]

*Bond.*

SEC. 2282. He must execute an official bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars. [Enacted March 12, 1872.]

## An Act to confer certain powers upon the Directors of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum.

[Approved April 1, 1876. Stats. 1875-76, p. 686.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Directors of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum are hereby authorized and empowered to take, receive, manage, and invest all moneys and property heretofore or hereafter bequeathed or donated to the said asylum, in accordance with the wishes of the testator or donor, or if no conditions are attached to the bequests or donations, to invest such moneys or proceeds of property for the best interests of the asylum.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on and after its passage.

## INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

An Act establishing an Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind of the State of California, creating a Board of Directors for the government thereof, and appropriating the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars for the support of said Home.

[Approved March 17, 1887. Stats. 1887, p. 160. Amended Stats. 1889, p. 147.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The sum of sixty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be placed by the State Controller to the credit of the fund hereafter to be known and designated as "The Fund of the Industrial Home of the Adult Blind," and to be expended for the objects and in the manner hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The said appropriation is for the purpose of teaching and supporting the adult blind that may be admitted to the "home," and for providing the material for the workshops, the cost of additional machinery for the same, the payment of all persons employed at the home, and for all legitimate expense of maintaining the institution hereinbefore named.

SEC. 3. All moneys drawn from this fund shall be drawn only when bills have been ordered paid by the Board of Directors of the home and approved in writing by the State Board of Examiners; and, when so approved, the State Controller must issue his warrant in payment thereof, and the State Treasurer must pay the same.

SEC. 4. The Governor of the State shall appoint five citizens of the State, who shall organize as and constitute the Board of Directors for the Home for Adult Blind.

SEC. 5. The home shall be located at such place as the Board of Directors may designate.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The objects of the Industrial Home are: First, to instruct the adult blind that may be admitted as inmates in some trade or trades, in order to enable them to contribute to their own support; and, second, to furnish a working home for the adult blind, who, after having learned a trade or trades, desire to remain at the home as workmen; *provided*, that all of the latter class who remain shall pay to the State, through the Board of Directors, the cost of their maintenance at the home. The rate of wages to be paid to these journeymen, as well as the amount which they must pay for their maintenance, shall be fixed by the board.

SEC. 2. Every blind person who has been a resident of this State for the period of three years prior to his application for admission, of suitable age, character and qualifications (as hereinafter provided), shall be entitled to the benefits of instruction in said home free of charge; *provided*, that the Board of Directors may admit blind persons from other States; but the admission of such blind persons shall be made under such conditions only as shall not entail cost on this State; *and, provided further*, that the admission of persons not residents of this State shall, in no case be allowed, if such admission would exclude a qualified blind resident of this State.

SEC. 3. The salaries of the superintendent, secretary, and physician, and all other expense accounts, including the wages of workmen at trades, and employes, must be paid monthly out of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the home, or from accumulations from the industries of the home, or from donations and bequests to the home made without restraining conditions, whenever resort to said donations or bequests be necessary. All such claims in said expense account, excepting salaries of said officers, shall be first approved by the Board of Directors, and shall be so indorsed by the secretary and attested by



the president, and shall immediately thereafter be sent forward to the Secretary of the State Board of Examiners. When the claims have been approved by the said Board of Examiners, the Controller must issue his warrant therefor, directed to the State Treasurer, in favor of the Board of Directors. The State Treasurer is authorized to pay such warrant only when indorsed by the secretary, and attested by the president of the board. No claim for wages of employes or workmen at trades shall be audited by the Board of Directors until having first received from the foreman his monthly time certificate, duly verified by his oath, and stating the amount of labor performed by the employé or workman.

SEC. 4. The official bonds hereinafter required must be approved by the Board of Directors, and filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. The approval of the bond must be by indorsement thereon by the president, and reference thereon made by the Secretary to said action of the board.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The powers and duties of the Board of Directors shall be as follows:

First—To make by-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and the laws of this State, for their own government and the government and direction of the home, and to admit suitable persons as inmates thereof. And in the admission of inmates the Board of Directors shall have regard to an equitable representation from each county in the State.

Second—To designate the trades that shall be regularly taught in the said institution.

SEC. 2. First—To elect a general superintendent and all subordinate officers and employes, and to determine the number of subordinate officers and employes when not otherwise fixed in this Act.

Second—To elect a physician, who shall not be a member of the Board of Directors, and whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Third—To elect a secretary, whose salary shall not exceed six hundred dollars per annum, and who shall be required to give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. To prescribe in particular the duties of the superintendent, physician and secretary.

SEC. 4. To make inquiry into the department of labor and expense, the condition of the home and its prosperity, and to employ all reasonable means to make the same self-supporting.

SEC. 5. To hold stated meetings at the home at least once in every month.

SEC. 6. To keep at the home a record of their proceedings, which shall be accessible to the public during the hours from nine A. M. to four P. M., excepting on legal holidays.

SEC. 7. To report annually in the month of December, to the Governor, a statement of receipts and expenditures, the condition of the home, the number of inmates, and the number of beneficiaries doing work at their own residences, and such other matters touching the management of the home as they may deem proper. The annual report must be verified by the oath of the president of the Board of Directors. The Superintendent of State Printing is hereby authorized to print annually two thousand copies of said report, which copies the board must circulate in the manner appearing to them to be in the best interests of the home.

SEC. 8. The Board of Directors is empowered to purchase, from time to time, such material as may be suitable to the requirements of the manufacturing and other departments of the home, and to audit the bills therefor, and to forward the same to the State Board of Examiners. When approved by said State Board, the Controller must issue his warrants in payment thereof. All purchases shall be made as provided in section twenty of this article.

SEC. 9. The Board of Directors is empowered and authorized to fix the market price of all wares manufactured in the home, and all wares manufactured elsewhere by the non-resident beneficiaries, and to provide for and regulate the sale of all such

manufactured wares. The board is hereby authorized to fix the compensation of common laborers and all other employés at the home, whose wages are not herein established.

SEC. 10. It shall not be a condition for the admission of any applicant that he be of such physical strength as to be able to work every day. And the board is authorized to receive and maintain at the home, free of charge, or at a nominal charge, such aged and enfeebled blind persons as seem to them proper, and not in conflict with the interests of the home.

SEC. 11. The Board of Directors is authorized and empowered to grade and fix the prices of skilled and unskilled labor. The board may fix the amount of work required in the various departments to constitute a day's labor, and, in accordance with such regulations, may permit inmates to work at piece work.

SEC. 12. The Board of Directors may authorize work to be let out to blind people, so that such beneficiaries as in their judgment may require it, shall receive it at their residence; and for such piece work liberal prices shall be paid, so as to equal, as nearly as possible, the compensation of resident laborers. But in no case shall the board incur any indebtedness for labor contracts with beneficiaries, resident or otherwise, except when there is sufficient money on hand to pay the same.

SEC. 13. The board shall provide dormitories for males and females in separate apartments, and may prescribe conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the admission of applicants.

SEC. 14. The Directors shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 15. The Board of Directors of the Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the Adult Blind of the State of California is hereby authorized and empowered to take, receive, manage, and invest all moneys or property hereafter bequeathed or donated to said home, in accordance with the wishes of the testator or donor; or, if no conditions are attached to the bequests or donations, then to invest such moneys or proceeds of property for the best interests of the home; *provided*, that if any donation or bequest be trammelled with any religious conditions of a sectarian character, or conditioned in any manner antagonistic to the provisions of this Act, or in conflict with any necessary rule or regulation of the home, the board may refuse to accept such donation or bequest, and is hereby authorized to reject the same. Donations or bequests may be received by the State Treasurer, or by the president of the Board of Directors; but no donations or bequests accompanied by any condition shall be received until such donation or bequest shall have been ordered approved and received by the board, and notice thereof given by the secretary to the State Controller. Any bequest or donation received or collected by the president of the board must be immediately paid over by him to the State Treasurer, and at the same time the president must forward to the State Controller a statement thereabout, verified by his oath. All moneys received by the State Treasurer must be placed to the credit of the "Fund of the Industrial Home of Adult Blind." The investment of funds by the board can be made only in the same manner as the approval of claims, subject likewise to the action of the State Board of Examiners thereon.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the president of the board to make careful and diligent inquiry into the general management of the home, and to report the result thereof at each meeting of the board, together with such recommendations as he may wish to make concerning the management of the home.

SEC. 17. Every officer and employé of the home, and any other person acquiring possession, by any means whatever, of moneys belonging to the home, must, at the close of each and every month, deliver the same to the Board of Directors, accompanied by a statement thereabout, verified by his oath, taking the secretary's receipt therefor. The Board of Directors must, at least once in every month, forward to the State Treasurer all moneys in their charge belonging to the home. The secretary of the board must at the same time forward to the State Controller a statement thereabout, verified by his oath. All such moneys received by the State Treasurer must be placed to the credit of the "Fund of the Industrial Home of Adult Blind."

SEC. 18. Immediately upon the election or dismissal of any officer, whose salary

is fixed by the provisions of this Act, the board must cause the secretary to forward to the Controller of State a certified copy of the resolution of said election or dismissal, which the Controller must file in his office.

SEC. 19. The president of the board shall appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered by the board, and he shall be ex-officio a member of each of the standing committees.

SEC. 20. The Board of Directors are authorized and required to contract for provisions, fuel, and all other supplies needed for any period of time not exceeding one year; and such contracts shall be limited to bona fide dealers in the several classes of articles contracted for. Such contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder, at a public letting thereof, if the price bid is fair and not greater than usual market prices. Each bid shall be accompanied by such security as the board shall require. Notice of the time, place and letting of each contract shall be given for at least two consecutive weeks in a daily paper published in the City of San Francisco, and in one newspaper published in the city or town where the Home is located. If all the bids at any letting are deemed by the board unreasonably high, the board may decline to contract, and may again advertise for proposals, and so continue to renew the advertisement until satisfactory contracts are made; and in the meantime the board may contract with any person whose contract is just and equitable, but no contract thus made shall extend beyond sixty days. No bid shall be accepted when such bid is higher than any other bid made at the same letting, for the same class or schedule of articles. When two or more bids are equal in amount, the board may divide the contract between the bidders.

SEC. 21. The board shall designate the number of employes, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation. All employes shall be appointed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the board.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the Home, with duties and powers as follows:

First—To superintend the grounds, buildings, workshops, manufacturing departments, and property of the Home.

Second—To certify to the Board of Directors the number of instructors and employes needed in the manufacturing departments, and to recommend to the board the appointment of suitable persons for these positions.

Third—To dismiss any domestic, servant, or person employed at the Home—other than an instructor or an employe in the manufacturing department—whenever in his judgment the good of the home demands it.

Fourth—To prescribe and enforce the duties of all instructors, employes, domestics, servants and laborers employed at the Home.

Fifth—To admit inmates only upon the certificate of the attending physician, or by order of the board, as hereinafter provided; to control the inmates, and to prescribe and enforce a system of instruction and labor.

Sixth—To suspend any instructor or employe pending a recommendation to the board for his permanent dismissal, and to appoint substitutes during the absence of any or all employes.

Seventh—Pending a recommendation to the board for his final dismissal, to suspend the privileges of and to remove from the premises any inmate whose presence appears to be in conflict with the interests of the Home. Should any inmate so suspended or removed be in destitute condition, the superintendent must, upon his demand, furnish him with suitable lodgings and board elsewhere, until the decision of the board is made thereabout. The bill therefor must be presented to the board for payment in the same manner as other claims.

Eighth—To reside at the Home.

Ninth—To keep a daily record of his official acts in the manner prescribed by the board, and to present the same to the board at each monthly meeting, verified by his oath, in accordance with the blanks furnished by the board for that purpose, and to make in said monthly reports such recommendations to the board as he may deem



proper. The monthly report must contain a statement of all stock, goods, and supplies of any nature received at the Home during the month.

Tenth—To turn over to the board, at the close of each and every month, together with the balance sheet, all moneys derived by him from the sale of manufactured goods, and all revenues derived by him from any source whatsoever in behalf of and for the benefit of the Home, and to take the secretary's receipt therefor.

Eleventh—To make up and present to the board, in the month of July of each year, his annual accounts and statement of the affairs of the Home, verified by his oath. The annual statement shall be an epitome of the monthly reports, and shall contain the number and names of all inmates, officers and employes and their respective dates of admission, or beginning of employment, and the respective dates of dismissals made during the year. It shall contain a full review of all receipts and expenditures, and an invoice of all goods and stock and supplies on hand. It shall contain also the average weekly cost of board per capita of all persons residing at the Home, without considering the labor, credits, and the average annual cost of instruction per capita. It shall show clearly the relation of the gross products to the gross cost, and the percentage lacking in order to become self-supporting. For the making up of said statement the superintendent shall have full access to the secretary's and other books of the Home, and said statement shall be independent of each and all of the other annual reports.

Twelfth—To make requisitions on the Board of Directors for articles and goods needed at the Home and to order the same as directed by the board; *provided*, that the board may, by resolution spread upon its minutes, authorize the superintendent, in case of emergency, to make purchase of material and supplies for the home without such previous requisition. He must in addition perform such further services as may be required of him by the board. The annual salary of the superintendent shall be twenty-one hundred dollars. He must execute an official bond in the sum of five thousand dollars. The superintendent must be a man of good education, of good moral character and business experience.

#### ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the physician to examine at his office, at the stated hour daily and at the Home at a stated hour upon the days of his visits all applicants for admission as to their blindness. If the applicant appears to be a proper subject for admission to the benefits of the Home, the physician must forthwith deliver to him his certificate of admission, directed to the board and to the superintendent of the Home. Upon presentation of the certificate the superintendent must admit the applicant as a beneficiary. Any applicant rejected by the attending physician shall have the right to appeal to the board. The physician must present to the board monthly a statement of the sanitary condition of the Home and must therein specify the days and dates of his visits, and the ages and nativity of each person to whom he has issued during the month a certificate of admission, together with the cause or causes of their blindness, their physical condition, and also as to whether any such inmates would be benefited by medical treatment, as well as any other matters which the board may deem proper to require of him. The monthly statements must be made upon blanks furnished by the board for that purpose. He must present to the board in the month of July, his annual report, which shall be an epitome of his monthly reports, and in which he must specify, with particularity, all sickness at the Home during the year, and such observations and recommendations may be therein made as seem to him pertinent to the sanitary welfare of the Home. The attending physician must in no instance permanently treat any inmate for blindness or any optical affection without permission in each case first being given by the board, at the request of the person so afflicted. The attending physician must visit the Home once every day.

#### ARTICLE VI.

This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.



## COUNTY JAILS.

## Penal Code.

*County jails, by whom kept and for what used.*

SEC. 1597. The common jails in the several counties of this State are kept by the Sheriffs of the counties in which they are respectively situated, and are used as follows:

1. For the detention of persons committed in order to secure their attendance as witnesses in criminal cases.
2. For the detention of persons charged with crime and committed for trial.
3. For the confinement of persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, or by other authority of law.
4. For the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment therein upon a conviction for crime. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Rooms required in county jails.*

SEC. 1598. Each county jail must contain a sufficient number of rooms to allow all persons belonging to either one of the following classes to be confined separately and distinctly from persons belonging to either of the other classes:

1. Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial.
2. Persons already convicted of crime and held under sentence.
3. Persons detained as witnesses or held under civil process, or under an order imposing punishment for a contempt.
4. Males separately from females. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners to be classified.*

SEC. 1599. Persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial, persons convicted and under sentence, and persons committed upon civil process, must not be kept or put in the same room, nor shall male and female (except husband and wife) be kept or put in the same room. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners committed must be actually confined.*

SEC. 1600. A prisoner committed to the county jail for trial or for examination, or upon conviction for a public offense, must be actually confined in the jail until he is legally discharged; and if he is permitted to go at large out of the jail, except by virtue of a legal order or process, it is an escape. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Sheriff to receive prisoners committed by courts.*

SEC. 1601. The Sheriff must receive and keep in the county jail, any prisoner committed thereto by process or order issued under the authority of the United States, until he is discharged according to law, as if he had been committed under process issued under the authority of this State; provision being made by the United States for the support of such prisoner. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Sheriff answerable for safe-keeping of such prisoners.*

SEC. 1602. A Sheriff to whose custody a prisoner is committed, as provided in the last section, is answerable for his safe-keeping in the courts of the United States, according to the laws thereof. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*When jail of a contiguous county may be used.*

SEC. 1603. When there is no jail in the county, or when the jail becomes unfit or unsafe for the confinement of prisoners, the County Judge may, by a written ap-

pointment filed with the County Clerk, designate the jail of a contiguous county for the confinement of the prisoners of his county, or of any of them, and may at any time modify or annul the appointment. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Keeper of jail in contiguous county to receive prisoners.*

SEC. 1604. A copy of the appointment, certified by the County Clerk, must be served on the Sheriff or keeper of the jail designated, who must receive into his jail all prisoners authorized to be confined therein, pursuant to the last section, and who is responsible for the safe keeping of the persons so committed, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he was Sheriff of the county for whose use his jail is designated, and with respect to the persons so committed he is deemed the Sheriff of the county from which they were removed. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*When jail in contiguous county to cease to be used.*

SEC. 1605. When a jail is erected in the county for the use of which the designation was made, or its jail is rendered fit and safe for the confinement of prisoners, the County Judge of that county must, by a written revocation, filed with the County Clerk thereof, declare that the necessity for the designation has ceased, and that it is revoked. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners to be returned to proper county.*

SEC. 1606. The County Clerk must immediately serve a copy of the revocation upon the Sheriff of the county, who must thereupon remove the prisoners to the jail of the county from which the removal was had. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners may be removed in case of fire.*

SEC. 1607. When a county jail or a building contiguous to it is on fire, and there is reason to apprehend that the prisoners may be injured or endangered, the Sheriff or jailer must remove them to a safe and convenient place, and there confine them as long as it may be necessary to avoid the danger. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners may be removed in case of pestilence.*

SEC. 1608. When a pestilence or contagious disease breaks out in or near a jail, and the physician thereof certifies that it is liable to endanger the health of the prisoners, the County Judge may, by a written appointment, designate a safe and convenient place in the county, or the jail in a contiguous county, as the place of their confinement. The appointment must be filed in the office of the County Clerk, and authorize the Sheriff to remove the prisoners to the place or jail designated, and there confine them until they can be safely returned to the jail from which they were taken. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Papers served on jailer for prisoner.*

SEC. 1609. A Sheriff or jailer upon whom a paper in a judicial proceeding, directed to a prisoner in his custody, is served, must forthwith deliver it to the prisoner, with a note thereon of the time of its service. For a neglect to do so he is liable to the prisoner for all damages occasioned thereby. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Guard for jail.*

SEC. 1610. The Sheriff, when necessary, may, with the assent in writing of the County Judge, or in the city, of the Mayor thereof, employ a temporary guard for the protection of the county jail, or for the safekeeping of prisoners, the expenses of which are a county charge. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Sheriff to receive all persons duly committed.*

SEC. 1611. The Sheriff must receive all persons committed to jail by competent authority, and to provide them with necessary food, clothing and bedding, for which

he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation, to be determined by the Board of Supervisors, and except as provided in the next section, to be paid out of the county treasury. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners on civil process, when not to be received.*

SEC. 1612. Whenever a person is committed upon process in a civil action or proceeding, except when the people of this State are a party thereto, the Sheriff is not bound to receive such person, unless security is given on the part of the party at whose instance the process is issued, by a deposit of money to meet the expenses for him of necessary food, clothing, and bedding, or to detain such person any longer than these expenses are provided for. This section does not apply to cases where a party is committed as a punishment for disobedience to the mandates, process, writs, or orders of court. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Prisoners may be required to labor.*

SEC. 1613. Persons confined in the county jail under a judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding, may be required by an order of the Board of Supervisors to perform labor on the public works or ways in the county. [Enacted February 14, 1872.]

*Rules and regulations for the performance of labor.*

SEC. 1614. The Board of Supervisors making such order may prescribe and enforce the rules and regulations under which such labor is to be performed; and provide clothing of such a distinctive character for said prisoners as such board, in its discretion, may deem proper. For each month in which the prisoner appears, by the record, to have given a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules and regulations, and that his conduct is reported by the officer in charge of the jail to be positively good, five days shall, with the consent of the Board of Supervisors, be deducted from his term of sentence. [Enacted February 14, 1872. Amended 1893, p. 298.]

## PAUPERS.

**An Act to provide for the maintenance and support, in certain cases, of indigent, incompetent, and incapacitated persons (other than persons adjudged insane and confined within State hospitals), becoming a public charge upon the counties or cities and counties within the State of California, and for the payment thereof into a fund for the maintenance and support of such persons.**

[Approved March 23, 1901. Stats. 1901, p. 636.]

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Every county and every city and county shall relieve and support all pauper, incompetent, poor, indigent persons and those incapacitated by age, disease or accident, lawfully resident therein, when such persons are not supported and relieved by their relatives or friends, or by their own means, or by State hospitals or other State or private institutions.

SEC. 2. The term residence as used in this Act shall be taken to mean and shall be considered to mean the actual residence of each of such persons, or the place where each such person was employed, or in case such person was in no employment, then it shall be considered and held to be the place where such person made his or her home, or his or her headquarters.

SEC. 3. Every person, firm, corporation, or the officers, agents, servants or employes of any person, firm or corporation, bringing into or leaving within, or procuring the bringing into or the leaving within, or aiding in the bringing into or the leaving within, of any pauper or poor or indigent or incapacitated or incompe-



tent person as hereinbefore mentioned, in any county or city and county in the State of California, wherein such person is not lawfully settled or not lawfully residing as herein defined, knowing him to be such pauper, poor, indigent or incapacitated or incompetent person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. If any person shall become chargeable as a pauper, or poor, or indigent, or incapacitated, or incompetent person as herein designated, in any county, or city and county, who did not reside therein (as herein specified) at the commencement of three months immediately preceding his becoming so chargeable, but did at that time reside (as herein specified) in some other county or city and county in this State, it shall be the duty of the County Clerk of said first mentioned county or city and county, to send written notice by mail or otherwise to the County Clerk of the county or city and county in which such person so resided, requesting the proper authorities of such county or city and county to remove such person forthwith, and to pay the expenses accruing or to accrue, in taking care of such person; and such county or city and county, wherein such person resided at the commencement of the three months immediately preceding such person's becoming chargeable as a poor, indigent or incapacitated, or incompetent person as herein designated, shall pay to the county or city and county so taking care of such person all reasonable charges for the same, and such amount may be recovered by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction by such county or city and county.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of any county hospital or almshouse in any county or city and county in this State, or his subordinates, immediately upon receiving any person into such hospital or almshouse as a public charge, such person being poor, indigent, or incapacitated or incompetent as herein defined, or any registrar of charities or of any charity supported by public funds or aided in part by public funds, aiding such person, to make diligent inquiry into the ability of such person or of his relatives as hereinafter mentioned to bear the actual charges and expenses of the maintenance and support of such person, and to forthwith notify the District Attorney of such county or city and county, or the city and County Attorney thereof, and the Board of Supervisors of such county or city and county, of the result of such inquiry.

SEC. 6. In case such person shall be or shall thereafter become the owner of property, real, personal or mixed, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the county or city and county, or the City and County Attorney thereof, in which such person shall become a public charge, in whole or in part, to cause the entire or partial support as hereinafter provided to be fixed, of such person to be made out of such property, and to that end shall procure by suit or otherwise the assignment and payment for such purpose of all annuities and pensions; and in case such person shall be incompetent or a minor, within the provisions of the codes relating to the guardianship of the persons and estates of incompetent persons and minors, it shall be the duty of the District Attorney of such county, or city and county, or the City and County Attorney thereof, to apply to the proper court for the appointment of a general guardian of the person and estate, or either, of such person or minor. Such application and appointment shall be made in the manner as provided by the codes of this State for the application for the appointment of guardians of infants and incompetent persons, and all proceedings thereunder, except as herein expressly declared otherwise shall be in accordance with such provisions of said codes, and the public support of such minor or such incompetent shall be deemed one of the grounds for which an application may be made on behalf of such person for the sale of his property, as in the Code of Civil Procedure provided. From the proceeds of the property of said person or from such other funds as such guardian may obtain, or from such funds as the District Attorney of the county, or the city and county, or the City and County Attorney thereof may be able to collect, there shall be paid into the county treasury of the county, the sum per month fixed by the Board of Supervisors of such county or city and county, quarterly in advance, for the maintenance and support of any such person or pauper; and there shall also be paid out of the proceeds of such sale or such other funds, such clothing and other supplies as may have been furnished to such person or pauper.

If any pauper, indigent, poor, incompetent or incapacitated person has kindred



of the degree of husband, wife, children (other than minors), father or mother, brother or sister, grand-children or grand-parents living within this State, of sufficient pecuniary ability, such kindred in the order above named shall support such person by paying into the county treasury of such county, the sum per month fixed on by the Board of Supervisors, quarterly in advance, for the maintenance and support of such pauper, indigent, poor, incompetent or incapacitated person, and shall in the order above named, also pay for the clothing and other supplies, if any furnished to such person. And if it shall be that the relatives liable as aforesaid are not of sufficient ability wholly to maintain such poor person or pauper, but are able to contribute something, they shall be required to pay a sum in proportion to their ability.

SEC. 7. Upon the failure on the part of said kindred to perform such duty, an action shall be brought by the District Attorney of the county or the city and county, or the City and County Attorney thereof, in the name of the county or the city and county, against said kindred in the order above named. And such action shall be prosecuted as are all other actions for the recovery of money in this State.

SEC. 8. If there be in the hands of any guardian of any such person or in the hands of any officer of said county upon the discharge or death of said person, any funds, the same shall be refunded after the payment of all the claims of the said county or city and county thereon and of the funeral expenses, in case of death of such person.

SEC. 9. All moneys derived in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be paid into such fund of the county or city and county as is used for the support and furtherance of the care of the persons herein referred to.

SEC. 10. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## COUNTY HOSPITALS AND POOR FARMS.

County Government Act (Stats. 1897, p. 457).

SEC. 25. The Boards of Supervisors in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction and power, under such limitations and restrictions as are prescribed by law:

5. To construct or lease, officer and maintain, hospitals and poorhouses, or otherwise, in their discretion, provide for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or dependent poor of the county; and for such purposes to levy the necessary property or poll taxes, or both. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint some suitable person to take care of and maintain such hospitals and poorhouses, and shall also appoint some suitable graduate or graduates in medicine to attend to such indigent sick or dependent poor, and to the patients in such hospitals and poorhouses. The board shall not let the care, maintenance or attendance of such indigent sick or dependent poor by contract to the lowest bidder.

6. To provide a farm, in connection with the county hospital or poorhouse, and make regulations for working the same.

8. To cause to be erected or rebuilt, or furnished, a court-house, jail, hospital, and such other public buildings as may be necessary, or to provide suitable buildings for such purposes. None of the aforesaid buildings shall be erected or constructed until the plans and specifications have been made therefor and adopted by the board. All such buildings must be erected by contract, let to the lowest responsible bidder, after notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in such county, for at least thirty days. In case there is no newspaper published in such county, then such notice shall be given by posting in three public places.

**COUNTY CHARGES.**

County Government Act (Stats. 1897, p. 575).

SEC. 228. The following are county charges:

1. Charges incurred against the county by virtue of any of the provisions of this Act.

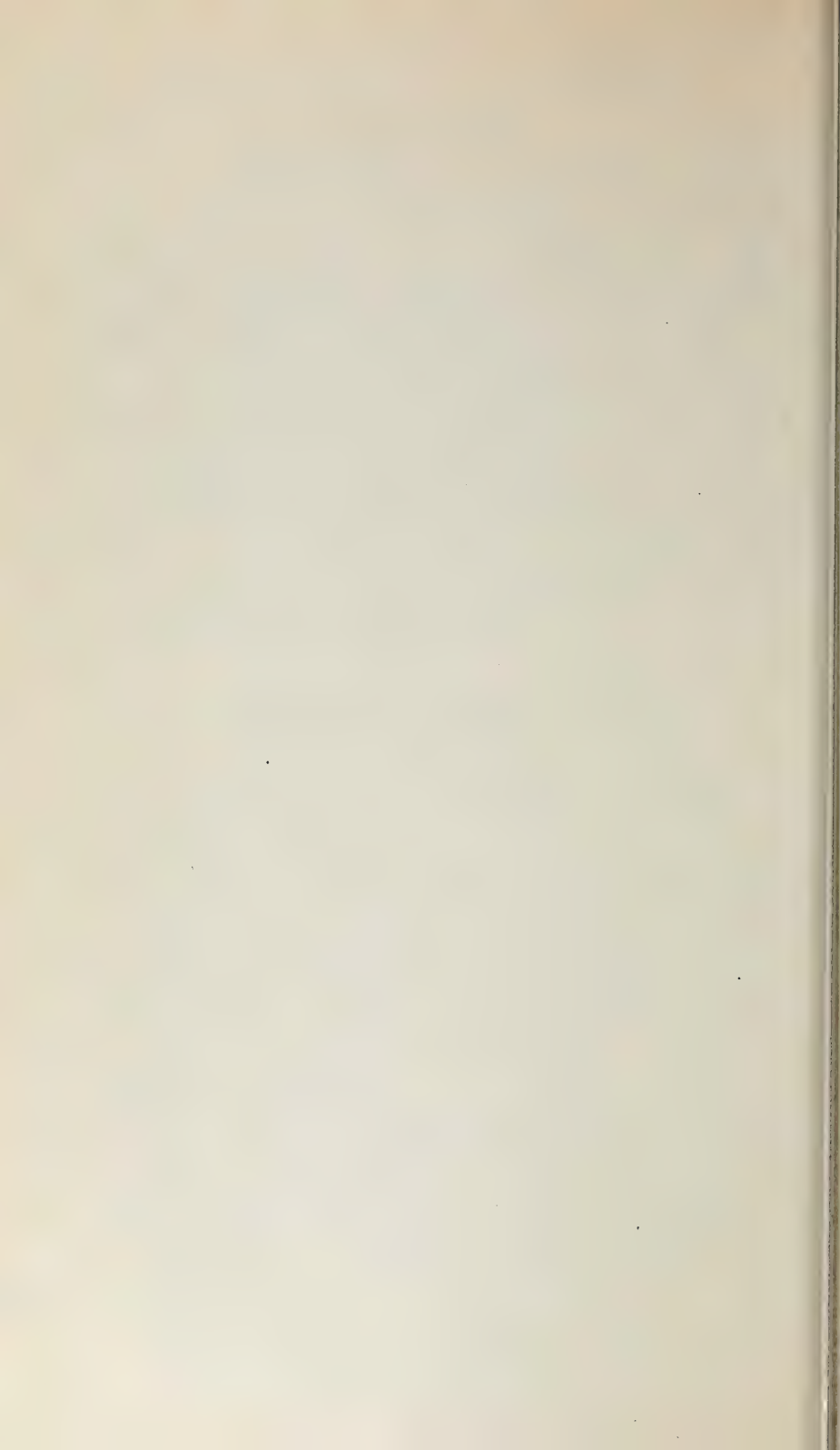
2. The traveling and other personal expenses of the District Attorney, incurred in criminal cases arising in the county, and in civil actions and proceedings in which the county is interested, and all other expenses necessarily incurred by him in the detection of crime and prosecution of criminal cases, and in civil actions and proceedings and all other matters in which the county is interested.

3. The expenses necessarily incurred in the support of persons charged with or convicted of crime and committed therefor to the county jail.

6. All charges and accounts for services rendered by any justice of the peace in the examination or trial of persons charged with crime, not otherwise provided for and allowed by law.

7. The necessary expenses incurred in the support of the county hospitals, poor-houses, and the indigent sick and otherwise dependent poor, whose support is chargeable to the county.

10. The fees of constables in criminal cases allowed by law.









CAPITOL AND GROUNDS FROM THE EAST-SACRAMENTO.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

FOR THE

FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEARS.

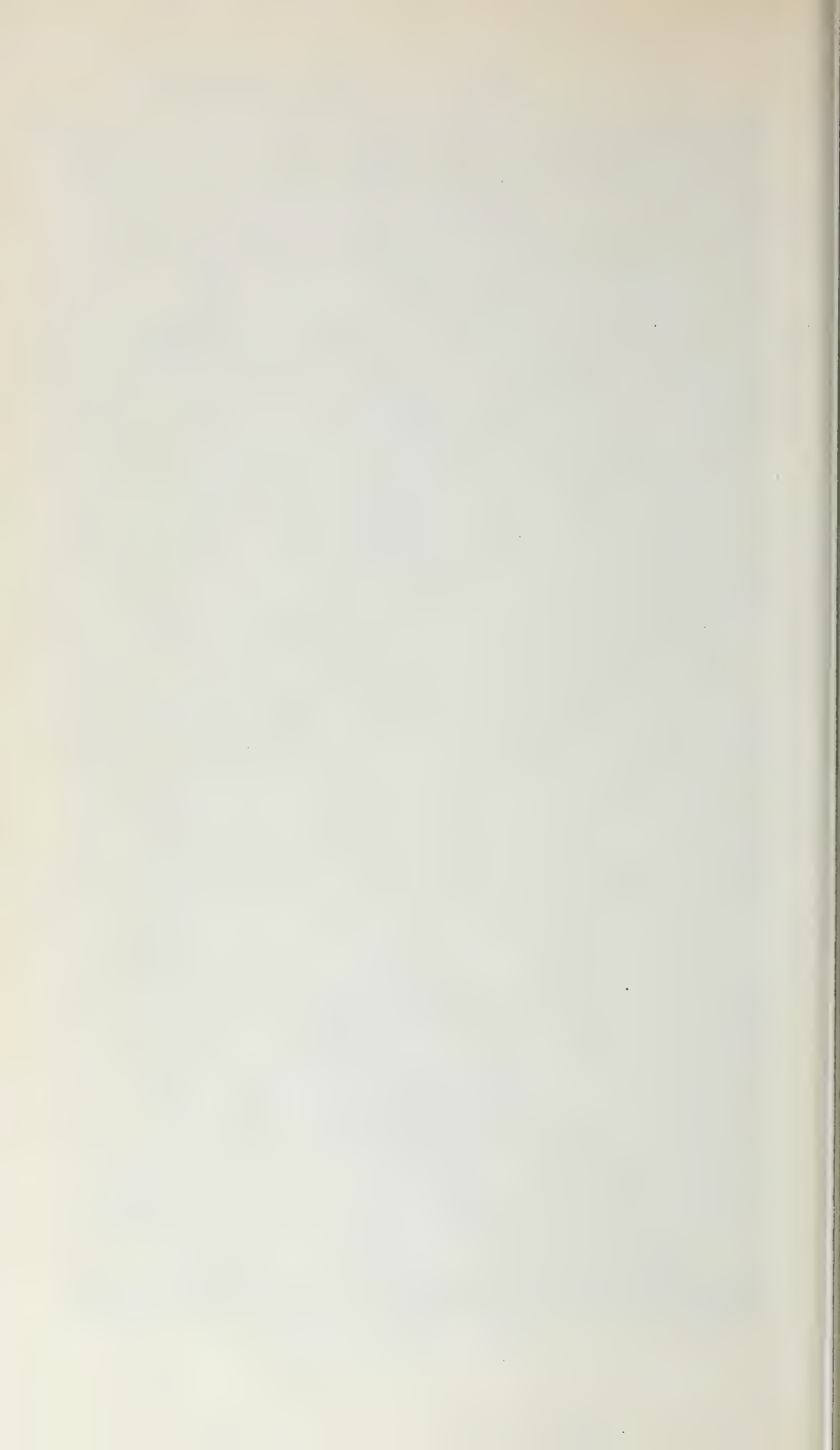
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1905.



SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 30, 1904.

*To His Excellency, GEORGE C. PARDEE, Governor of California :*

SIR: The report of the Librarian of the California State Library is respectfully submitted to you. Attention is especially called to the recommendations of the State Librarian, all of which have our approval.

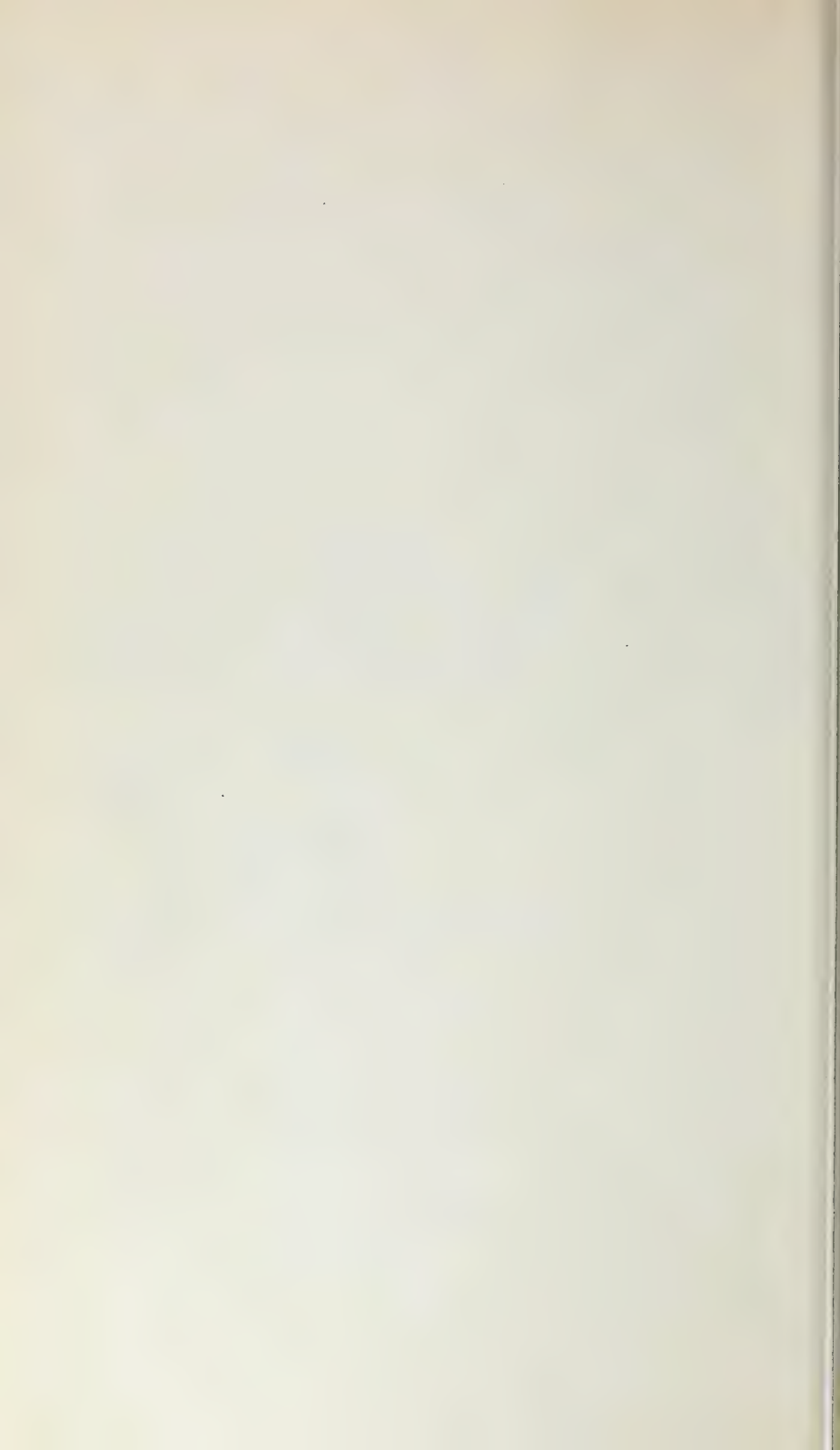
Yours very truly,

ALLEN B. LEMMON,  
President,

JOSEPH STEFFENS,  
BRADNER W. LEE,  
W. C. VAN FLEET,  
CHAS. S. GREENE,

*Board of Trustees of the California State Library.*





# REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the California State Library:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor of submitting my report covering the transactions of the State Library for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, ending June 30, 1904.

## FINANCES.

The finances of the Library show a good balance, as indicated in the table below, the amount appropriated having proved ample for the Library's needs. The following statement shows the condition of the fund at the present time:

Balance on hand July 1, 1902 .....	\$26,154 93
Amount received during fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years...	60,000 00
Total .....	\$86,154 93
Expenditures during fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years.....	60,320 43
Balance, June 30, 1904 .....	\$25,834 50

An itemized statement of the above expenditures is appended to this report.

## BOOKS.

On June 30, 1902, the Library contained 120,200 volumes. On June 30, 1904, the number was 126,606, showing an increase of 6,406 volumes, divided as follows:

By purchase.....	4,386 vols.
By exchange .....	948 "
By donation.....	1,072 "
	6,406 "

These figures do not include the books purchased for the Traveling Libraries, which number 4,250 volumes.

## TRIP EAST.

The Legislature of 1903 amended the sections of the Political Code of California governing the State Library, thereby largely increasing the powers of the Board of Trustees, and making it possible to place the State Library in a position of great practical value to the Legislature and to every department of the State government, as well as to all the people of the State.

In order to obtain the best results possible from the increased power granted by the Legislature, the Board of Trustees, on May 2, 1903, decided to send the State Librarian East on a tour of inspection of

libraries and library methods. The State Libraries of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Minnesota, the Library of Congress, and the public libraries of Boston, New York, and Chicago were visited. Each was examined as thoroughly as time would permit, and a vast amount of library information useful to California was obtained. Acknowledgment is hereby made of the cordial reception extended by the various librarians and the many courtesies received at their hands. Upon returning to the California State Library, many recommendations for advancement and improvement in the library service were made, some of which have been put into effect, others being still under consideration.

#### NEW DEPARTMENTS.

Among the new departures is a department of "Californiana"; a system of exchange of public documents; a department of public libraries; the extension of the loan system of the State Library to include other libraries, educational institutions, study clubs, and individuals under satisfactory conditions. One of the plans in contemplation is the establishment of a department of "Legislative Reference and Statistics." The object is to render practical assistance to the members of the Legislature by finding for them such data as will be of value in preparing for the session; also to obtain information and compile statistics for all departments of the State government.

In other States it has been found more satisfactory to have the required data compiled by the State department in which all the sources of information have been collected and stored, rather than to have each individual department attempt the work for itself. This branch of library work has been brought to a high state of efficiency in Wisconsin and New York, and the results attained are constantly made use of by the different States as well as by the National Government.

#### TRAINED EMPLOYÉS.

The California State Library has suffered much in the past from frequent changes of administration and consequent changes of plans and methods in building up the Library, as well as from a lack of expert assistants.

Every effort has been made by the Board of Trustees to remedy these defects as far as it lay within its power to do so. The technical part of the library work has been put in charge of a trained and experienced librarian from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. Other expert help will be secured in the near future to superintend the work of classifying and cataloging, and it is hoped that before long the California State Library will be in line with other large libraries of the country, as far as its conditions will permit.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The object of the Department of Public Libraries is to encourage and assist in the establishment of public libraries in California, and to keep a record of those already established, with copies of their annual reports and any other data in regard to them that may be of value in the scheme of library development in the State. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining what libraries have already been established, for the reason that while the law states that each library shall forward a copy of its report to the State Library, still there is no clause making it compulsory, nor is there any legislation making it necessary to notify the State Librarian of the establishment of new libraries. Hence, we feel that our statistics relating to the libraries of California are not complete, but they can be made so with some additional legislation, and these records will show the actual library conditions of the State. Arrangements then can be made to render assistance where necessary, and to encourage the establishment of libraries in towns able to support them, where at present, no public library exists. A table is appended showing the libraries of California and their condition at the present time.

## TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

The Department of Traveling Libraries was established the latter part of 1903, the first library being sent to Auburn on December 14, 1903, so that this work covers but little more than half a year's operations.

The plan followed provides for the distribution of books from the State Library to any community in California without a public library, on the application of five resident taxpayers. The libraries may be placed in a schoolhouse, church, store, or private house, according to the decision of the five applicants, who virtually constitute a board of trustees for the time being. A fee of \$3 is charged for each library, to be paid at the time the application is filed. This sum covers all costs of transportation. The five taxpayers applying for the library are held responsible for all losses or injuries beyond reasonable wear, but they may impose suitable fines for injuries or for detention of a book beyond the time which it may be kept by the borrower. No membership fee, deposit, or other charge is allowed, however.

Each library consists of fifty volumes, and with the library is sent the necessary instructions and blanks for the loaning of books, etc., and also a supply of printed catalogs of the collection. The libraries are made up, as far as possible, of the best library editions of the books they contain, special attention being paid to the illustrations, type, paper, etc. Each library may be kept for three months, and by special permission may be retained an additional three months.



There are now eighty-five libraries in use, or ready for use, representing a total of 4,250 volumes.

In order to prevent any possibility of the spread of contagious disease from the books, each library which has been in use is disinfected with formaldehyde gas as soon as it is returned to the State Library.

Sixty-six libraries have been sent out, distributed as shown in the appended table.

#### CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT.

Since my last report, all the works in the Library relating to California have been placed in the Newspaper Room, so far as space permitted. The advantages of this plan are manifest to any one looking up information concerning California. It brings all the matter relating to the State close together, and makes it possible to place the whole collection, including the newspapers, under the supervision of an assistant who is especially fitted to keep the collection up to date and to assist those seeking information on California subjects.

The work of indexing a file of California newspapers has progressed steadily, the index now covering the periods from August 15, 1846, to January 31, 1880, and September 1, 1902, to January 31, 1904, inclusive, leaving about twenty-two years still to be done. The entire time of one assistant is required to keep the current issues indexed, while much of the time of the other assistant has been taken up with the other duties of the department. Progress is necessarily slower in indexing the later years of the papers, on account of their greatly increased size.

Everything relating to California is indexed. The usefulness of this work has been demonstrated on many occasions and it has proved invaluable to students of early California history.

#### ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION EXHIBIT.

An exhibit was prepared by the Library and sent to the St. Louis Exposition as a means of showing the Library advantages offered by the State. This exhibit consists of a bound set of the publications of the Library, a sample of the card catalog, a sample of the newspaper index, various views of the State Capitol, Library, and Printing Office, views of many of the public libraries throughout the State, a traveling library in case, a collection of fifty-six volumes on California in case, a study library of fifty volumes on Russia in case, and a handbook entitled "Libraries of California." This handbook contains a brief history and description of the State Library, and of all the public, society, college, and subscription libraries in the State. It also contains many illustrations of California library buildings, a map showing the location of libraries in California, annotated finding lists of the books contained in the sample libraries, and a list of all the librarians and library employés in the State.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Several improvements have been made in the Library, thereby adding to its general appearance and healthfulness. The carpets in the Librarian's office and in the General Department have been replaced by hardwood parquet floors, and cork carpet has been used to cover the floors of the Reference Room and alcoves. The expense of this change was very little greater than the cost of new carpets, and the new coverings will be much more durable, as well as a protection to the books from the dust which is inevitably raised by the sweeping of carpets. Five new stacks have been placed in the Newspaper Room to hold the collection of "Californiana" and the steadily increasing number of bound newspapers.

## SPACE.

All the departments of the State Library are crowded to such an extent that it is difficult to find space for the new volumes which are constantly being added. By continual shifting, which is an expensive process, we have managed thus far to find space for most of the volumes on the shelves; but in many cases a book can not be inserted in its proper place, because of lack of room. In the Law Department, especially, the need of more shelving is very great.

Additional room for the growth of the Library is imperative, for the limit of available space in which shelving can be placed has practically been reached, so far as the present quarters are concerned. There is, however, a considerable amount of space in the south attic of the building which could be utilized for library purposes by making certain alterations and providing adequate elevator service. In order to fit up this room for library use, however, it will be necessary to have an enabling act passed by the Legislature, authorizing the Board of Trustees to use the Library funds for this purpose. I therefore recommend that such action be taken by the Board as may be necessary to obtain authority to alter and equip this portion of the attic for Library use. This additional space would provide relief for a few years at least.

The danger of fire is a constant menace to the Library, and the only real protection which could be afforded would be the erection of a fireproof library building. Many thousands of the most valuable volumes could never be replaced at any price if lost or destroyed, as there are no other copies to be secured.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. GILLIS,  
State Librarian.

## APPENDIX.

Since the above report was made, several of the contemplated plans have been carried out, also other changes, which we think well to mention at this time. The Department of Legislative Reference has been established and a man trained in that work has been put in charge. The fee of \$3 for each Traveling Library sent out has been abolished and the libraries now go to every section of the State, all expense being borne by the State Library. The classifying and cataloguing is under the supervision of an expert cataloguer, formerly instructor in the New York State Library School, and two other trained cataloguers have been employed to assist in the work of this department. Books for the blind have been added to the Traveling Libraries Department and these will go out, free of charge, upon application.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## DEBITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

1902—July	1	To balance on hand .....	\$429 80
Aug.	2	To warrant .....	1,471 83
Sept.	6	To warrant .....	2,196 07
Oct.	3	To warrant .....	1,495 89
Nov.	8	To warrant .....	1,925 14
Dec.	6	To warrant .....	1,825 73
1903—Jan.	6	To warrant .....	2,231 98
Feb.	3	To warrant .....	1,821 90
Mar.	3	To warrant .....	1,695 25
Mar.	3	To sale of bookcases .....	22 50
April	4	To warrant .....	2,696 51
May	2	To warrant .....	2,102 13
June	6	To warrant .....	2,532 19
Total .....			\$22,446 92

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1902				\$22,446 92	
Aug. 2	Whitaker & Ray Co. ....	Books .....	1		\$73 00
Aug. 2	West Publishing Co. ....	Books .....	2		63 75
Aug. 2	Bancroft-Whitney Co. ....	Books .....	3		36 25
Aug. 2	Amer. Arch. & Bldg. News. ....	Books .....	4		33 75
Aug. 2	Chas. Scribner's Sons .....	Books .....	5		30 40
Aug. 2	W. F. Purnell .....	Books .....	6		23 27
Aug. 2	Jas. H. King .....	Books .....	7		21 50
Aug. 2	Pacific Coast Press .....	Books .....	8		16 00
Aug. 2	Keefe-Davidson Co. ....	Books .....	9		6 30
Aug. 2	Edw. Thompson Co. ....	Books .....	10		6 00
Aug. 2	F. A. Davis Co. ....	Books .....	11		6 00
Aug. 2	C. D. Cazenove .....	Books .....	12		5 35
Aug. 2	Funk & Wagnalls .....	Books .....	13		5 00
Aug. 2	Payot, Upham & Co. ....	Books .....	14		4 11
Aug. 2	Annie Vogeli .....	Books .....	15		1 50
Aug. 2	"Examiner" .....	Subscription .....	16		7 80
Aug. 2	"Call" .....	Subscription .....	17		2 60
Aug. 2	Pacific Coast Appeal .....	Subscription .....	18		2 00
Aug. 2	Agnese Barrett .....	Salary .....	19		100 00
Aug. 2	A. L. Blanchard .....	Salary .....	20		100 00
Aug. 2	S. M. Breen .....	Salary .....	21		100 00
Aug. 2	Edith E. Cowden .....	Salary .....	22		100 00
Aug. 2	Daisy Ennis .....	Salary .....	23		100 00
Aug. 2	Eudora Garoutte .....	Salary .....	24		100 00
Aug. 2	S. A. Hutchinson .....	Salary .....	25		100 00
Aug. 2	Clara Lemmon .....	Salary .....	26		100 00
Aug. 2	James P. Moriarty .....	Salary .....	27		100 00
Aug. 2	J. W. Gorman .....	Salary .....	28		40 00
Aug. 2	W. J. Weisman .....	Salary .....	29		20 00
Aug. 2	James Seadler .....	Service (Architect) .....	30		75 00
Aug. 2	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co. ....	Service .....	31		12 15
Amounts carried forward .....				\$22,446 92	\$1,391 73



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1902	Amounts brought forward.			\$22,446 92	\$1,391 73
Aug. 2	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service.	32		4 50
Aug. 2	Dept. State Printing	Printing	33		9 00
Aug. 2	D. Johnston & Co.	Supplies	34		4 50
Aug. 2	Cap. and Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	35		4 00
Aug. 2	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	36		2 60
Aug. 2	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	37		3 00
Aug. 2	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	38		52 50
Sept. 6	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	39		167 85
Sept. 6	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	40		65 02
Sept. 6	Boston Book Co.	Books	41		44 28
Sept. 6	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	42		43 75
Sept. 6	P. S. King & Son	Books	43		12 87
Sept. 6	D. Johnston & Co.	Books	44		8 50
Sept. 6	W. F. Purnell	Books	45		7 13
Sept. 6	Amer. Law Book Co.	Books	46		6 00
Sept. 6	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	47		5 00
Sept. 6	Amer. Arch. & Bldg. News	Books	48		3 75
Sept. 6	Massachusetts Hist. Society	Books	49		3 20
Sept. 6	Canadian Law Review Co.	Books	50		5 00
Sept. 6	Forest and Stream Pub. Co.	Books	51		4 00
Sept. 6	"Chronicle"	Subscription	52		3 90
Sept. 6	Medico-Legal Journal	Subscription	53		3 00
Sept. 6	American Hist. Ass'n	Subscription	54		3 00
Sept. 6	"Bulletin"	Subscription	55		2 00
Sept. 9	Agnese Barrett	Salary	56		100 00
Sept. 6	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	57		100 00
Sept. 6	S. M. Breen	Salary	58		100 00
Sept. 6	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	59		100 00
Sept. 6	Daisy Ennis	Salary	60		100 00
Sept. 6	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	61		100 00
Sept. 6	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	62		100 00
Sept. 6	Clara Lemmon	Salary	63		100 00
Sept. 6	James P. Moriarty	Salary	64		100 00
Sept. 6	J. W. Gorman	Salary	65		40 00
Sept. 6	W. J. Weisman	Salary	66		20 00
Sept. 6	Siller Bros.	Shelving	67		270 00
Sept. 6	Hook & Son	Repairs	68		87 97
Sept. 6	George B. Stack	Repairs, lights	69		52 00
Sept. 6	Charles Wood	Cleaning	70		42 00
Sept. 6	W. J. Weisman	Cleaning	71		42 00
Sept. 6	D. J. Long	Cleaning	72		42 00
Sept. 6	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g.	73		222 00
Sept. 6	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	74		10 00
Sept. 6	Sacramento Pub. Co.	Advertising	75		9 00
Sept. 6	F. R. Pulford	Locks and keys	76		8 50
Sept. 6	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	77		5 25
Sept. 6	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	78		4 50
Sept. 6	H. S. Crocker Co.	Supplies	79		4 00
Sept. 6	John Breuner Co.	Dusters	80		3 50
Sept. 6	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	81		3 00
Sept. 6	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	82		42 90
Oct. 3	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	83		69 35
Oct. 3	H. S. Crocker Co.	Books	84		39 60
Oct. 3	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	85		31 90
Oct. 3	James H. King	Books	86		20 00
Oct. 3	John J. Newbegin	Books	87		10 00
Oct. 3	T. H. Flood & Co.	Books	88		6 50
Oct. 3	Publishers' Weekly	Books	89		6 35
Oct. 3	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Books	90		6 00
Oct. 3	C. D. Cazenove	Books	91		5 39
Oct. 3	Matthew Bender	Books	92		5 00
Oct. 3	Annie Vogeli	Books	93		1 50
Oct. 3	H. C. Scott	Books	94		1 00
Oct. 3	Amer. Jersey Cattle Club	Books	95		1 00
Oct. 3	Charles W. Palm	Citations	96		2 00
Oct. 3	"Daily Morning Union"	Subscription	97		6 00
Oct. 3	"Evening Post"	Subscription	98		3 00
	Amounts carried forward.			\$22,446 92	\$3,882 39

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1902	Amounts brought forward.			\$22,446 92	\$3,882 39
Oct. 3	Pacific Newspaper Union.	Subscription	99		2 75
Oct. 3	Carswell Co.	Subscription	100		2 50
Oct. 3	Sunset Magazine	Subscription	101		1 00
Oct. 3	Dept. State Printing	Printing	102		43 50
Oct. 3	Agnese Barrett	Salary	103		100 00
Oct. 3	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	104		100 00
Oct. 3	S. M. Breen	Salary	105		100 00
Oct. 3	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	106		100 00
Oct. 3	Daisy Ennis	Salary	107		100 00
Oct. 3	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	108		100 00
Oct. 3	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	109		100 00
Oct. 3	James P. Moriarty	Salary	110		100 00
Oct. 3	Clara Lemmon	Salary	111		100 00
Oct. 3	J. W. Gorman	Salary	112		40 00
Oct. 3	W. J. Weisman	Salary	113		20 00
Oct. 3	D. Johnston & Co.	Typewriter, etc.	114		132 50
Oct. 3	Harry Rivett	Cleaning carpet	115		49 00
Oct. 3	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	116		10 00
Oct. 3	Capital Van & Storage Co.	Cartage	117		7 50
Oct. 3	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	118		6 75
Oct. 3	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamps	119		4 60
Oct. 3	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	120		4 50
Oct. 3	J. O. Coleman, P. M.	Box rent	121		3 50
Oct. 3	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	122		3 10
Oct. 3	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	123		3 00
Oct. 3	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	124		47 10
Nov. 8	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	125		119 51
Nov. 8	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	126		86 17
Nov. 8	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	127		53 40
Nov. 8	H. H. Moore	Books	128		50 75
Nov. 8	West Publishing Co.	Books	129		44 25
Nov. 8	George D. Sproul	Books	130		42 08
Nov. 8	D. Johnston & Co.	Books	131		27 33
Nov. 8	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	132		24 00
Nov. 8	Boston Book Co.	Books	133		14 94
Nov. 8	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	134		11 51
Nov. 8	Chas. Scribner's Sons	Books	135		8 55
Nov. 8	Edw. Thompson Co.	Books	136		6 00
Nov. 8	L. R. Hamersly Co.	Books	137		5 00
Nov. 8	New Talmud Pub. Co.	Books	138		5 00
Nov. 8	W. F. Purnell	Books	139		4 75
Nov. 8	Amer. Arch. & Build. News	Books	140		3 75
Nov. 8	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	141		2 85
Nov. 8	Engineering Record	Subscription	142		5 00
Nov. 8	"Call"	Subscription	143		3 90
Nov. 8	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	144		429 50
Nov. 8	Agnese Barrett	Salary	145		100 00
Nov. 8	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	146		100 00
Nov. 8	S. M. Breen	Salary	147		100 00
Nov. 8	Edith Cowden	Salary	148		100 00
Nov. 8	Daisy Ennis	Salary	149		100 00
Nov. 8	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	150		100 00
Nov. 8	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	151		100 00
Nov. 8	Clara Lemmon	Salary	152		100 00
Nov. 8	James P. Moriarty	Salary	153		13 33
Nov. 8	J. W. Gorman	Salary	154		40 00
Nov. 8	W. J. Weisman	Salary	155		20 00
Nov. 8	H. S. Crocker Co.	Supplies	156		13 85
Nov. 8	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	157		10 60
Nov. 8	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	158		4 50
Nov. 8	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	159		4 40
Nov. 8	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	160		2 64
Nov. 8	Frank M. Jones	Typewriter ribbon	161		2 00
Nov. 8	J. Fallon	Services	162		2 00
Nov. 8	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	163		3 00
Nov. 8	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	164		60 58
Dec. 6	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	165		248 45
	Amounts carried forward.			\$22,446 92	\$7,337 28

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1902	Amounts brought forward.			\$22,446 92	\$7,337 28
Dec. 6	Payot, Upham Co.	Books	166		56 93
Dec. 6	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	167		51 55
Dec. 6	E. Franklin	Books	168		50 00
Dec. 6	Boston Book Co.	Books	169		38 50
Dec. 6	W. F. Purnell	Books	170		24 91
Dec. 6	D. Johnston & Co.	Books	171		12 50
Dec. 6	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	172		18 30
Dec. 6	Remick, Shilling & Co.	Books	173		7 50
Dec. 6	Charles E. Lauriat	Books	174		6 70
Dec. 6	American Law Book Co.	Books	175		6 60
Dec. 6	James D. Cockroft	Books	176		6 00
Dec. 6	Elder & Shepard	Books	177		5 75
Dec. 6	C. D. Cazenove	Books	178		5 25
Dec. 6	Charles W. Palm	Citations	179		4 50
Dec. 6	Albany Law Journal Co.	Citations	180		3 50
Dec. 6	"Record-Union"	Subscription	181		7 80
Dec. 6	Carswell Co.	Subscription	182		7 50
Dec. 6	"Chronicle"	Subscription	183		3 90
Dec. 6	Western Journal of Education	Subscription	184		2 25
Dec. 6	Agnese Barrett	Salary	185		100 00
Dec. 6	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	186		100 00
Dec. 6	S. M. Breen	Salary	187		100 00
Dec. 6	Edith Cowden	Salary	188		100 00
Dec. 6	Daisy Ennis	Salary	189		100 00
Dec. 6	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	190		100 00
Dec. 6	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	191		100 00
Dec. 6	Clara Lemmon	Salary	192		100 00
Dec. 6	J. W. Gorman	Salary	193		40 00
Dec. 6	W. J. Weisman	Salary	194		20 00
Dec. 6	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	195		218 50
Dec. 6	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Repairing dome	196		22 50
Dec. 6	F. M. Jones	Typewriter ribbon	197		20 00
Dec. 6	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	198		11 40
Dec. 6	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	199		4 50
Dec. 6	Cap. and Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	200		6 75
Dec. 6	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	201		5 00
Dec. 6	D. Johnston & Co.	Supplies	202		2 00
Dec. 6	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	203		1 90
Dec. 6	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	204		3 00
Dec. 6	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	205		101 79
1903					
Jan. 6	Paul Wenzel	Books	206		193 50
Jan. 6	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	207		168 75
Jan. 6	H. H. Moore	Books	208		71 50
Jan. 6	W. F. Purnell	Books	209		21 95
Jan. 6	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	210		8 60
Jan. 6	Hubble Pub. Co.	Books	211		5 35
Jan. 6	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	212		5 00
Jan. 6	Ella M. White	Books	213		5 00
Jan. 6	Funk & Wagnalls	Books	214		5 00
Jan. 6	Geological Soc. of Amer.	Books	215		2 10
Jan. 6	Knight & Brown	Books	216		2 00
Jan. 6	National Educational Ass'n	Books	217		2 00
Jan. 6	Mutual Subscript'n Agency	Subscription	218		342 10
Jan. 6	"Examiner"	Subscription	219		7 80
Jan. 6	Records of the Past Expl. Society	Subscription	220		5 00
Jan. 6	"Call"	Subscription	221		3 90
Jan. 6	William and Mary Quart'ly	Subscription	222		3 00
Jan. 6	Yreka Journal	Subscription	223		2 50
Jan. 6	"Bulletin"	Subscription	224		2 00
Jan. 6	"Irrigation Age"	Subscription	225		2 00
Jan. 6	"Wednesday Press"	Subscription	226		1 50
Jan. 6	Out West Publishing Co.	Subscription	227		1 20
Jan. 6	"Forestry and Irrigation"	Subscription	228		1 00
	Amounts carried forward.			\$22,446 92	\$9,777 41



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR--Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amount brought forward			\$22,446 92	\$9,777 41
Jan. 6	Agnese Barrett	Salary	229		100 00
Jan. 6	S. M. Breen	Salary	230		100 00
Jan. 6	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	231		100 00
Jan. 6	Edith Cowden	Salary	232		100 00
Jan. 6	Daisy Ennis	Salary	233		100 00
Jan. 6	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	234		100 00
Jan. 6	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	235		100 00
Jan. 6	Clara Lemmon	Salary	236		100 00
Jan. 6	Laura Steffens	Salary (24 days)	237		77 50
Jan. 6	J. W. Gorman	Salary	238		40 00
Jan. 6	W. J. Weisman	Salary	239		20 00
Jan. 6	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	240		249 00
Jan. 6	Kane & Trainor	Ice (6 months)	241		12 15
Jan. 6	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	242		10 00
Jan. 6	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	243		4 50
Jan. 6	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	244		6 75
Jan. 6	W. S. Brown	Picture	245		5 00
Jan. 6	J. O. Coleman, P. M.	Box rent	246		3 50
Jan. 6	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	247		2 85
Jan. 6	J. W. Babcock	Repairing clock	248		2 50
Jan. 6	F. R. Pulford	Locks and keys	249		2 45
Jan. 6	Payot, Upham & Co.	Supplies	250		1 53
Jan. 6	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	251		3 00
Jan. 6	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	252		128 50
Feb. 3	H. S. Crocker Co.	Books	253		262 35
Feb. 3	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	254		54 75
Feb. 3	W. W. Hoag & Co.	Books	255		50 00
Feb. 3	West Publishing Co.	Books	256		49 25
Feb. 3	H. H. Moore	Books	257		22 25
Feb. 3	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	258		12 00
Feb. 3	Remick, Shilling & Co.	Books	259		7 50
Feb. 3	C. D. Cazenove	Books	260		5 39
Feb. 3	Elder & Shepard	Books	261		5 00
Feb. 3	Geological Soc. of Amer.	Books	262		5 00
Feb. 3	Massachusetts Hist. Soc.	Books	263		3 22
Feb. 3	Lawyers' Co-op Pub. Co.	Books	264		2 00
Feb. 3	L. R. Dempster	Books	265		1 50
Feb. 3	Recorder Print & Pub. Co.	Subscription	266		12 00
Feb. 3	Astronomical Soc. Pacific	Subscription	267		5 00
Feb. 3	Democrat Printing House	Subscription	268		5 00
Feb. 3	N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Soc.	Subscription	269		3 00
Feb. 3	Pacific Oil Reporter	Subscription	270		2 50
Feb. 3	Library Bureau	Subscription	271		1 00
Feb. 3	Agnese Barrett	Salary	272		100 00
Feb. 3	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	273		100 00
Feb. 3	S. M. Breen	Salary	274		100 00
Feb. 3	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	275		100 00
Feb. 3	Daisy Ennis	Salary	276		100 00
Feb. 3	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	277		100 00
Feb. 3	Clara Lemmon	Salary	278		100 00
Feb. 3	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	279		100 00
Feb. 3	Laura Steffens	Salary	280		100 00
Feb. 3	J. W. Gorman	Salary	281		75 00
Feb. 3	R. Q. Cunningham	Salary	282		53 24
Feb. 3	W. J. Weisman	Salary	283		20 00
Feb. 3	Dept. State Printing	Printing	284		7 75
Feb. 3	George Boyne	Decorations	285		50 00
Feb. 3	George B. Stack	Repairing lights	286		28 50
Feb. 3	Hevener & Mier Co	Picture frames	287		13 90
Feb. 3	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	288		10 95
Feb. 3	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	289		4 50
Feb. 3	F. R. Pulford	Repairing locks	290		4 30
Feb. 3	J. O. Coleman, P. M.	Box rent	291		3 50
Feb. 3	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamps	292		2 75
Feb. 3	J. A. Green	Alcohol	293		2 30
Feb. 3	J. W. Babcock	Repairing clock	294		2 50
Feb. 3	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	295		3 00
	Amounts carried forward			\$22,446 92	\$12,837 54



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward.			\$22,446 92	\$12,837 54
Feb. 3	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	296		131 00
Mar. 3	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	297		110 50
Mar. 3	D. Johnston & Co.	Books	298		57 50
Mar. 3	Pacific Rural Press	Books	299		13 00
Mar. 3	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	300		12 00
Mar. 3	Joseph Wright	Books	301		10 42
Mar. 3	Goodwin Bros.	Books	302		10 00
Mar. 3	George L. Shuman	Books	303		9 00
Mar. 3	P. Blakiston Son & Co.	Books	304		8 00
Mar. 3	Wm. Wood & Co.	Books	305		7 36
Mar. 3	P. S. King & Son	Books	306		7 14
Mar. 3	Art Amateur Magazine	Books	307		6 00
Mar. 3	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	308		3 65
Mar. 3	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	309		2 85
Mar. 3	Johns Hopkins Press	Books	310		2 00
Mar. 3	The Critic Co.	Books	311		1 50
Mar. 3	University Association	Books	312		1 25
Mar. 3	Charles L. Taylor	Books	313		1 25
Mar. 3	Nutshell Pub. Co.	Books	314		1 00
Mar. 3	Lea Bros. & Co.	Subscription	315		9 00
Mar. 3	Hawaiian Gazette	Subscription	316		7 20
Mar. 3	"Bee"	Subscription	317		6 60
Mar. 3	Review Pub. Co.	Subscription	318		5 00
Mar. 3	Times-Mirror Co.	Subscription	319		4 50
Mar. 3	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription	320		3 40
Mar. 3	The Grafton Press	Subscription	321		3 00
Mar. 3	Southern History Assoc'n	Subscription	322		3 00
Mar. 3	Boston Book Co.	Subscription	323		2 75
Mar. 3	Hanford Sentinel	Subscription	324		2 00
Mar. 3	Madera Mercury	Subscription	325		1 50
Mar. 3	Agnese Barrett	Salary	326		100 00
Mar. 3	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	327		100 00
Mar. 3	S. M. Breen	Salary	328		100 00
Mar. 3	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	329		100 00
Mar. 3	Daisy Ennis	Salary	330		100 00
Mar. 3	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	331		100 00
Mar. 3	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	332		100 00
Mar. 3	Clara Lemmon	Salary	333		100 00
Mar. 3	Laura Steffens	Salary	334		100 00
Mar. 3	J. W. Gorman	Salary	335		75 00
Mar. 3	R. Q. Cunningham	Salary	336		75 00
Mar. 3	W. J. Weisman	Salary	337		20 00
Mar. 3	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	338		190 00
Mar. 3	Harry W. Rivett	Cleaning carpet	339		22 00
Mar. 3	Capital Van & Storage Co.	Cartage	340		15 00
Mar. 3	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	341		10 00
Mar. 3	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	342		4 50
Mar. 3	Jacox Bros.	Repairs	343		5 00
Mar. 3	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service and clock rental	344		4 50
Mar. 3	Tom Scott	Repairs	345		4 50
Mar. 3	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	346		1 00
Mar. 3	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	347		3 00
Mar. 3	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	348		52 60
April 4	Paul Wenzel	Books	349		356 00
April 4	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	350		98 00
April 4	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	351		85 00
April 4	Boston Book Co.	Books	352		75 00
April 4	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	353		75 00
April 4	N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Soc.	Books	354		60 00
April 4	Goodwin Bros.	Books	355		33 00
April 4	Chas. E. Lauriat	Books	356		29 00
April 4	P. S. King & Son	Books	357		19 00
April 4	Francis P. Harper	Books	358		14 00
April 4	James H. King	Books	359		14 00
April 4	Bender-Chaquette Law Bk. Co.	Books	360		12 00
	Amounts carried forward.			\$22,446 92	\$15,538 00

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward.			\$22,446 92	\$15,538 99
April 4	W. W. Hoag & Co.	Books	361		12 00
April 4	Chas. Scribner's Sons.	Books	362		8 28
April 4	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	363		7 57
April 4	B. W. Wilson Co.	Books	364		6 25
April 4	David Nutt	Books	365		6 12
April 4	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	366		6 00
April 4	Edw. Thompson Co.	Books	367		6 00
April 4	C. D. Cazenove.	Books	368		5 35
April 4	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	369		5 00
April 4	Southern Hist. Society	Books	370		3 00
April 4	National Con. Char. & Cor.	Books	371		1 25
April 4	W. B. Walkup	Map	372		10 00
April 4	W. E. Judge	Subscription	373		2 00
April 4	C. C. Hine's Sons Co.	Subscription	374		6 00
April 4	Anthropological Inst.	Subscription	375		5 25
April 4	National Geographic Soc.	Subscription	376		4 00
April 4	"Call"	Subscription	377		3 90
April 4	"Chronicle"	Subscription	378		3 90
April 4	Literary Digest	Subscription	379		3 00
April 4	Post Publishing Co.	Subscription	380		3 00
April 4	California Fruit-Grower	Subscription	381		2 00
April 4	California Review	Subscription	382		1 00
April 4	Agnese Barrett	Salary	383		100 00
April 4	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	384		100 00
April 4	S. M. Breen	Salary	385		100 00
April 4	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	386		100 00
April 4	Daisy Ennis	Salary	387		100 00
April 4	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	388		100 00
April 4	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	389		100 00
April 4	Clara Lemmon	Salary	390		100 00
April 4	Laura Steffens	Salary	391		100 00
April 4	J. W. Gorman	Salary	392		75 00
April 4	R. Q. Cunningham	Salary	393		75 00
April 4	W. J. Weisman	Salary	394		20 00
April 4	Dept. State Printing	Printing and bind'g.	395		506 50
April 4	John Breuner Co.	Desk	396		27 50
April 4	F. R. Pulford	Locks and keys	397		10 25
April 4	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	398		10 00
April 4	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	399		4 50
April 4	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	400		9 15
April 4	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	401		6 75
April 4	R. O. Kimbrough	Tools	402		2 65
April 4	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamps	403		1 50
April 4	D. Johnston & Co.	Typewriter ribbon	404		1 00
April 4	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	405		3 00
April 4	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	406		57 64
May 2	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	407		561 08
May 2	H. H. Moore	Books	408		54 00
May 2	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	409		45 25
May 2	Berlin Photographic Co.	Books	410		25 00
May 2	James H. King	Books	411		25 00
May 2	Boston Book Co.	Books	412		20 00
May 2	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	413		17 99
May 2	Edw. Thompson Co.	Books	414		6 00
May 2	Pacific Coast Press	Books	415		6 00
May 2	American Law Book Co.	Books	416		6 00
May 2	Amer. Arch. & Build. News	Books	417		3 75
May 2	Publishers' Weekly	Books	418		3 50
May 2	Johns Hopkins Press	Books	419		3 00
May 2	Williamson Law Book Co.	Books	420		2 50
May 2	Art Amateur Magazine	Books	421		2 00
May 2	N. E. Hist. & Geneal. Soc.	Books	422		1 25
May 2	Goodwin Bros.	Books	423		1 00
May 2	"Bulletin"	Subscription	424		2 00
May 2	Agnese Barrett	Salary	425		100 00
May 2	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	426		100 00
May 2	S. M. Breen	Salary	427		100 00
	Amounts carried forward.			\$22,446 92	\$18,445 62

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward			\$22,446 92	\$18,445 62
May 2	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	428		100 00
May 2	Daisy Ennis	Salary	429		100 00
May 2	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	430		100 00
May 2	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	431		100 00
May 2	Clara Lemmon	Salary	432		100 00
May 2	Laura Steffens	Salary	433		100 00
May 2	J. W. Gorman	Salary	434		60 00
May 2	W. J. Weisman	Salary	435		20 00
May 2	Dept. State Printing	Printing and bind'g	436		82 25
May 2	Hook & Son	Repairs	437		39 75
May 2	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	438		10 00
May 2	Capital Van & Storage Co.	Cartage	439		9 75
May 2	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service & clock rental	440		4 30
May 2	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	441		4 50
May 2	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamp	442		3 50
May 2	A. J. Johnston & Co.	Supplies	443		1 90
May 2	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	444		3 00
May 2	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	445		177 86
June 6	John J. Newbeign	Books	446		150 00
June 6	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	447		132 10
June 6	H. P. McKusick	Books	448		78 37
June 6	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	449		67 55
June 6	West Publishing Co.	Books	450		64 00
June 6	Berlin Photographic Co.	Books	451		50 00
June 6	Boston Book Co.	Books	452		24 14
June 6	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	453		10 70
June 6	Central Law Journal Co.	Books	454		6 50
June 6	C. D. Cazenove	Books	455		5 39
June 6	W. F. Purnell	Books	456		9 15
June 6	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	457		8 00
June 6	H. W. Wilson Co.	Books	458		6 00
June 6	Canadian Law Review Co.	Books	459		5 00
June 6	Funk & Wagnalls Co.	Books	460		5 00
June 6	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	461		3 66
June 6	Edwin A. Sherman	Books	462		3 00
June 6	L. R. Hamersly Co.	Books	463		3 00
June 6	Henry W. Knight	Books	464		2 00
June 6	Amer. Jersey Cattle Club	Books	465		1 00
June 6	American Citation Co.	Books	466		1 00
June 6	Inst. Electrical Engineers	Subscription	467		18 61
June 6	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription	468		14 35
June 6	British Cal. Pub. Co.	Subscription	469		1 00
June 6	Agnese Barrett	Salary	470		100 00
June 6	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	471		100 00
June 6	S. M. Breen	Salary	472		100 00
June 6	Edith Cowden	Salary	473		100 00
June 6	Daisy Ennis	Salary	474		100 00
June 6	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	475		100 00
June 6	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	476		100 00
June 6	Clara Lemmon	Salary	477		100 00
June 6	Laura Steffens	Salary	478		100 00
June 6	J. W. Gorman	Salary	479		60 00
June 6	W. J. Weisman	Salary	480		20 00
June 6	James McClatchy Co.	Advertising bids	481		11 38
June 6	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	482		10 85
June 6	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	483		4 50
June 6	Dept. State Printing	Printing	484		15 25
June 6	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	485		7 85
June 6	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	486		2 89
June 6	F. R. Pulford	Repairs	487		1 00
June 6	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	488		3 00
June 6	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	489		84 45
June 6	Charles Barmore	Pictures	490		143 50
June 6	Siller Bros.	Work on attic	491		598 00
	Balance on hand				\$21,994 62
					452 30
	Total			\$22,446 92	\$22,446 92



## DEBITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

1903—	July 1	To balance on hand	\$452 30
	July 7	To warrant	4,113 28
	Aug. 1	To warrant	2,377 63
	Sept. 5	To warrant	3,677 16
	Sept. 5	To payment for lost book	3 00
	Sept. 5	To sale of sofa	2 50
	Oct. 3	To warrant	2,413 13
	Oct. 31	To warrant	2,704 48
	Nov. 24	To Traveling Library fee	3 00
	Dec. 5	To warrant	3,324 03
	Dec. 9	To fines collected	6 00
	Dec. 22	To Traveling Library fees	6 00
1904—	Jan. 4	To Traveling Library fees	21 00
	Jan. 5	To warrant	3,015 30
	Jan. 13	To Traveling Library fees	21 00
	Jan. 23	To Traveling Library fees	6 00
	Feb. 3	To warrant	3,111 76
	Feb. 11	To Traveling Library fees	30 00
	Mar. 2	To fines collected	5 00
	Mar. 2	To Traveling Library fees	18 00
	Mar. 4	To warrant	3,314 82
	Apr. 1	To express charges refunded	80
	Apr. 1	To Traveling Library fees	18 00
	Apr. 2	To warrant	3,769 45
	Apr. 5	To fines collected	5 00
	May 3	To warrant	4,149 62
	May 3	To Traveling Library fees	24 00
	May 3	To sale 1 copy "Political Conventions"	2 00
	May 23	To sale of carpets and desk	125 00
	May 23	To Traveling Library fees	21 00
	June 4	To warrant	2,355 15
	June 7	To fines collected	5 00
Total			\$39,100 41

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	Veh'r	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903				\$39,100 41	
July 7	Paul Wenzel	Books	492		\$226 90
July 7	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	493		102 25
July 7	Boston Book Co.	Books	494		58 99
July 7	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	495		43 21
July 7	Scientific American Club	Books	496		12 00
July 7	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	497		11 50
July 7	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	498		8 00
July 7	Wm. Wood & Co.	Books	499		8 00
July 7	Carswell Co.	Books	500		7 50
July 7	H. P. McKusick	Books	501		4 75
July 7	Publishers' Weekly	Books	502		4 50
July 7	Medico-Legal Journal	Books	503		3 00
July 7	Frederick W. Morris	Books	504		2 55
July 7	John Byrne Co.	Books	505		2 50
July 7	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription	506		198 65
July 7	"Picayune"	Subscription	507		12 00
July 7	"Examiner"	Subscription	508		7 80
July 7	Globe Printing Co.	Subscription	509		6 00
July 7	"Call"	Subscription	510		3 90
July 7	"Chronicle"	Subscription	511		3 90
July 7	Pacific Coast Appeal	Subscription	512		2 00
July 7	U. C. Magazine	Subscription	513		1 50
July 7	Agnes Barrett	Salary	514		100 00
July 7	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	515		100 00
Amounts carried forward				\$39,100 41	\$931 40



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'ehr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward			\$39,100 41	\$931 40
July 7	S. M. Breen	Salary	516		100 00
July 7	Edith Cowden	Salary	517		100 00
July 7	Daisy Ennis	Salary	518		100 00
July 7	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	519		100 00
July 7	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	520		100 00
July 7	Clara Lemmon	Salary	521		100 00
July 7	Laura Steffens	Salary	522		100 00
July 7	J. W. Gorman	Salary	523		60 00
July 7	W. J. Weisman	Salary	524		20 00
July 7	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	525		691 25
July 7	Siller Bros.	Work on attic	526		1,000 00
July 7	E. M. Hoen	Services (Arch.)	527		80 00
July 7	George B. Stack	Repairing lights	528		85 70
July 7	John Breuner Co.	Bookcases	529		24 00
July 7	Kane & Trainor Ice Co.	Ice (6 mos.)	530		15 15
July 7	Sacramento Pub. Co.	Advertising	531		15 00
July 7	H. S. Crocker Co.	Supplies	532		13 25
July 7	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	533		6 75
July 7	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service & clock rental	534		4 45
July 7	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	535		10 85
July 7	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	536		4 50
July 7	J. O. Coleman, P. M.	Box rent	537		3 50
July 7	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	538		2 00
July 7	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	539		3 00
July 7	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	540		45 79
July 7	J. L. Gillis	Expenses, trip East	541		396 69
Aug. 1	West Publishing Co.	Books	542		71 50
Aug. 1	E. D. Bronson	Books	543		71 40
Aug. 1	Boston Book Co.	Books	544		58 84
Aug. 1	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	545		53 60
Aug. 1	Berlin Photographic Co.	Books	546		50 00
Aug. 1	Frank Shepard Co.	Books	547		27 50
Aug. 1	Tandy-Wheeler Pub. Co.	Books	548		22 40
Aug. 1	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	549		8 00
Aug. 1	L. D. Powell Co.	Books	550		6 00
Aug. 1	Edw. Thompson Co.	Books	551		6 00
Aug. 1	C. D. Cazenove	Books	552		5 39
Aug. 1	N. Y. "Tribune"	Subscription	553		10 00
Aug. 1	Mutual Subscript'n Agency	Subscription	554		9 22
Aug. 1	Democrat Publishing Co.	Subscription	555		5 00
Aug. 1	"Interocean"	Subscription	556		4 00
Aug. 1	Amer. Statistical Ass'n	Subscription	557		2 00
Aug. 1	"Wednesday Press"	Subscription	558		1 50
Aug. 1	Agnes Barrett	Salary	559		100 00
Aug. 1	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	560		100 00
Aug. 1	S. M. Breen	Salary	561		100 00
Aug. 1	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	562		100 00
Aug. 1	Daisy Ennis	Salary	563		100 00
Aug. 1	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	564		100 00
Aug. 1	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	565		100 00
Aug. 1	Clara Lemmon	Salary	566		100 00
Aug. 1	Laura Steffens	Salary	567		100 00
Aug. 1	W. J. Weisman	Salary	568		75 00
Aug. 1	J. W. Gorman	Salary	569		60 00
Aug. 1	Dept. State Printing	Printing and bind'g	570		210 00
Aug. 1	Siller Bros	Stacks	571		378 00
Aug. 1	Library Bureau	Filing case	572		111 88
Aug. 1	Nathan Dohrmann & Co.	Time clock	573		80 00
Aug. 1	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	574		12 40
Aug. 1	R. Q. Cunningham	Service	575		10 50
Aug. 1	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamp	576		6 00
Aug. 1	B. Wilson & Co.	Towels	577		5 50
Aug. 1	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	578		4 50
Aug. 1	Frank M. Jones	Typewriter ribbon	579		1 00
Aug. 1	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	580		110 50
Sept. 5	Tandy-Wheeler Pub. Co.	Books	581		391 60
Sept. 5	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	582		264 14
	Amounts carried forward			\$39,100 41	\$7,146 65

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward.			\$39,100 41	\$7,146 65
Sept. 5	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	583		186 86
Sept. 5	Boston Book Co.	Books	584		166 28
Sept. 5	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	585		133 69
Sept. 5	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	586		59 60
Sept. 5	Paul Elder & Co.	Books	587		21 55
Sept. 5	P. S. King & Son	Books	588		12 19
Sept. 5	A. M. Robertson	Books	589		10 71
Sept. 5	Edw. D. Bronson	Books	590		8 00
Sept. 5	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	591		8 00
Sept. 5	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	592		7 85
Sept. 5	Edw. Thompson & Co.	Books	593		6 00
Sept. 5	A. C. McClurg & Co.	Books	594		4 30
Sept. 5	A. S. Clark Co.	Books	595		3 08
Sept. 5	John Byrne & Co.	Books	596		3 00
Sept. 5	Chas. R. Green	Books	597		2 50
Sept. 5	Chas. Scribner's Sons	Books	598		1 42
Sept. 5	"Record-Union"	Subscription	599		7 80
Sept. 5	Forest and Stream Pub. Co.	Subscription	600		4 00
Sept. 5	"Bulletin"	Subscription	601		2 30
Sept. 5	Mutual Subscript'n Agency	Subscription	602		1 00
Sept. 5	Sunset Magazine	Subscription	603		1 00
Sept. 5	Agnese Barrett	Salary	604		100 00
Sept. 5	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	605		100 00
Sept. 5	S. M. Breen	Salary	606		100 00
Sept. 5	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	607		100 00
Sept. 5	Daisy Ennis	Salary	608		100 00
Sept. 5	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	609		100 00
Sept. 5	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	610		100 00
Sept. 5	Clara Lemmon	Salary	611		100 00
Sept. 5	Laura Steffens	Salary	612		100 00
Sept. 5	W. J. Weisman	Salary	613		75 00
Sept. 5	J. W. Gorman	Salary	614		60 00
Sept. 5	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	615		782 25
Sept. 5	Fred W. Vaughan & Co.	Typewriters	616		275 00
Sept. 5	Library Bureau	Supplies	617		50 85
Sept. 5	Hevener, Mier & Co.	Framing pictures	618		49 83
Sept. 5	R. Q. Cunningham	Service	619		75 00
Sept. 5	Ed. Devine	Service	620		15 00
Sept. 5	F. R. Pulford	Locks and keys	621		11 80
Sept. 5	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	622		11 05
Sept. 5	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	623		4 50
Sept. 5	W. W. Connor	Washing windows	624		6 00
Sept. 5	Allen's Press Clip'g Bureau	Clippings	625		3 00
Sept. 5	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamp	626		3 00
Sept. 5	E. C. Waters	Work on clock	627		1 25
Sept. 5	A. J. Johnston & Co.	Typewriter ribbon	628		1 00
Sept. 5	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	629		6 00
Sept. 5	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	630		39 76
Oct. 3	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	631		402 32
Oct. 3	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	632		374 25
Oct. 3	W. F. Purnell	Books	633		53 78
Oct. 3	Weinstock, Lubin & Co.	Books	634		38 80
Oct. 3	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	635		32 00
Oct. 3	Boston Book Co.	Books	636		33 09
Oct. 3	Paul Wenzel	Books	637		25 55
Oct. 3	Wm. Murray	Books	638		23 85
Oct. 3	Scientific American Club	Books	639		12 00
Oct. 3	James H. King	Books	640		10 00
Oct. 3	John J. Newbegin	Books	641		10 00
Oct. 3	H. S. Crocker Co.	Books	642		9 25
Oct. 3	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	643		8 00
Oct. 3	James D. Cockcroft	Books	644		6 00
Oct. 3	New Talmud Pub. Co.	Books	645		5 00
Oct. 3	Matthew Bender	Books	646		5 00
Oct. 3	Paul Elder & Co.	Books	647		3 61
Oct. 3	Henry W. Knight	Books	648		2 00
Oct. 3	Library Bureau	Books	649		1 25

Amounts carried forward.

\$39,100 41 \$11,223 82

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward.			\$39,100 41	\$11,223 82
Oct. 3	Chas. Barmore	Pictures	650		100 00
Oct. 3	"Bee"	Subscription	651		6 60
Oct. 3	Columbia Law Review	Subscription	652		6 00
Oct. 3	Engineering Record	Subscription	653		5 00
Oct. 3	"Chronicle"	Subscription	654		4 50
Oct. 3	American Historical Ass'n	Subscription	655		3 00
Oct. 3	"Political Record"	Subscription	656		2 50
Oct. 3	Agnese Barrett	Salary	657		100 00
Oct. 3	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	658		100 00
Oct. 3	S. M. Breen	Salary	659		100 00
Oct. 3	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	660		100 00
Oct. 3	Daisy Ennis	Salary	661		100 00
Oct. 3	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	662		100 00
Oct. 3	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	663		100 00
Oct. 3	Clara Lemmon	Salary	664		100 00
Oct. 3	Laura Steffens	Salary	665		100 00
Oct. 3	W. J. Weisman	Salary	666		75 00
Oct. 3	W. J. Gorman	Salary	667		60 00
Oct. 3	Dept. State Printing	Printing	668		24 75
Oct. 3	Tenbrook & Co.	Papering attic	669		57 00
Oct. 3	Cap. and Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	670		27 50
Oct. 3	Hevener, Mier & Co.	Frame	671		4 00
Oct. 3	Fred W. Vaughan	Typewriter ribbon	672		3 00
Oct. 3	Librarian of Congress	Catalogue cards	673		15 00
Oct. 3	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	674		16 18
Oct. 3	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	675		10 35
Oct. 3	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	676		4 50
Oct. 3	J. O. Coleman, P. M.	Box rent	677		3 50
Oct. 3	F. R. Pulford	Repairs, locks	678		1 00
Oct. 3	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	679		3 00
Oct. 3	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	680		25 00
Oct. 31	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	681		510 49
Oct. 31	Weinstock, Lubin & Co.	Books	682		270 41
Oct. 31	W. F. Purnell	Books	683		167 46
Oct. 31	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	684		99 10
Oct. 31	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	685		76 39
Oct. 31	Robt. E. Cowan	Books	686		55 50
Oct. 31	West Publishing Co.	Books	687		55 50
Oct. 31	P. F. Collier & Son	Books	688		25 00
Oct. 31	P. S. King & Son	Books	689		22 97
Oct. 31	Shepard Book Co.	Books	690		20 75
Oct. 31	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	691		18 81
Oct. 31	H. S. Crocker Co.	Books	692		13 50
Oct. 31	American Law Book Co.	Books	693		6 00
Oct. 31	Scientific American Club	Books	694		6 00
Oct. 31	Boston Book Co.	Books	695		5 48
Oct. 31	C. D. Cazenove	Books	696		5 39
Oct. 31	Funk & Wagnalls Co.	Books	697		5 00
Oct. 31	Library Bureau	Books	698		2 35
Oct. 31	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription	699		15 23
Oct. 31	"Daily Morning Union"	Subscription	700		6 00
Oct. 31	"Call"	Subscription	701		4 50
Oct. 31	Harvard Law Review	Subscription	702		2 50
Oct. 31	Pacific Oil Reporter	Subscription	703		2 50
Oct. 31	Agnese Barrett	Salary	704		100 00
Oct. 31	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	705		100 00
Oct. 31	S. M. Breen	Salary	706		100 00
Oct. 31	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	707		100 00
Oct. 31	Daisy Ennis	Salary	708		100 00
Oct. 31	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	709		100 00
Oct. 31	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	710		100 00
Oct. 31	Clara Lemmon	Salary	711		100 00
Oct. 31	Laura Steffens	Salary	712		100 00
Oct. 31	J. W. Gorman	Salary	713		60 00
Oct. 31	W. J. Weisman	Salary	714		75 00
Oct. 31	John Breuner Co.	Desks	715		95 00
Oct. 31	Hook & Son	Repairs	716		52 55
	Amounts carried forward.			\$39,100 41	\$15,160 58



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1903	Amounts brought forward			\$39,100 41	\$15,160 58
Oct. 31	Thomson, Diggs & Co.	Truck	717		10 50
Oct. 31	Tom Scott	Repairs	718		8 00
Oct. 31	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	719		6 75
Oct. 31	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	720		4 50
Oct. 31	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	721		8 40
Oct. 31	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	722		10 25
Oct. 31	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	723		4 50
Oct. 31	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	724		3 00
Oct. 31	F. M. Jones	Ribbon, etc.	725		3 50
Oct. 31	F. R. Pulford	Repairing locks	726		1 20
Oct. 31	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	727		64 50
Dec. 5	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	728		824 34
Dec. 5	W. W. Hoag Co.	Books	729		127 50
Dec. 5	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	730		106 35
Dec. 5	E. Holdoway Pub. Co.	Books	731		42 00
Dec. 5	W. F. Purnell	Books	732		39 21
Dec. 5	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	733		37 07
Dec. 5	Ohio State Arch. & His. So.	Books	734		33 00
Dec. 5	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	735		27 40
Dec. 5	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	736		26 00
Dec. 5	James H. King	Books	737		23 50
Dec. 5	Tandy-Wheeler Pub. Co.	Books	738		21 60
Dec. 5	Boston Book Co.	Books	739		21 46
Dec. 5	Weinstock, Lubin & Co.	Books	740		16 94
Dec. 5	A. J. Johnston Co.	Books	741		15 00
Dec. 5	Shepard Book Co.	Books	742		12 00
Dec. 5	Chas. Scribner's Sons	Books	743		8 00
Dec. 5	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	744		7 85
Dec. 5	H. W. Wilson Co.	Books	745		6 65
Dec. 5	American Law Book Co.	Books	746		6 00
Dec. 5	Edward Thompson Co.	Books	747		6 00
Dec. 5	Scientific American Club	Books	748		6 00
Dec. 5	L. D. Powell Co.	Books	749		6 00
Dec. 5	New Talmud Pub. Co.	Books	750		5 50
Dec. 5	Charles L. Taylor	Books	751		2 75
Dec. 5	Paul Elder & Co.	Books	752		1 50
Dec. 5	A. M. Robertson	Books	753		1 00
Dec. 5	Berlin Photo Co.	Pictures	754		75 00
Dec. 5	J. C. Boyd	Map pictures	755		10 00
Dec. 5	"Chronicle"	Subscription	756		4 50
Dec. 5	Catholic World Magazine	Subscription	757		3 00
Dec. 5	J. P. Bass & Co.	Subscription	758		1 00
Dec. 5	Paul Elder & Co.	Subscription	759		1 00
Dec. 5	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	760		100 00
Dec. 5	S. M. Breen	Salary	761		100 00
Dec. 5	Edith E. Cowan	Salary	762		100 00
Dec. 5	Daisy Ennis	Salary	763		100 00
Dec. 5	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	764		100 00
Dec. 5	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	765		100 00
Dec. 5	Clara Lemmon	Salary	766		100 00
Dec. 5	Laura Steffens	Salary	767		100 00
Dec. 5	J. W. Gorman	Salary	768		60 00
Dec. 5	W. J. Weisman	Salary	769		75 00
Dec. 5	Dept. State Printing	Printing and bind'g	770		492 25
Dec. 5	Library Bureau	Periodical rack	771		139 06
Dec. 5	S. J. Jackson	Card holders	772		37 50
Dec. 5	H. S. Crocker Co.	Supplies	773		7 00
Dec. 5	Lewis Sieke	Translation	774		5 00
Dec. 5	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	775		3 00
Dec. 5	George B. Stack	Repairs	776		2 50
Dec. 5	F. L. Evans	Index cards	777		2 00
Dec. 5	"Chronicle"	Missing numbers	778		2 00
Dec. 5	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	779		10 00
Dec. 5	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	780		11 00
Dec. 5	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	781		4 50
Dec. 5	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	782		6 00
Dec. 5	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	783		142 10
	Amounts carried forward			\$39,100 41	\$18,609 71



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1904	Amounts brought forward.			\$39,100 41	\$18,609 71
Jan. 5	Whittaker & Ray Co.	Books	784		411 39
Jan. 5	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	785		175 11
Jan. 5	Paul Wenzel	Books	786		170 82
Jan. 5	W. F. Purnell	Books	787		50 50
Jan. 5	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	788		45 25
Jan. 5	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	789		16 75
Jan. 5	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	790		15 50
Jan. 5	Boston Book Co.	Books	791		12 92
Jan. 5	Doubleday, Page & Co.	Books	792		12 50
Jan. 5	Tandy-Wheeler Pub. Co.	Books	793		10 80
Jan. 5	Wm. Wood & Co.	Books	794		9 75
Jan. 5	F. M. Husted	Books	795		8 00
Jan. 5	Estate of J. W. Bouton	Books	796		6 07
Jan. 5	R. R. Bowker	Books	797		5 85
Jan. 5	C. D. Cazenove	Books	798		5 39
Jan. 5	Goodspeed's Book Shop	Books	799		5 50
Jan. 5	Hubbell Publishing Co.	Books	800		5 35
Jan. 5	Karslake & Co.	Books	801		5 10
Jan. 5	Edw. A. Veghte	Books	802		3 55
Jan. 5	Louis P. McCarty	Books	803		3 50
Jan. 5	Funk & Wagnall's Co.	Books	804		3 30
Jan. 5	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	805		2 85
Jan. 5	Edgar A. Werner	Books	806		2 70
Jan. 5	Robert E. Cowan	Books	807		1 00
Jan. 5	John E. Scopes	Books	808		7 50
Jan. 5	Berlin Photo Co.	Pictures	809		50 00
Jan. 5	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription, 1904	810		372 25
Jan. 5	"Examiner"	Subscription	811		9 00
Jan. 5	"Record-Union"	Subscription	812		7 80
Jan. 5	"Call"	Subscription	813		4 50
Jan. 5	"Bulletin"	Subscription	814		2 66
Jan. 5	William & Mary Quarterly	Subscription	815		3 00
Jan. 5	World To-day	Subscription	816		3 00
Jan. 5	John Joy Edson	Subscription	817		2 00
Jan. 5	Yreka Journal	Subscription	818		2 00
Jan. 5	Forestry and Irrigation	Subscription	819		1 00
Jan. 5	A. L. Blanchard	Salary	820		100 00
Jan. 5	S. M. Breen	Salary	821		100 00
Jan. 5	Edith E. Cowden	Salary	822		100 00
Jan. 5	Daisy Ennis	Salary	823		100 00
Jan. 5	Eudora Garoutte	Salary	824		100 00
Jan. 5	S. A. Hutchinson	Salary	825		100 00
Jan. 5	Clara Lemmon	Salary	826		100 00
Jan. 5	Amy L. Phelan	Salary	827		100 00
Jan. 5	Laura Steffens	Salary	828		100 00
Jan. 5	W. J. Weisman	Salary	829		75 00
Jan. 5	J. W. Gorman	Salary	830		60 00
Jan. 5	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	831		376 00
Jan. 5	Cap. and Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	832		27 89
Jan. 5	Kane & Trainor Ice Co.	Ice (6 mos.)	833		15 15
Jan. 5	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	834		16 98
Jan. 5	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	835		12 00
Jan. 5	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	836		4 50
Jan. 5	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	837		6 75
Jan. 5	B. Wilson & Co.	Cheese cloth	838		3 63
Jan. 5	J. O. Coleman, P. M.	Box rent	839		3 50
Jan. 5	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	840		3 00
Jan. 5	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamps	841		2 75
Jan. 5	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	842		2 05
Jan. 5	H. S. Crocker Co.	Supplies	843		2 00
Jan. 5	F. R. Pulford	Repairs	844		1 00
Jan. 5	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	845		3 00
Jan. 5	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	846		46 00
Feb. 3	Whittaker & Ray Co.	Books	847		108 01
Feb. 3	West Publishing Co.	Books	848		44 25
Feb. 3	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	849		47 75
Feb. 3	Americus Book Co.	Books	850		40 40
	Amounts carried forward.			\$39,100 41	\$21,865 42

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1904	Amounts brought forward			\$39,100 41	\$21,865 42
Feb. 3	W. F. Purnell	Books	851		29 86
Feb. 3	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	852		28 00
Feb. 3	Paul Wenzel	Books	853		21 00
Feb. 3	Paul Elder & Co.	Books	854		18 16
Feb. 3	B. N. Bugbey	Books	855		16 00
Feb. 3	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	856		13 14
Feb. 3	Doubleday, Page & Co.	Books	857		12 50
Feb. 3	Weinstock, Lubin & Co.	Books	858		8 39
Feb. 3	Wm. Wood & Co.	Books	859		8 00
Feb. 3	T. H. Flood & Co.	Books	860		6 50
Feb. 3	American Law Book Co.	Books	861		6 00
Feb. 3	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	862		2 85
Feb. 3	National Educational Ass'n.	Books	863		2 00
Feb. 3	Chas. W. Palm	Citations	864		1 50
Feb. 3	Review Pub. Co.	Subscription	865		5 00
Feb. 3	Astronomical Soc. of Pacific	Subscription	866		5 00
Feb. 3	Hawaiian Gazette	Subscription	867		5 00
Feb. 3	Times-Mirror Pub. Co.	Subscription	868		4 50
Feb. 3	Boston Book Co.	Subscription	869		4 00
Feb. 3	N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Soc.	Subscription	870		3 00
Feb. 3	Columbia Law Review	Subscription	871		2 00
Feb. 3	Hanford Sentinel	Subscription	872		2 00
Feb. 3	Library Bureau	Subscription	873		1 00
Feb. 3	Irrigation Age	Subscription	874		1 00
Feb. 3	J. & A. Churchill	Missing numbers	875		19 30
Feb. 3	Spon & Chamberlain	Missing numbers	876		11 50
Feb. 3	Longmans, Green & Co.	Missing numbers	877		6 00
Feb. 3	Payroll	Salaries	878		1,210 00
Feb. 3	Dept. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	879		201 50
Feb. 3	Locke & Lavenson	Linoleum, etc.	880		621 38
Feb. 3	Capital Manufacturing Co.	Trav. Lib. cases	881		225 00
Feb. 3	Library Bureau	Binders, etc.	882		79 35
Feb. 3	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	883		15 40
Feb. 3	Librarian of Congress	Catalogue cards	884		15 00
Feb. 3	George B. Stack	Repairs	885		14 50
Feb. 3	Hook & Son	Repairs	886		12 00
Feb. 3	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	887		10 00
Feb. 3	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	888		4 50
Feb. 3	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	889		3 00
Feb. 3	Harry W. Rivett	Repairs	890		2 50
Feb. 3	U. S. Dept. Agriculture	Index cards	891		2 03
Feb. 3	R. O. Kimbrough	Screwdriver	892		2 00
Feb. 3	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	893		1 93
Feb. 3	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	894		3 00
Feb. 3	Wm. R. Watson	Expenses	895		41 41
Feb. 3	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	896		163 65
Mar. 4	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	897		320 37
Mar. 4	International Text-book Co.	Books	898		172 13
Mar. 4	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	899		113 43
Mar. 4	Little, Brown & Co.	Books	900		89 00
Mar. 4	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	901		88 25
Mar. 4	Paul Elder & Co.	Books	902		65 98
Mar. 4	H. H. Moore	Books	903		60 75
Mar. 4	Boston Book Co.	Books	904		56 39
Mar. 4	A. M. Robertson	Books	905		48 62
Mar. 4	W. F. Purnell	Books	906		36 15
Mar. 4	Tandy-Wheeler Pub. Co.	Books	907		22 80
Mar. 4	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	908		20 00
Mar. 4	Shepard Book Co.	Books	909		14 15
Mar. 4	Joseph Wright	Books	910		10 42
Mar. 4	James H. King	Books	911		9 50
Mar. 4	The Keith Co.	Books	912		9 50
Mar. 4	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	913		8 00
Mar. 4	King Bros	Books	914		8 00
Mar. 4	American Law Book Co.	Books	915		7 80
Mar. 4	Publishers' Weekly	Books	916		6 52
Mar. 4	Scientific American Club	Books	917		6 00

Amounts carried forward

\$39,100 41 \$25,910 53

## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1904	Amounts brought forward.			\$39,100 41	\$25,910 53
Mar. 4	Funk & Wagnalls.	Books	918		5 00
Mar. 4	H. S. Crocker Co.	Books	919		4 00
Mar. 4	The Michie Co.	Books	920		3 00
Mar. 4	Major Edwin Sherman	Books	921		3 00
Mar. 4	William T. Davis	Books	922		2 00
Mar. 4	John R. Anderson Co.	Books	923		1 86
Mar. 4	Matthew Bender.	Books	924		1 50
Mar. 4	T. J. Shoonover	Books	925		50
Mar. 4	Berlin Photo Co.	Pictures	926		50 00
Mar. 4	Democrat Printing House	Subscription	927		5 00
Mar. 4	"Chronicle"	Subscription	928		4 50
Mar. 4	Southern Historical Ass'n.	Subscription	929		3 00
Mar. 4	American Directory Co.	Subscription	930		1 50
Mar. 4	Payroll.	Salaries	931		1,199 65
Mar. 4	Department State Printing.	Printing and bind'g	932		474 50
Mar. 4	Hook & Son	Repairs	933		106 46
Mar. 4	George B. Stack	Repairs	934		35 45
Mar. 4	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	935		16 30
Mar. 4	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	936		52 60
Mar. 4	Capital & Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	937		21 05
Mar. 4	A. J. Johnston Co.	Supplies	938		5 50
Mar. 4	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	939		4 94
Mar. 4	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	940		4 50
Mar. 4	Ailen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	941		3 00
Mar. 4	Library Bureau	Supplies	942		2 65
Mar. 4	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamp	943		2 20
Mar. 4	J. A. Green	Supplies	944		1 40
Mar. 4	Frank M. Jones	Ribbon	945		1 00
Mar. 4	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	946		125 00
April 2	Weinstock, Lubin & Co.	Books	947		592 20
April 2	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	948		554 78
April 2	W. F. Purnell	Books	949		339 16
April 2	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	950		133 60
April 2	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	951		50 35
April 2	A. M. Robertson	Books	952		50 24
April 2	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	953		47 85
April 2	B. F. Stevens & Brown.	Books	954		41 65
April 2	The Keith Co.	Books	955		30 50
April 2	Boston Book Co.	Books	956		18 15
April 2	Edward Thompson Co.	Books	957		18 00
April 2	Paul Wenzel	Books	958		13 60
April 2	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	959		13 50
April 2	Little, Brown & Co.	Books	960		13 00
April 2	Elder & Shepard	Books	961		8 62
April 2	Scientific American	Books	962		6 00
April 2	C. D. Cazenove.	Books	963		5 40
April 2	Matthew Bender	Books	964		5 00
April 2	Noah Farnham Morrison	Books	965		3 80
April 2	University of Chicago	Books	966		3 20
April 2	J. Tauzy & Co.	Books	967		2 80
April 2	Mrs. Sarah B. Yule	Books	968		2 75
April 2	Johns Hopkins Press	Books	969		2 50
April 2	Daly & Curran	Books	970		2 00
April 2	Samuel Auxer	Books	971		2 00
April 2	John R. Anderson	Books	972		50
April 2	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription	973		5 20
April 2	C. C. Hine's Co	Subscription	974		6 00
April 2	"Call"	Subscription	975		4 50
April 2	Literary Digest	Subscription	976		3 00
April 2	California Fruit-Grower	Subscription	977		2 00
April 2	Payroll.	Salaries	978		1,243 00
April 2	Library Bureau	Revolving stand	979		157 05
April 2	John Breuner Co.	Furniture	980		97 00
April 2	Sunset Photo-Engraving Co.	Pictures	981		55 80
April 2	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	982		54 00
April 2	"Sacramento Union"	Advertising	983		12 00
April 2	James McClatchy Co.	Advertising	984		10 80
	Amounts carried forward.			\$39,100 41	\$31,663 09



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1904	Amounts brought forward.			\$39,100 41	\$31,663 09
April 2	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	985		12 40
April 2	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	986		4 50
April 2	Whisky Hill Water Co.	Well water	987		6 75
April 2	Hook & Son	Repairs	988		4 75
April 2	Payot, Upham & Co.	Supplies	989		3 86
April 2	Henry E. Sleeper	Rubber stamp	990		3 10
April 2	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	991		3 00
April 2	Fites Bros.	Typewriter ribbon	992		1 60
April 2	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	993		6 00
April 2	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	994		111 99
May 3	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	995		1,234 64
May 3	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	996		173 26
May 3	W. F. Purnell	Books	997		97 87
May 3	West Publishing Co.	Books	998		67 50
May 3	B. F. Stevens & Brown	Books	999		51 34
May 3	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	1000		50 62
May 3	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	1001		44 55
May 3	Tandy-Wheeler Pub. Co.	Books	1002		21 60
May 3	Boston Book Co.	Books	1003		19 45
May 3	The Carswell Co.	Books	1004		12 50
May 3	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	1005		9 00
May 3	Little, Brown & Co.	Books	1006		6 00
May 3	James H. King	Books	1007		6 00
May 3	California Miners' Ass'n	Books	1008		5 28
May 3	Canadian Law Review Co.	Books	1009		5 00
May 3	A. M. Robertson	Books	1010		4 96
May 3	H. P. McKusick	Books	1011		4 75
May 3	The Frank Shepard Co.	Books	1012		3 00
May 3	G. E. Stechert	Books	1013		2 99
May 3	George T. Finn & Co.	Books	1014		2 50
May 3	H. H. Timby	Books	1015		2 50
May 3	John E. Scopes	Books	1016		1 85
May 3	Franciscan Fathers	Books	1017		1 70
May 3	Paul Elder & Co	Books	1018		1 31
May 3	Arthur H. Clark Co.	Books	1019		1 06
May 3	Daly & Curran	Books	1020		1 00
May 3	Charles E. Lauriat	Books	1021		87
May 3	Lea Bros. & Co.	Subscription	1022		5 00
May 3	Southern Hist. Society	Subscription	1023		3 00
May 3	"Bulletin"	Subscription	1024		2 60
May 3	Bishop's A B C Guide	Subscription	1025		2 50
May 3	San Diego Union	Subscription	1026		2 25
May 3	Madera "Mercury"	Subscription	1027		1 50
May 3	Mutual Sub. Agency	Missing numbers	1028		8 90
May 3	New York "Tribune"	Missing numbers	1029		1 60
May 3	Payroll	Salaries	1030		1,210 00
May 3	Department State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	1031		809 00
May 3	John Breuner Co.	Tables, etc.	1032		45 50
May 3	Hevener-Mier Co.	Framing pictures	1033		38 50
May 3	Scott, Lyman & Stack	Repairs	1034		31 55
May 3	Library Bureau	Supplies	1035		18 35
May 3	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	1036		24 40
May 3	Cap. and Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	1037		15 40
May 3	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	1038		16 00
May 3	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	1039		4 50
May 3	R. M. Richardson, P. M.	Box rent	1040		3 50
May 3	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	1041		3 00
May 3	Locke & Lavenson	Repairs	1042		2 00
May 3	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	1043		1 17
May 3	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	1044		3 00
May 3	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	1045		63 30
June 4	Whitaker & Ray Co.	Books	1046		147 64
June 4	Bancroft-Whitney Co.	Books	1047		97 10
June 4	Payot, Upham & Co.	Books	1048		51 67
June 4	W. F. Purnell	Books	1049		49 08
June 4	Weststock, Lubin & Co.	Books	1050		33 32
June 4	Boston Book Co.	Books	1051		26 46
	Amounts carried forward.			\$39,100 41	\$36,375 93



## CREDITS FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR—Continued.

Date.	To Whom Paid.	Item.	V'chr	Amount Dr.	Amount Cr.
1904	Amounts brought forward			\$39,100 41	\$36,375 93
June 4	Canada Law Book Co.	Books	1052		24 40
June 4	P. S. King & Son	Books	1053		11 14
June 4	A. J. Johnston Co.	Books	1054		9 50
June 4	L. D. Powell	Books	1055		6 00
June 4	Edw. Thompson Co.	Books	1056		6 00
June 4	Keefe-Davidson Co.	Books	1057		5 25
June 4	Publishers' Weekly	Books	1058		5 38
June 4	Geological Soc. of Amer.	Books	1059		5 00
June 4	A. M. Robertson	Books	1060		4 94
June 4	Paul Wenzel	Books	1061		4 91
June 4	H. P. McKusick	Books	1062		4 75
June 4	Johns Hopkins Press	Books	1063		3 00
June 4	Lawyers' Co-op. Pub. Co.	Books	1064		2 85
June 4	J. Tauzy & Co.	Books	1065		2 80
June 4	George M. Treichler	Books	1066		2 00
June 4	H. W. Wilson Co.	Subscription	1067		3 00
June 4	Mutual Sub. Agency	Subscription	1068		4 55
June 4	Payroll	Salaries	1069		1,210 00
June 4	Depart. State Printing	Print'g and bind'g	1070		427 00
June 4	C. J. Ettel	Repairs	1071		46 75
June 4	H. S. Crocker Co.	Letter file	1072		36 30
June 4	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Expressage	1073		19 10
June 4	Cap. and Sac. Transfer Co.	Cartage	1074		10 25
June 4	Veach Novelty Works	Service	1075		10 00
June 4	Ray C. Waring	Notary fees	1076		5 00
June 4	Library Bureau	Supplies	1077		4 00
June 4	Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	1078		12 15
June 4	Capital Tel. & Tel. Co.	Service	1079		4 50
June 4	Western Union Tel. Co.	Service	1080		7 31
June 4	R. O. Kimbrough	Supplies	1081		2 20
June 4	M. Hirsch & Co.	Service	1082		1 75
June 4	Allen Press Clipping Bureau	Clippings	1083		3 00
June 4	Fites Bros.	Typewriter ribbon	1084		1 35
June 4	Mrs. C. Mackall	Washing towels	1085		3 00
June 4	J. L. Gillis	Expenses	1086		40 75
	Balance				\$38,325 81
					774 60
				\$39,100 41	\$39,100 41

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, )  
COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO. ) ss.

I, J. L. Gillis, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the California State Library, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the expenditures of the State Library for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1904.

J. L. GILLIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of November, 1904.

[SEAL]

RAY C. WARING,

Notary Public in and for Sacramento County, California.

# CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS DONATED BY THE PUBLISHERS TO THE STATE LIBRARY.

County.	Paper.	Place of Publication.
Alameda	Oakland Tribune	Oakland.
Alameda	Oakland Times	Oakland.
Alameda	Oakland Enquirer	Oakland.
Alameda	Californian	Berkeley.
Amador	Amador Dispatch	Jackson.
Amador	Amador Ledger	Jackson.
Butte	Chico Record	Chico.
Calaveras	Calaveras Prospect	San Andreas.
Calaveras	Calaveras Chronicle	Mokelumne Hill.
Colusa	Colusa Sun	Colusa.
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Gazette	Martinez.
Contra Costa	Antioch Ledger	Antioch.
Contra Costa	County Paper	Martinez.
Del Norte	Del Norte Record	Crescent City.
El Dorado	El Dorado Republican	Placerville.
El Dorado	Placerville Nugget (daily)	Placerville.
El Dorado	Placerville Nugget (weekly)	Placerville.
Fresno	Fresno Republican	Fresno.
Glenn	Willows Review	Willows.
Humboldt	Humboldt Standard	Eureka.
Inyo	Inyo Independent	Independence.
Kern	Kern County Echo	Bakersfield.
Lake	Lake County Bee	Lakeport.
Lassen	Big Valley Gazette	Bieber.
Los Angeles	Acton Rooster	Acton.
Los Angeles	Pasadena News (daily)	Pasadena.
Los Angeles	Pasadena News (weekly)	Pasadena.
Los Angeles	Record	Los Angeles.
Marin	Marin Journal	San Rafael.
Marin	Marin County Tocsin	San Rafael.
Mariposa	Mariposa Gazette	Mariposa.
Mendocino	Mendocino Beacon	Mendocino.
Merced	Merced Express	Merced.
Modoc	Alturas New Era	Alturas.
Mono	Bridgeport Chronicle-Union	Bridgeport.
Monterey	Salinas Journal	Salinas.
Napa	St. Helena Star	St. Helena.
Nevada	Truckee Republican	Truckee.
Orange	Anaheim Gazette	Anaheim.
Orange	Santa Ana Dispatch (daily)	Santa Ana.
Orange	Santa Ana Leader	Santa Ana.
Placer	Colfax Sentinel	Colfax.
Placer	Newcastle News	Newcastle.
Placer	Placer Herald	Auburn.
Placer	Placer Leader	Auburn.
Placer	Placer Republican	Auburn.
Plumas	Plumas National Bulletin	Quincy.
Riverside	Press and Horticulturist	Riverside.
Sacramento	Folsom Telegraph	Folsom.
Sacramento	Galt Gazette	Galt.
Sacramento	Oak Park Ledger	Oak Park.
Sacramento	Sunday Evening Leader	Sacramento.
San Benito	San Benito Advance	Hollister.
San Bernardino	Redlands Citograph	Redlands.
San Diego	Escondido Times	Escondido.

## CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS DONATED BY THE PUBLISHERS, ETC.—Continued.

County.	Paper.	Place of Publication.
San Diego .....	Tribune .....	San Diego.
San Diego .....	San Diegan Sun (daily) .....	San Diego.
San Diego .....	San Diegan Sun (weekly) .....	San Diego.
San Diego .....	San Diego Union (daily) .....	San Diego.
San Joaquin .....	Stockton Mail .....	Stockton.
San Luis Obispo .....	Semi-Weekly Breeze .....	San Luis Obispo.
San Luis Obispo .....	Semi-Weekly Tribune .....	San Luis Obispo.
San Mateo .....	Redwood City Democrat .....	Redwood City.
San Mateo .....	Times .....	San Mateo.
San Mateo .....	Times-Gazette .....	Redwood City.
Santa Barbara .....	Weekly Free Press .....	Santa Barbara.
Santa Clara .....	Daily Palo Alto .....	Palo Alto.
Santa Clara .....	Palo Alto Times .....	Palo Alto.
Santa Clara .....	Santa Clara News .....	Santa Clara.
Santa Cruz .....	Santa Cruz Surf .....	Santa Cruz.
Sierra .....	Downieville Mountain Messenger .....	Downieville.
Siskiyou .....	Yreka Journal .....	Yreka.
Solano .....	Dixon Tribune .....	Dixon.
Solano .....	River News .....	Rio Vista.
Sonoma .....	Petaluma Poultry Journal .....	Petaluma.
Sonoma .....	Press-Democrat (daily) .....	Santa Rosa.
Sonoma .....	Santa Rosa Press-Democrat (semi-weekly) .....	Santa Rosa.
Stanislaus .....	Stanislaus County News .....	Modesto.
Sutter .....	Sutter County Farmer .....	Yuba City.
Sutter .....	Sutter Independent .....	Sutter.
Tehama .....	Red Bluff News .....	Red Bluff.
Trinity .....	Trinity Journal .....	Weaverville.
Tulare .....	Lindsay Gazette .....	Lindsay.
Tulare .....	Tulare County Times .....	Visalia.
Tuolumne .....	Union Democrat .....	Sonora.
Ventura .....	Oxnard Courier .....	Oxnard.
Ventura .....	The Republican .....	San Buenaventura.
Ventura .....	Ventura Independent .....	San Buenaventura.
Ventura .....	Ventura Free Press .....	San Buenaventura.
Yolo .....	Winters Express .....	Winters.
Yolo .....	Woodland Democrat .....	Woodland.
Yuba .....	Marysville Appeal .....	Marysville.

# BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE OR DONATION.

JULY, 1902, TO JULY, 1904.

The asterisk (\*) denotes numerous pamphlets.

Names.	Vol.	Pam.	Names.	Vol.	Pam.
Aguilar Free Library		2	Clark, Ulysses	9	
Alabama: Dept. of Archives	1		Cleveland Public Library		11
State Library	11		Colby College		2
Alameda Public Library		8	Cole, George W.		1
Alaska Boundary Association	1		Colorado Bar Association		1
Amer. Anti-Vivisection Society		2	Secretary of State	11	
American Pharmaceutical Ass'n	1		Connecticut: State Library	25	9
Arizona: Experiment Station		*	State Board of Agriculture		1
Secretary		2	Crisp, Frederick A.	1	
Arkansas: Secretary of State	3		Delaware: State Library	5	2
Armour Institute of Technology		2	Denton, Jas. E.	1	
Armstrong Association (N. Y.)		1	Denver Public Library		10
Arnold, Howard P.	2		Dixon, Roland B.		1
Balch, Edw. S.	2		Drexel Institute (Phil.)		2
Balch, Thos. W.	1		Dunlap, W. B.		1
Ballou, Addie L.	1		Ehrlich, Frederick		1
Bard, Thos. R.		1	Essex Institute		2
Boston Public Library	1	26	Fairmount Park Art Associa-		
Bridge, Jas. H.	1		tion		1
California: Academy of Science		6	Field Columbian Museum	2	21
Clerk of Supreme Court	151		Filcher, J. A.	1	
Commonwealth Club		1	Florida: Clerk of Supreme Court	1	
Federation of Women's Clubs	1		Freemason's Grand Lodge (Pa.)	1	
Governor's Office	4		Galvin, E. I.	9	
Legislature	12		Georgia: State Library	10	
Petroleum Miners		1	Gunby, A. A.	1	
Pioneer Society		1	Harper & Bros.	1	
Polytechnic School		1	Hartford Seminary		
Promotion Committee	1		Hartford University Library	4	1
Secretary of State	425		Hawaii Office of Secretary	2	16
State Board of Pharmacy		2	Helena (Mont.) Public Library		1
State Mineralogist	4	5	Heppburn, A. Barton	1	
State Normal School		1	Historical Society of Southern		
State Printer		*	California		3
Canada: Geological Survey	2		Hospital for Children (S. F.)		1
Minister of the Interior	2		Idaho: Secretary of State	1	
Parliamentary Library	6	2	State Library	7	
Carnegie Free Library (Braddock,			Illinois: Secretary of State	14	
Pa.)		1	State Historical Library	3	1
Century Association (N. Y.)	1		Indian Rights Association (Phil.)		2
Charities Aid Association of New			Indiana: Bar Association	1	
York		2	State Library	14	58
Chicago: Dept. of Finance	1		International Mining Congress		1
Law Institute	1		International Buddhist Society		3
Public Library		11	Iowa: Historical Department		1
Chile: Ministry of Justice	2		Masonic Library		32
Cincinnati: Chamber of Com-			Secretary of State	1	
merce	3		State Bar Association	2	
Public Library	1	9	State Library	11	



## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE, ETC.—Continued.

Names.	Vol.	Pam.	Names.	Vc.	Pam.
J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library		1	New Zealand: Government Printer	2	
Jennings, A. G.	1		Registrar-General	2	
Jersey City Public Library		13	North Carolina: Bureau of Labor State Library	2	
Jewish Publishing Society	1			6	
John Crerar Library	1	4	North Dakota: Secretary of State	6	
John F. Slater Fund			Oakland: City Clerk	1	
Kansas: Bar Association		1	Free Library	1	
State Library	14	1	Tribune	1	
Kentucky: State Library	15	1	Ohio: State Library	27	
Lake Mohawk Arbitration Con.		2	Oklahoma: Territorial Library	2	
Lawson, Thos. W.	1		Oregon: Secretary of State	6	
Leadbeater, C. W.	7		Pasadena Public Library		25
Letchworth, Wm. P.	1	1	Patch, Susanne R.		1
Library of Congress	7	*	Pennsylvania: Museum		2
Lick Observatory	2	26	Prison Society		1
Los Angeles Public Library		26	State Library	86	1
Louisiana: Historical Society		2	Perkins, George C.	4	
Secretary of State	1		Philadelphia College of Pharmacy		25
State Library	12				3
Maine: State Library	25	1	Philadelphia Free Library		
Manitoba: Dept. of Agric. and Immigration		1	Phillips, Samuel L.	1	
King's Printer	3		Phoebe Hearst Architectural Plans	1	
Marvin, Frederick R.	1		Plummer, Dr. A.		1
Maryland: Agriculture Experiment Station		10	Portland (Or.) Library Ass'n		8
Historical Society		1	Porto Rico: Secretary	5	
State Library	7		Pratt Institute Library		25
Massachusetts: Institution of Technology	2		Presbyterian Hospital	1	
Secretary of Commonwealth	70		Princeton University	2	
Medical Society of California	1		Providence (R. I.) Public Library		2
Mercantile Library (N. Y.)		4	Purnell, W. F.	2	
Merchants' Ass'n (N. Y.)	3	1	Putnams, G. P. & Son	1	
Merchants' Exchange (S. F.)		1	Pyburn, Dr. George		2
Michigan: State Board of Health	25		Quebec: King's Printer	2	
State Library	37	71	Redlands Public Library		4
Milwaukee Public Library		10	Rhode Island: Board of Health	1	
Minnesota: Secretary of State	6		Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1	
Missouri: Secretary of State	25		State Library	30	49
Montana: Historical Library		10	Robins, Dr. Wm. L.		2
Secretary of State	4		Roebbling, Mrs. W. A.	1	
State Library		1	Rosengarten, J. G.		2
Monterey Chamber of Commerce		12	Royal Society of Canada	1	
Muybridge, Edward	2		Sacramento Public Library		4
National Civil Service Reform League		2	St. Ignatius College (S. F.)		1
National Live Stock Ass'n	1		St. Louis Mercantile Library		2
Native Daughters of the Golden West	1		Salem Public Library		25
Nebraska: Agricultural Experiment Station	2		San Francisco: Board of Supervisors	2	
State Library	12		Dept. of Health	2	
Nevada: Secretary of State	2		Public Librar	1	24
Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library		2	Santa Clara College		1
Newberry Library (Chic.)	1		Searight, James A.	1	
New Hampshire: State Library	10	3	Sierra Club		5
New Jersey: Custodian's Office	21		Smithsonian Institute	28	
State Library	3	2	Society of California Pioneers		2
New Mexico: Territorial Secretary		6	Society of Colonial Wars		6
New South Wales: Government Printer	13	24	Sons of the Revolution (Cal.)		4
Public Library	1		Sons of the Revolution (Mass.)	1	
Newton, W. M.	1		Sons of the Revolution (Mo.)	1	
New York: City Public Library	24		South Australia: Government Printer	2	
Civil Service Reform Ass'n		1	South Carolina: Bar Association		1
Farmers		2	State Library	18	
State Library	200	58	South Dakota: State Library	10	
			Stevens, B. F. & Brown	1	
			Tennessee: State Library	7	
			Texas: Department of State	15	
			Tulane University, La.		2

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED BY EXCHANGE, ETC.—Continued.

Names.	Vol.	Pam.	Names.	Vol.	Pam.
Union Veteran Legion.....		1	University of Vermont.....		2
United States:			Utah: Secretary of State.....	7	
Bureau of Education.....	1		Vermont: State Library.....	15	14
Census Office.....	7		Veterans' Home of California.....		1
Civil Service Commission.....	1		Virginia: State Bar Association.....	2	
Commissioner of Labor.....	3		State Library.....	7	
Commissioner of Patents.....	65		Vivian, Imogen H.....	1	
Department of Commerce and Labor.....		*	Washington: Secretary of State.....	7	1
Department of the Interior.....	3		West Virginia: State Library.....	5	
Department of State.....	8		Western Australia: Registrar-General.....	1	10
Department of War.....	2		Superintendent of Census.....		2
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	3		Whitaker & Ray Co.....	1	
Superintendent of Documents.....	428	*	Widney, J. P.....		2
Treasury Department.....	6		Wisconsin: Free Library Commission.....		2
University Club (N. Y.).....	2		State Historical Library.....		4
University of California.....	13	25	State Library.....	8	
University of Chicago.....	1		Wright, Mrs. J. B.....	23	7
University of Colorado.....	1		Wyoming: Attorney-General.....		1
University of Illinois.....	5		Secretary of State.....	1	
University of Missouri.....	7		State Library.....	3	
University of Nebraska.....	20		Yale University.....	1	7
University of Pennsylvania.....	1	1	Young Men's Christian Association (S. F.).....	1	

## TRAVELING LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 14, 1903, to JUNE 30, 1904.

County.	Place.	No. Lib- raries.	Name of Library Association.	Secretary of Association.
Butte .....	Biggs .....	2	Biggs .....	Miss M. M. Smith
Butte .....	Palermo .....	1	Palermo .....	Miss L. Gallup
El Dorado .....	Missouri Flat via Placerville .....	1	Missouri Flat .....	Mrs. F. Corrigall
Glenn .....	Glenn .....	1	Larkin .....	H. G. Rawlins
Lassen .....	Buntingville via Doyle Station .....	1	Buntingville .....	M. B. Bolton
Lassen .....	Hall Town via Susan- ville .....	1	Hall Town .....	Miss H. J. Wilkerson
Lassen .....	Susanville .....	1	Lassen Co. High School .....	Laura Lowe
Los Angeles .....	San Dimas .....	1	San Dimas .....	Mrs. G. E. Coleman
Modoc .....	Adin .....	1	Adin .....	Edwin S. Pickard
Modoc .....	Alturas .....	2	Alturas .....	Reuel A. Laird
Monterey .....	Salinas .....	2	Eschscholtzia .....	S. M. Black
Napa .....	Calistoga .....	1	Calistoga .....	Mrs. Amy M. Parish
Napa .....	Veterans' Home via Yountville .....	2	Veterans' Home .....	Miss C. de Colmesnil
Orange .....	Fullerton .....	2	Fullerton State .....	Wm. Starbuck
Placer .....	Auburn .....	2	Auburn .....	J. A. Predom
Placer .....	Penryn .....	1	Penryn Public .....	Mrs. Jacob Theis
Placer .....	Roseville .....	2	Roseville .....	Ben F. Hudspeth
Sacramento .....	Elk Grove .....	2	Elk Grove .....	Philip B. Smith
Sacramento .....	Vorden .....	2	Vorden .....	P. G. de Back
San Benito .....	San Juan .....	1	San Juan Free .....	Dorothy Brummett
San Bernardino .....	Cucamonga .....	2	Cucamonga Farm- er's Club .....	Elmer S. Smith
San Joaquin .....	Farmington .....	2	Farmington .....	U. S. G. Mowry
San Joaquin .....	Linden via Peters .....	3	Linden .....	Rev. S. P. Pope
San Joaquin .....	Lodi .....	2	Lodi .....	Geo. M. Steele
San Luis Obispo .....	Paso Robles .....	3	Paso Robles Free .....	Miss L. B. Wright
San Mateo .....	Belmont .....	1	Belmont .....	Miss V. E. Roussel
Santa Barbara .....	Carpinteria .....	1	Carpinteria .....	C. M. Melick
Santa Barbara .....	Lompoc .....	2	Lompoc .....	G. W. Meals
Santa Cruz .....	Boulder Creek .....	2	W. C. T. U. .....	S. S. Sloan
Shasta .....	Ball's Ferry via Cot- tonwood .....	2	Ball's Ferry .....	T. D. Goodman
Shasta .....	Castella .....	2	Castella .....	Miss B. B. Bailey
Shasta .....	La Moine .....	1	La Moine .....	Dr. H. B. Graham
Shasta .....	Redding (6 miles from) .....	1	Pioneer .....	Leon Leighton
Shasta .....	Rock Creek via Manton .....	1	Rock Creek .....	H. J. Manley
Sonoma .....	Bennett Valley via Santa Rosa .....	1	Bennett Valley .....	Peter Hanson
Sonoma .....	Guerneville .....	2	Guerneville .....	H. L. Bagley
Sonoma .....	Sebastopol .....	1	Sebastopol .....	T. R. Worth
Sonoma .....	Sonoma .....	1	Sonoma Valley .....	Miss A. M. Humphreys
Stanislaus .....	Ceres .....	2	Ceres .....	Mrs. A. E. Ulrich
Tulare .....	Porterville .....	2	Porterville .....	Miss G. V. McDonald
Yolo .....	Clarksburg .....	2	Merritt District .....	Miss D. Berkenkamp
Yolo .....	Winters .....	1	Winters .....	Mrs. Fred W. Wilson

A.—REF

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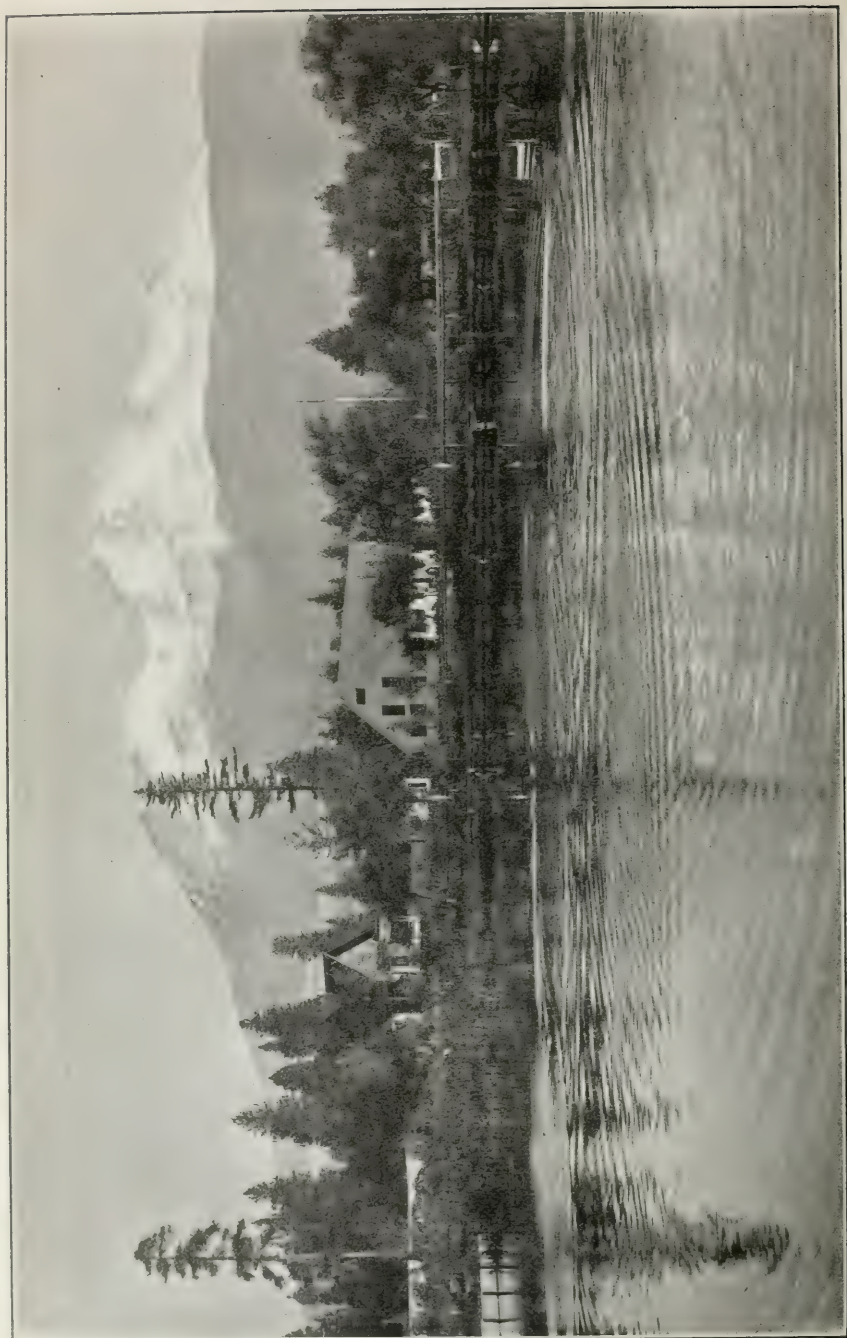
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SISSON HATCHERY, SISSON, CAL.

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Board of Fish Commissioners

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FOR THE YEARS 1903-1904.

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COMMISSIONERS:

W. W. VAN ARSDALE, *President*, - - - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

W. E. GERBER, - - - - - SACRAMENTO.

CHAS. A. VOGELSANG, *Chief Deputy*,

Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.



SACRAMENTO:

W. W. SHANNON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1904.





# EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

TO HON. GEORGE C. PARDEE,

*Governor of the State of California :*

SIR: In accordance with law, the State Board of Fish Commissioners has the honor to submit for your consideration its Eighteenth Biennial Report, being a record of its work and expenditures from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1904.

We submit, also, the recommendations which our experience in carrying on this important work has suggested, as tending, in our judgment, to the betterment of both the fish and the game interests.

Since the Seventeenth Biennial Report was submitted, the personnel of this Board has undergone one change. H. W. Keller tendered his resignation on April 24, 1903. On May 6, 1903, W. W. Van Arsdale was elected President of the Board, vice H. W. Keller, resigned.

Regular meetings of the Board have been held during the first of every month, and at such other times as became necessary to the welfare of our work. Complete minutes of all the meetings are on file in our office, rooms 508 and 509, Mills Building, San Francisco. Duplicate bills of every item drawn against the appropriations over which we have control are also on file, and records of the same are on our minute and account books.

On November 29, 1903, the California Fish Commission and all the people interested in the restoration and preservation of the salmon industry of the Pacific Coast sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mr. Cloudsley Rutter. Mr. Rutter had been stationed on this coast by the United States Fish Commission for a term of years to study out some of the disputed questions regarding the salmon of the Pacific. He was an earnest, intelligent student of all forms of fish life, but his chief work was a study of our salmon, especially the Quinnat, or salmon of the Sacramento River. He had perhaps a more varied and general experience on this subject than any ichthyologist of this country, as he covered not only the scientific but also the practical side of the question. Naturally a man of great ability and force, he devoted all his energy and attainments to the work before him. He was frequently in our service and contributed valuable data and reports that threw light on many conflicting opinions regarding the

movements and habits of salmon. No undertaking was too difficult, no problem too hard to discourage him. He left behind him important notes, which, had he been spared to complete them, would have added much more to his reputation. At the time of his death he was filling the important position of naturalist on the United States Fish Commission's steamer Albatross. From his complete and interesting report, entitled "Natural History of the Quinnat Salmon" (covering a period of five years, 1896 to 1901), which appeared in the bulletin of the United States Fish Commission, 1902, volume XXII, we have taken some important and interesting extracts. A second article from his pen, on the value of artificial propagation, will also be found in the appendix to this report. We commend these papers to the careful attention of all who are interested in the subject of increasing a natural food supply by artificial methods. We regret that space does not permit us to reprint in full his report on "Investigations in the Sacramento River."

The work of patrolling the various streams and bays of this State in the enforcement of the fish laws has been intelligently and conscientiously carried on to the full extent of our means. The last session of the Legislature granted an increase in our "fund for the restoration and preservation of game." It was timely, and enabled us to cover more territory in the mountainous districts than has ever before been done. At the same time, our appropriation for this purpose (\$7,500 per year) is, in our opinion, ridiculously small when the size of the State and the varieties of game are considered. But few of the counties appoint game wardens. They seem to look to this Board for enforcement of the fish and game laws. It is a notorious fact that constables, who are sworn to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code, are blind to violations of these laws. It is only in rare cases that we find one who is willing to assist in this work. In some counties it has been necessary for the District Attorney to issue special instructions to these officers in regard to their duties in this particular, but the results have not been encouraging. Where an active, intelligent man has been appointed county game warden, we feel that it has been done in response to the pressure of public sentiment. Such officers have created a wholesome respect for the law and for the office, and have assisted us materially. They have made arrests and assisted our deputies in obtaining evidence that secured convictions. The territory covered by our limited force is so vast that we can not afford to keep a man long in one section. The deputies are hurried about from one end of the State to the other.

The fund for the restoration and preservation of game should be increased \$5,000, making a total of \$12,500 per annum to be expended by this Commission. This would enable us to increase our force of field deputies by four. When it is considered that California is the

second largest State in the Union and that Eastern States not one sixth of its size, with little or no mountainous sections, are using two and three times this amount of money to enforce the laws for the restoration and preservation of game, it will be seen how modest is our request in asking for an increase of \$5,000.

Some of our fellow citizens, realizing that violations of the fish and game laws constantly occur, propose to cure the evil by making radical changes. In our opinion this is not the proper remedy. We have sufficient laws on our statute books, but the means to enforce them are inadequate. We will, however, recommend a number of changes that, in our judgment, based upon our experience at court and with "public sentiment," will produce the desired effect; in some cases shortening the seasons, as for example the deer law. Experience has shown that the long open season that was allowed at the last session of the Legislature, with the hope that the Boards of Supervisors would reduce it in their respective counties to two months, has not been carried out, with a result that some counties, with a better appreciation of the value of their deer, have a season of but six weeks, while others allow the full three months and a half. Careful consideration of the subject has brought the conclusion that a State law allowing an open season of two months, and applying to all counties alike, would be the fairest and most equitable settlement of the question.

In our opinion the present duck law should be amended. Our first recommendation would be to reduce the bag limit from fifty to twenty-five. This undoubtedly will be contested by many of the preserve sportsmen, as on their baited ponds and patrolled lands the growing scarcity of ducks is hardly, if at all, noticeable. Twenty-five ducks is three times the number that one man and his family could use in a single day, and is practically all that can be carried. One of the arguments advanced to retain the bag limit of fifty is that there are many days on which the sportsman goes to his preserve and does not get his full limit, in fact sometimes gets not more than a dozen birds, but this is probably due to weather or other local conditions. Is it not reasonable to suppose that if the bag limit is reduced one half, there will be a larger number of birds left, which will bring the average day's shoot nearer to the bag limit of twenty-five?

We would also include the dove in the bag-limit reduction; and would recommend that doves, snipe, rail, and other shore birds be added to the non-sale list.

With a few minor changes in the laws relating to the preservation of fish, we believe the best interests of the State will be served.

We believe in following a liberal but progressive policy, from year to year, forging ahead and carrying with us public sentiment, the support of which is absolutely essential to a proper enforcement of these laws.



Public sentiment favorable to game protection is not created by the passage of radical measures. In fact, the converse is true. We believe in educating the public to the importance of these laws, and to the necessity for restrictions; it is therefore our policy to prosecute vigorously when the laws are violated. The Supreme Court of this State has set the seal of approval upon all of the important sections of the Penal Code that refer to fish and game. In our opinion it is wise to hold to that of which we are sure and which our people are learning to respect more and more every year. The fact that our efforts are supported is best shown by the larger number of arrests and by the larger amount paid in fines; the violators have realized that public sentiment is not with them, but in favor of the law. We recognize the existence of slight inequalities, but we believe it to be the part of wisdom to make haste slowly and not to burden the Legislature with frequent and trifling changes. The public, the courts, and the peace officers are becoming more familiar with the present fish and game laws; and with a limited number of changes we believe the majority of our people will be satisfied and their best interests fully served. In brief, we have plenty of laws, but we require a little more financial assistance and certain slight corrections in the Penal Code to attain the desired ends—the restoration and preservation of our fish and game.

#### TABLE OF ARRESTS AND FINES PAID.

The following statement is a brief record of the two years' work done by our patrol force, upon whom it reflects the greatest credit. The variety of cases indicates that their work has been thorough and far-reaching. In a large number of cases the defendants pleaded guilty, indicating the thoroughness with which the evidence had been collected; and the total amount of fines paid shows that public sentiment is strongly in favor of the enforcement of the laws for the preservation of fish and game.

For the two years ending August 31, 1904, our patrol force has to its credit a record of 550 arrests, against 343 for the two preceding years, showing a gain of 207. There were 225 arrests for violation of the fish laws, against 105 during the two years previous. For violation of the game laws 325 arrests were made, against 238 for the preceding two years. The total amount of fines imposed for violations of both fish and game laws aggregates the substantial sum of \$11,738. Of this amount \$4,989 was paid by violators of the fish laws, and \$6,749 by those who had violated the game laws. The largest amount collected for transgression of any game law was for violation of those provisions of Section 626 which relate to deer, there being 135 arrests, and fines

amounting to \$3,035. Next on the list is the record of 109 arrests for violation of the quail law, for which the sum of \$2,344 was paid. For transgressing the fish laws, the greatest number of arrests and the largest amount paid in fines were for violation of the laws relating to striped bass, showing a total of 69 arrests and \$1,340 paid in fines. The next in importance were the arrests and fines paid for violation of the salmon law, there being 15 arrests and a total of \$1,040 paid in fines. This is a less amount than was collected during the two preceding years; but the minimum penalty of \$200 for violation of the salmon law (the cases being triable in the Superior Court, where convictions are almost certain) and the rendering of an important decision by our Supreme Court, sustaining the salmon law (*People vs. Paul Haagen*, May 20, 1903), had their effect. In other words, fishermen realize that tampering with the salmon law is a dangerous and costly experiment.

While the same number of arrests for violation of the duck law were made in the past two years as in the two preceding ones, it will be noticed that there was \$170 less paid in fines. The market dealers and commission houses having organized themselves into transportation companies, which have a legal right to handle more than fifty ducks, it was extremely difficult to obtain evidence to convict; besides, many of them are corporations, and owing to a defect in the Code of Civil Procedure, which renders the prosecution of a corporation for a misdemeanor almost impossible, our efforts in that direction have been seriously handicapped.

In addition to cases which were brought regularly into court, there have been examined hundreds of complaints, some of which were not made in good faith, and others in which sufficient evidence could not be obtained to warrant a prosecution.

Our deputies also made many seizures of fish and game in transit—fish that were under weight or that had been taken in violation of law; prohibited game offered for sale or shipped contrary to law, and because of violation of the bag limit. In many cases convictions followed the seizure. In others we were unable to locate the shippers, who resorted to fictitious names. Their punishment was effected by confiscating the shipments, which meant a loss of time, labor, material, and goods. More than 13,617 pounds of striped bass, 24,000 pounds of salmon, 1,200 pounds of steelhead, 1,290 pounds of sturgeon, 260 dozen abalones, and 600 pounds of trout were seized as evidence against violators of the fish laws.

More than 1,500 California deer hides that were offered for sale, or cached awaiting a favorable opportunity to ship, have been seized by our deputies. Some were in transit as baggage, being packed in trunks; others were in dry-goods boxes, marked "household goods," and con-

signed to private residences. In some cases sufficient evidence was secured to obtain convictions; in others, the shippers had covered their tracks by using fictitious names, but were penalized to the extent of losing their goods. There being no statute providing for the destruction of the hides, they were disposed of to tanneries, and the proceeds deposited in the Game Preservation Fund.

About 111 dozen quail, 175 dozen ducks, 30 dozen doves, and snipe, grouse, pheasants, and venison in small lots were distributed among the hospitals, the orphan asylums, and old people's charity homes of San Francisco. The Little Sisters of the Poor, the Almshouse, the Protestant, Hebrew, and Catholic orphan asylums were among the beneficiaries. From all of these institutions we have received most grateful letters of acknowledgment.

## FISH CASES.

*Summary of Arrests made by Deputies of the Fish Commission, and Disposition of Cases, for Two Years ending August 31, 1904.*

Number of Arrests.	Violation Charged With.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Dismissed.	John Doe Com-plaints, Parties Unknown.	Fines.	Number of Days' Imprisonment.
4	Catching or possession of salmon, "closed season".....	1		3		\$200 00	
4	Taking salmon above tidewater.....	2		2		40 00	
7	Catching salmon on Saturday or Sunday.....	4		3		800 00	
5	Spearing steelhead.....	5				110 00	
8	Steelhead, "closed season".....	2	1	5		60 00	
69	Possession or selling underweight striped bass.....	60	5	4		1,340 00	
4	Black bass, "closed season," and other than with hook and line.....	1		3		25 00	
15	Trout, "closed season".....	12		3		220 00	25
3	Catching trout with net.....	2		1		80 00	
5	Possession or selling underweight trout.....	4		1		85 00	
17	Using set-net.....	7	2	8		400 00	166
6	Sturgeon in possession.....	4	2			110 00	
1	Catching or possession of "young of fish".....	1				25 00	
1	Possession of female crabs.....	1				25 00	
4	Crabs, illegal size.....	3		1		60 00	
3	Crabs, "closed season".....	3				70 00	
12	Shrimps, "closed season".....	8		4		165 00	2
12	Using explosives.....	4	4	4		500 00	20
3	Dumping slabs or sawdust into waters of State.....			3			
	Set-nets removed from waters (parties unknown).....				47		
2	Small-mesh nets.....	2				40 00	
17	Abalones, illegal size.....	14	2	1		325 00	30
9	Crawfish, "closed season".....	8		1		120 00	50
8	Crawfish, "illegal size".....	6	1	1		140 00	
6	Fishing without license.....	6				49 00	
225	Totals.....	160	17	48	47	\$4,989 00	293

## GAME CASES.

*Summary of Arrests made by Deputies of the Fish Commission, and Disposition of Cases, for Two Years ending August 31, 1904.*

Number of Arrests.	Violation Charged With.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Dismissed.	John Doe Com-plaints, Parties Unknown.	Fines.	Number of Days' Imprisonment.
*4	Doves, "bag limit" .....	3				\$100 00	
*13	Killing or possession of doves, "closed season" .....	12				320 00	
10	Ducks, "bag limit" .....	4	1	5		100 00	
17	Killing or possession of ducks, "closed season" .....	12	2	3		250 00	25
3	Netted ducks (drowned) .....	1	2			25 00	
15	Quail, "bag limit" .....	10		5		278 00	
71	Killing or possession of quail, "closed season" .....	59		12		1,576 00	25
15	Offering quail for sale .....	10	3	2		240 00	25
4	Trapping quail .....	4				100 00	
1	Quail in possession without permit .....	1				25 00	
3	Chinese quail in possession .....	3				125 00	
2	Deer, "bag limit" .....	2				50 00	
1	Running deer with dogs .....	1				25 00	
36	Killing deer, "closed season" .....	23	10	3		710 00	30
33	Possession of deer meat, "closed season" .....	30	1	2		845 00	43
*38	Killing female deer or fawn .....	29	1	7		820 00	40
5	Possession of female deer hides .....	4	1			100 00	
1	Removing evidence of sex from deer hides .....	9	1	1		275 00	
6	Sale of deer hides .....	6				160 00	
*3	Sale of deer meat .....	2				50 00	
12	Night shooting .....	6		6		150 00	
2	Trespass .....	2				25 00	25
1	Snipe, "bag limit" .....	1				25 00	
5	Plover, "closed season" .....	3	1	1		75 00	
5	Grouse, "closed season" .....	4		1		100 00	
3	Shooting meadowlarks .....	3				45 00	
1	Possession of pheasants .....	1				50 00	
*5	Tree squirrel, "closed season" .....	4				105 00	
325	Totals .....	249	23	48		\$6,749 00	213

\*5 cases pending.

The following comparative table is interesting, showing the increase in the number of arrests from year to year and the amount of fines paid during the past eight years:

Biennial Period.	Violation of Deer Law.		Violation of Quail Law.		Violation of Duck Law.		Violation of Salmon Law.		Violation of Striped Bass Law.		Total Fines Paid.	Total Days' Imprisonment.
	No. of Arrests.	Fines Paid.	No. of Arrests.	Fines Paid.	No. of Arrests.	Fines Paid.	No. of Arrests.	Fines Paid.	No. of Arrests.	Fines Paid.		
1897-1898	11	\$100	7	\$40	14	\$220	19	\$200	8	\$100	30	\$3,125
1899-1900	37	735	13	350	6	220	18	900	47	805	23	5,779
1901-1902	75	1,600	97	1,775	30	545	23	2,400	26	185	28	9,497
1903-1904	135	3,035	109	2,344	30	375	15	1,040	69	1,340	47	11,738



## SEIZURES OF FISH, GAME, ETC., MADE BY DEPUTIES—1903-1904.

47 set-nets removed from water. Owners unknown. Lines destroyed.  
 2 sturgeon lines seized. Owners unknown. Lines destroyed.  
 13,617 pounds underweight striped bass seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 24,000 pounds of salmon seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 1,200 pounds of steelhead seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 1,290 pounds of sturgeon seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 600 pounds of trout seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 2,000 undersized abalones seized. Dumped overboard.  
 175 dozen ducks seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 111 dozen quail seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 32 dozen plover seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 30 dozen doves seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 6 dozen snipe seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 6 dozen grouse seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 2 dozen pheasants seized. Donated to hospitals and asylums.  
 1,500 deer hides seized. Tanned, and converted into coin, which was deposited in the Game Preservation Fund.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The resources and expenditures of this Commission have been as follows for the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth fiscal years, ending June 30, 1904:

## FIFTY-FOURTH FISCAL YEAR.

	Resources.	Disbursements.
Appropriation for support and maintenance of State hatcheries.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of fish .....	7,500 00	7,500 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of game .....	3,750 00	3,750 00
<i>Steelhead Propagation Fund—</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902 .....	1,305 15	
Drawn from fund during year .....		528 32
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....		776 83
<i>Pit River Fishway—</i>		
Appropriation available July 1, 1902.....	3,000 00	
Amount drawn during year .....		2,058 50
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....		941 50
<i>Game Preservation Fund—</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902 .....	1,080 27	
Receipts during year .....	3,051 67	
Amount drawn during year .....		2,343 03
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....		1,798 91
<i>Fish Commission Fund—</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1902 .....	4,835 28	
Receipts from licenses and fines .....	6,872 93	
Amount drawn from fund during year .....		6,799 94
Balance on hand June 30, 1903.....		4,908 27
Totals .....	\$41,405 30	\$41,405 30

## FIFTY-FIFTH FISCAL YEAR.

	Resources.	Disbursements.
Appropriation for support and maintenance of State hatcheries.....	\$12,500 00	\$12,500 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of fish.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Appropriation for restoration and preservation of game.....	7,500 00	7,500 00
<i>Steelhead Propagation Fund—</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	776 83	
Drawn from fund during year.....		151 50
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....		625 33
<i>Sisson Improvement Fund.....</i>	10,000 00	
Amount drawn during year.....		10,000 00
<i>Game Preservation Fund—</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	1,798 91	
Receipts from fines during year.....	3,040 22	
Amount drawn during year.....		2,922 27
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....		1,916 86
<i>Fish Commission Fund—</i>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1903.....	4,908 27	
Receipts from licenses and fines.....	8,697 82	
Amount drawn from fund during year.....		6,280 57
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....		7,325 52
Totals.....	\$59,222 05	\$59,222 05

## PAYMENT OF CLAIMS IN FISH CASES.

At the last session of the Legislature, with your indorsement and approval, we presented a bill amending the Act approved February 27, 1887, relating to costs for prosecuting violations of fish laws, and making it mandatory upon all claimants to present their claims to this Board for approval and finally to be paid out of the Fish Commission Fund. In addition, other sections of the Penal Code, namely, Sections 629, 635, and 637, were amended and simplified. Trials for violations were confined to the Superior Court, the expense to be borne by the State instead of by the county, and the amount of the fines imposed to be paid into the State Treasury. We are pleased to report that the workings of this law have come up to our fullest expectations. It has brought justices of the peace and constables throughout the State in closer relationship with this office. They look to us for their fees (when under the fee system), and their claims are promptly met. Occasionally we are obliged to return claims for correction, and thereby have saved the State a considerable sum. Formerly these claims were paid out of a special fund appropriated at each session of the Legislature to meet the costs arising from prosecutions for violation of the fish laws. The State Board of Examiners had no means of knowing what services were rendered, and were simply paying claims in the dark. We are in a better position to audit such claims fairly. We feel this has been done. The expense of Superior Court trials has been met by us, and the District Attorneys have scrutinized their bills closely and sent them to us in detail, showing an itemized list of the expenses incurred.

The passage of this Act has made it unnecessary for the Legislature to make any special appropriation for this work. Therefore, we have effected a saving to the State of at least \$2,000 per annum, besides which the claimant receives the full amount of his claim, free from cost or unnecessary delay.

### SISSON HATCHERY.

It is with much satisfaction that we refer to the splendid record made at our most important station during the past two years. The Legislature of 1903 unanimously granted our request for an appropriation of \$10,000, the reasons for which were fully set forth in our last biennial report. In this case, as in all others which related to additional funds with which to further the interests of our work, we had your cordial and hearty support, and your approval of the bills after they had passed through both branches of the Legislature. During the fifty-fourth fiscal year we began to feel more than ever the scarcity of funds. The scope of our work had greatly broadened and demands were made upon this hatchery by sections of the State that had never before presented applications for fish. We have ever been proud of our work at Sisson, but we had also taxed this station to its maximum capacity, and had not the means with which to make the simplest improvements or even ordinary repairs. We had there a most excellent force of trained hatchery employes, whose experience and knowledge of fish culture have induced other Commissions to seek their services. We were not able to make them comfortable on the grounds, nor to compensate them fairly for the efficient services they were rendering. These unfavorable conditions were relieved by this appropriation, and our capacity for efficient service to the State has been greatly enhanced.

The purchase of land necessary for additional ponds, nurseries, and buildings to meet the increased work of the station was made as soon as the money became available, on July 1, 1903. We were able to secure twelve and one third acres of land bounding our property on the north and west. Eleven and one half acres (more or less) on the west, together with a most valuable right to 80 inches of water, were purchased of F. J. Watson for the sum of \$800. This land lies on a gentle slope toward Spring Creek, which is its western boundary. It consists of loam resting on a stratum of gravel, and could not be better adapted to the uses of the hatchery. As the work of the Commission increases and broadens, this land can all be laid out into additional ponds and nurseries, which will insure an unfailing supply of eggs. Our work will not then be interrupted as heretofore by storms and washouts in the rivers, to which in the past we have been forced to resort for the capture of wild parent fish. We can then rest secure in the fact that the ponds, with efficient care, will furnish a regular and sufficient supply of eggs. After the purchase of this land, buildings, ponds, and drains were built

thereon to relieve the overcrowded condition inside our original boundaries.

In addition to the above described land, three quarters of an acre was purchased of the Sisson estate, adjoining the hatchery land on the north, for the purpose of erecting thereon a superintendent's dwelling.

We immediately began the very much needed repairs and improvements that had been neglected for four years or more. We increased our number of rearing ponds from ten to nineteen, and built three spawning ponds. We were able to do away with the obsolete wooden flumes, substituting therefor iron pipe-lines; these were placed underground, where they are free from the constant danger that threatened the leaky and uncertain flume system, which was liable to break down under the snows of winter and had already become unsafe from age and decay. The water supply, our greatest necessity, was at all times menaced by interruption. Such an accident would have cost us thousands and perhaps millions of fish and fry. It is a great satisfaction and relief to know that this danger is entirely eliminated, and that our jugular vein is safe. We were also able to replace our old settling tank with a new one, cement lined, 10 by 32 feet, and protected on the outside by corrugated iron, changing its general appearance so that it is one of the attractive features of our grounds. The old sand-box was discarded entirely and a new and improved one was built at the end of our ditch line, 100 yards from the hatchery, where it can be relieved at any time without danger and without shutting off our main supply of water. The new pipe-line supplies the main hatchery building, the auxiliary hatchery (newly built and referred to in Superintendent Shebley's report), and practically all of the ponds now in use. The newly purchased land is located directly under the range of our present water flow and every part of it can be easily reached by piping.

We purchased a good and substantial buckboard, which not only has proved a great saving, but affords many advantages for quick transportation of our supplies that we had not enjoyed in the past.

We built a substantial barn, 20 by 40 feet, ample for the needs of the station for years to come, and covered it with a corrugated iron roof. The meat house, where the fish food is prepared, was practically rebuilt. A new furnace with brick chimney, for cooking the mush and preparing the flesh food used to feed the pond fishes, has been installed. The engine-room was given new floors and foundation. Our ten nursery or rearing ponds have been given planked bottoms, so that the fish can be handled without danger of injury; the fish are also less liable to disease from foul bottoms.

Many needed improvements have been made on our main hatchery building, which is 120 feet in length by 40 feet in width. It had not been painted for four years, and at that time there was used a cheap grade of paint that soon wore off. We gave the entire building two

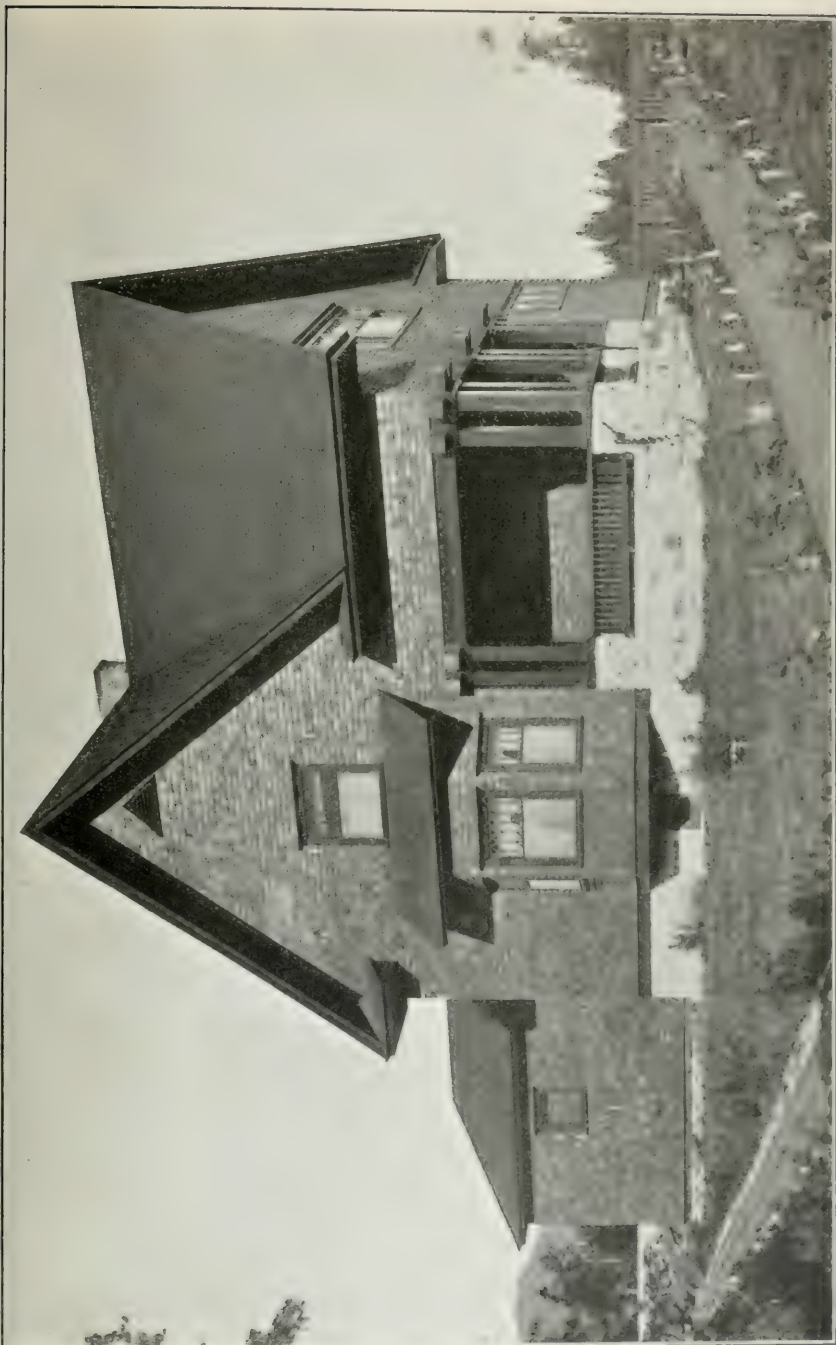


coats of white lead and oil. The shingled roof, which had done duty since the building was erected fifteen years ago, was rotten and leaky. It was torn off and a corrugated iron roof put on. This roof was given a substantial coat of metallic paint, and the exterior of the building now presents a very attractive appearance. The building, owing to the great weight of the tanks and troughs, had settled, so that it was with difficulty that the hatching boxes in the west end of it could be operated. The building was raised, leveled, and a new foundation put under it, which will last for years. A new distributing tank was constructed the full length of the building, 120 feet. New and improved troughs were added to the front half and all the dangerous ones taken out. We have now eighty-four hatching troughs in the interior of the building. All of them were coated with pure asphaltum, a substance impervious to water, guaranteeing absolute cleanliness and protection against spores and wood rot. We also took out the old wooden drains and substituted new and improved ones.

We felt it to be good judgment to further protect the west part of our enlarged holdings, and have erected, beyond the present line of ponds, a small but comfortable three-room cottage for one of the regular assistants, who occupies it with his family. It is known as the watchman's cottage. It is almost impossible for any one to enter the hatchery grounds from the west side without passing in view of this house. The presence of this habitation serves to keep at a respectful distance kingfishers and other birds of prey that have fattened on our ponds for years. Our watchman has killed a sufficient number of predatory animals and birds that have been making regular inroads on our supply of breeding fish, to justify the expense of putting up this building.

We are now in a position to double our output within the next three years. We have all the land the State will ever require for hatchery purposes in that portion of the State, and have an abundant and never-failing supply of the purest water, sufficient for the continued development of the station for all time.

All the newly acquired land has been enclosed; the lower half of the land bordering on Spring Creek with a barbed wire fence about 1,200 feet long. That portion adjoining the original hatchery land is enclosed with a fence six boards high, which are fastened to extra large cedar posts that will last for many years. On top of the posts on the outside have been fastened arms of wood two by four inches in size and thirty inches long. To these arms are attached three barbed wires, the purpose of which is to prevent trespassers from climbing the fences and getting into the grounds other than through the main gates, which are open to the public every day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The land purchased from the Sisson estate as a site for the superintendent's dwelling has also been enclosed by a substantial and neat picket fence.



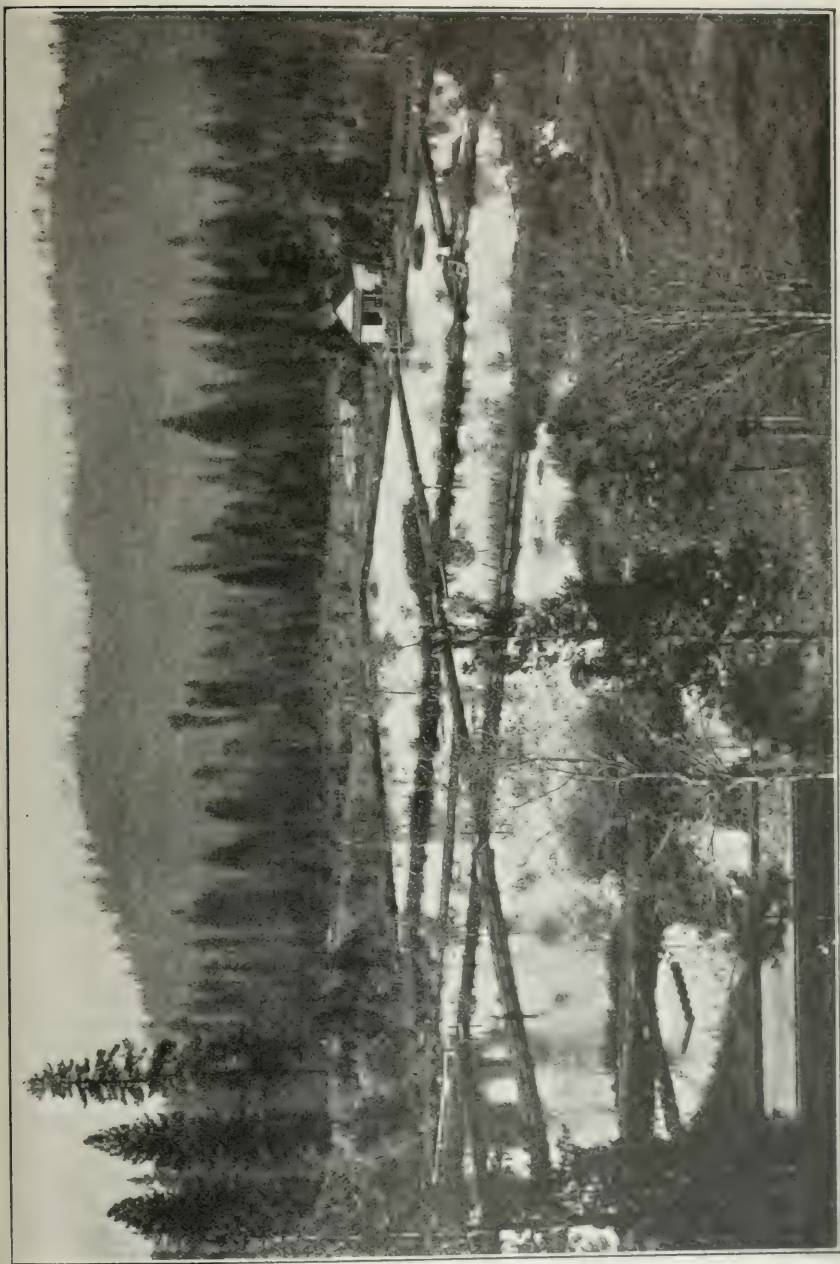
SUPERINTENDENT'S DWELLING - KENYON HATCHERY.

We next undertook the construction of a superintendent's dwelling, paying special attention to the conditions that are to be met in a mountainous district where the snowfall ranges from four to ten feet. A two-story eight-room cottage was planned and carried to a successful finish by our Chief Deputy, Charles A. Vogelsang. It was decided to cover the outside of this building with shingles, for two important reasons. The first was that it would render the house, which was ship-lapped on the inside and outside of the studding, as snug and comfortable as any hard-finished interior. The other was that the shingles would require no paint. This is a great saving of expense, for it is well known that to preserve the exterior of any house in good condition, especially in high altitudes, where the climate is subject to extreme changes, it would need repainting every two years. We used red cedar shingles. These were given two coats of oil—one of raw and the other of boiled linseed oil. The roof was given two coats of Cabot's shingle stain—moss green in color and a noted wood preservative. On all the window casings and other outside finished work an oil stain was used, consequently this building has no paint whatever and none will ever be required. We expect the house to present the same handsome appearance ten years hence that it does to-day.

The house rests on a stone foundation. The material used is a handsome mottled gray lava rock, which was found nearby. The same material was used in the construction of the chimney and fireplace in the living room. While the foundation work was going on, a commodious cellar was dug, and this was cement lined. The necessary drains and sewers were also provided for, and connections were made to them as the plumbing progressed during the construction of the house. Careful attention was paid to these details, both as to materials used and as to workmanship.

On the first floor, besides the entrance hall, there are four rooms—a living room, kitchen, dining room, and library. In the large living room an artistic fireplace was built of rough lava stone. This work was done by Mr. Sawyer, of Sisson, a noted chimney and fireplace builder. It has been a success from the start. The entire first floor is finished in attractive, plain and figured burlap. The second floor contains four bed chambers, with spacious closets and a handsome and complete bathroom, fully equipped. Above the bathroom, under the roof, was installed a hundred-gallon water tank, which is kept constantly supplied by a No. 5 Rumsey hydraulic ram. The dwelling was also equipped throughout with electric light wires and fixtures, in view of the fact that we hope to utilize our own water-power to operate a dynamo, which will furnish light to the superintendent's dwelling and all other buildings on the premises, principally the main hatchery building, where, during the winter months, candles or oil lamps are burned for three or four





WISCONSIN HATCHERY.

Partial view of rearing ponds. Watchman's cottage in the rear.



hours each day, and also at night, while salmon eggs are being hatched. A woodshed was also added to the rear of the building and constructed on the same lines and with the same finish as the cottage itself.

In every respect the building is first class. It is cozy, comfortable, attractive, and most substantial. Its presence adds greatly to the appearance of our grounds, but its chief value lies in the fact that it is occupied by the superintendent of the station, W. H. Shebley, whose watchful eye keeps the grounds constantly under surveillance. For many years there was not a soul on the grounds at night. They were practically open to poachers and other trespassers. Serious losses occurred in our ponds. Now this trouble is passed, in addition to which we have a building that is a credit not only to the station, but to the State. It was built, exclusive of the rock work and bathroom equipment, under contract by J. E. Lamborn for the sum of \$2,500; the total cost to the State was less than \$3,000. It would not have been possible to build such an attractive and thoroughly substantial house for this sum but for the fact that all of the larger establishments to which we applied for material made substantial concessions.

We hold in this office receipted vouchers showing in detail every cent that was expended for labor, material, purchase of lands, and other necessary incidentals for which this appropriation of \$10,000 was granted, and we respectfully submit that a more substantial or better showing has never been made by any State institution, and we desire to thank you, and every member of the Legislature, for assistance at a time when it was much needed.

Two years ago, at the time our last biennial report was prepared, we had but 36,000 fish in our ponds, having just begun the rearing of a new stock of breeders. Two years is but a short time in which to accomplish much toward increasing a stock of brood fish, but we are pleased to submit the following figures. We have increased the stock from 36,000 to 108,400 fish and fry, that are fast developing into stock fish. The following is a list of the fish in the ponds:

Adult Rainbow trout ( <i>Salmo irideus</i> ) .....	1,000
Thirty months' old Rainbow trout ( <i>Salmo irideus</i> ).....	10,000
Eighteen months' old Rainbow trout ( <i>Salmo irideus</i> ) .....	15,000
Six months' old Rainbow trout ( <i>Salmo irideus</i> ) .....	10,000
Eighteen months' old Steelhead trout ( <i>Salmo gairdneri</i> ) .....	2,000
Adult Eastern brook-trout ( <i>Salmo fontinalis</i> ) .....	1,000
Twenty months' old Eastern brook-trout ( <i>Salmo fontinalis</i> ) .....	25,000
Six months' old Eastern brook-trout ( <i>Salmo fontinalis</i> ).....	20,000
Adult Loch Leven trout ( <i>Salmo trutta levnensis</i> ) .....	400
Adult sunfish ( <i>Lepomis cyanellus</i> ) .....	2,000
Adult shiners .....	2,000
Grayling fry ( <i>Thymallus montanus</i> ) .....	7,000
Loch Leven fry ( <i>Salmo trutta levnensis</i> ) .....	10,000
Landlocked salmon fry ( <i>Salmo salar sebago</i> ) .....	3,000
Total .....	108,400

The output of this station during the past two years, its present prosperous condition, and its prospects for the future, are best shown by the following report, made by W. H. Shebley, the Superintendent of Sisson Hatchery, and we commend its careful perusal by those of our citizens who are interested in this most important subject of fish culture. While some of his statements may seem extraordinary, we assure you that they are made by a conservative man, who is master of his profession.

SISSON, CAL., September 1, 1904.

*To the Honorable Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the operations of the Sisson hatchery for the years 1903 and 1904; also a report on the salmon ova received at this station from the United States Bureau of Fisheries stations in California, from the summer and fall runs of salmon of 1903, and the distribution of the fry. This was the largest hatch of salmon eggs ever made. It is the best record of any station on the Pacific Coast, and of a commercial value second to none in the United States.

This fine record could not have been made, as we would have been unable to take advantage of the opportunities, were it not for the special appropriation made by the last Legislature, which gave us the means to make the many improvements necessary to put the station in order to do first-class work and to improve the pond system to such an extent that we were able not only to hatch these eggs, but to dispose of the fry under conditions that I believe will produce the very highest results. Without this additional money our work would have been seriously handicapped, and young salmon representing hundreds of thousands of fish that are now swimming in our streams and coast waters would never have been hatched.

In addition to handling an extraordinary number of salmon eggs, our trout work went steadily on and we shipped a larger number of trout fry from this station than had been done for years.

Early in the fall of 1903, when it appeared from the large run of salmon in the Sacramento River that the fall run would be larger than the summer run, I planned an auxiliary hatchery, to be built on the canal leading from the hatchery water system to Cold Creek. This canal was dug through the property of the Sisson estate, under an agreement or lease for a term of years to allow us to run the young salmon through it when they were large enough to plant. By distributing the young salmon in this way, a great expense has been saved, and the fry are in better condition to descend the stream to the river than when they are hauled out in wagons. This building is 35 by 40 feet and has a capacity of about 8,000,000 salmon eggs. It proved to be of the greatest value to us during the hatching of this enormous take of salmon ova.

This hatchery receives its water supply from a 6-inch iron pipe-line, put in this summer, connecting the division tank with the new hatchery and a branch line built to give the nurseries and a couple of rearing ponds an independent supply of water, so that the fry can be kept free from zymotic diseases that are apt to attack them if the water becomes foul.

Eight new ponds and a nursery were built—five rearing ponds and three spawning ponds. The rearing ponds were made by dividing the larger ones into smaller compartments. These were made by constructing walls of 2-inch red fir plank firmly spiked to 4 by 6 inch posts driven deep into the earth, and placed 4 feet apart. These walls were then braced by putting 2 by 6 inch scantlings diagonally across the walls from top to bottom. A track was laid on top of the wall and from there to a pit 600 feet distant. A car, with a cable attached to a steam engine, was used to haul the earth from the pit to the walls. This arrangement worked very satisfactorily. Four hundred and sixty feet of embankment or walls were made, averaging 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide between the planks. These ponds are now filled with different ages and sizes of fish that are being raised for breeders.

The spawning ponds were constructed entirely of plank. They were built to place

the fish entirely under control, so that they can be handled during the breeding season without injury and loss. By the old method of handling the spawners a serious loss occurred each season. The fish in their efforts to spawn become emaciated, and if allowed to remain on gravelly or sandy bottoms, get wounded in their work of nest building and efforts at procreation, and a large number die from diseases produced at this time. But if they are removed from the rearing ponds before maturity and placed in the spawning ponds, they can then be handled by those skilled in the work with only a small loss. The loss does not average more than six or eight per cent, if they are carefully handled.

These spawning ponds are made of smoothly planed planks placed on the sides and bottoms of excavations made for the purpose. They are 64 by 15 feet and from 3 to 3½ feet deep. The bottom is built on a gradual elevation, so as to be easily cleaned. There is a spawning race or raceway that connects with the pond and forms the inlet for the water. This has an obstruction or dam in it, where it joins on to the pond, raised to an elevation of from 4 to 10 inches, depending on the variety and size of the trout. The fish when ready to spawn jump over the dam and enter the raceway, where they are caught up and stripped of their eggs. They are then placed in a



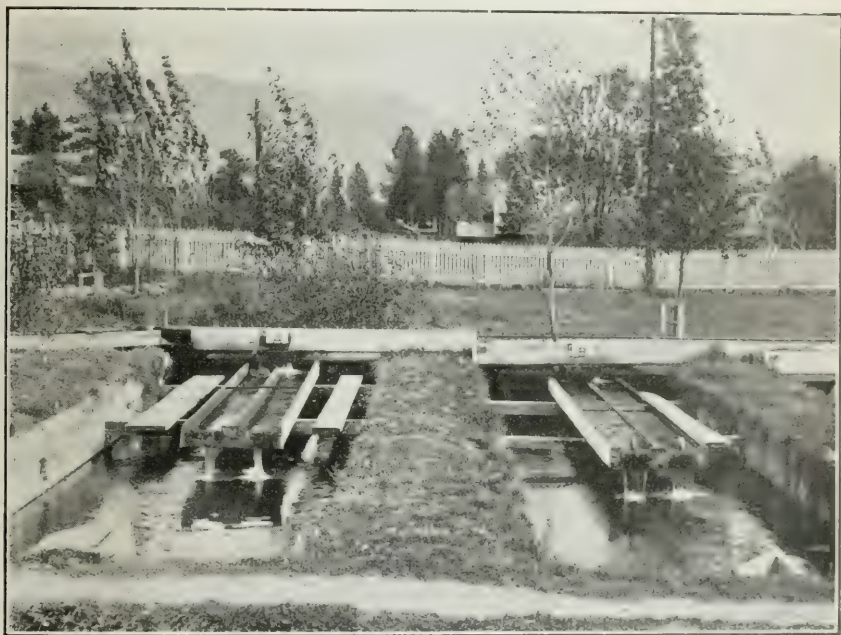
SPAWNING PONDS—SISSON HATCHERY.

smooth-plank-lined pond to recuperate. They are left there until such time when their desire to spawn leaves them and they have begun to feed again. They are then returned to the large rearing ponds. This system of handling spawning fish was improved and made practical by George N. Seagle, Superintendent of Wytheville Station, Virginia, United States Bureau of Fisheries. We are under obligations to him for the plans and information that he kindly sent us. We have made some changes from his plan in constructing the ponds, that I believe are improvements over his. But in each section of the country different conditions arise that must be met by those in charge of the work. There can be no universal rule for the whole country. Mr. Seagle has perfected the system to his use and for the conditions as he finds them.

The salmon eggs from the United States Bureau of Fisheries stations in California were received in good condition, considering the crowded condition of the buildings and the extra work necessary to prepare them for shipment. Superintendent Lambson, in charge of the United States Bureau of Fisheries stations, deserves great credit for the successful manner in which this great run of salmon was handled. Early in the summer of 1903 an unusually large run of salmon were found ascending the Sacramento River on their way to the spawning grounds. Superintendent Lambson accordingly made



arrangements to handle this increased run of fish, and notified us early in the season that he would in all probability take about 30,000,000 eggs from the summer run at Baird station on the McCloud River. Our hatchery at this time was undergoing much needed repairs, which the special appropriation of the Legislature allowed us to make. The work on the troughs was rushed so as to have them in readiness for the eggs. The capacity of Sisson hatchery at this time was 16,000,000 eggs during the hatching period and 8,000,000 embryos during the period of the absorption of the yolk sac. As the desire of the Board was to hatch all the salmon eggs furnished by the United States Bureau of Fisheries stations, I planned a system of troughs to be built over the ten nurseries or rearing ponds, into which the embryo salmon could be put as fast as they hatched. These troughs were made on the same plan as the regular hatching troughs. Two of them were placed side by side on supports over the nurseries, about ten inches from the surface of the water. They extended half way the length of the nursery. The water



SISSON HATCHERY.

Sectional view of nursery ponds, showing arrangement of hatching troughs.

for the nursery was run through the troughs and discharged from the end of the trough into the center of the nursery. The embryos were kept in these troughs until they had partially absorbed the sac and the pigment had taken the place of the mucus in the epidermis. They were then placed in the nursery underneath the troughs. The danger of smothering is passed when they arrive at this stage. This is one of the hardest things to overcome in rearing the embryos in large numbers outside of the regular hatching troughs. This method of handling them proved to be a great success. The embryos were released from the troughs into the nurseries at the proper age, and the troughs refilled from the hatchery with another lot that had just hatched. After the embryos had attained the swimming stage, they were allowed to escape from the nurseries into the canal or ditch connecting the hatchery water system with Cold Creek and from there pass into the main Sacramento River. The loss in rearing with this system was very small after the embryos were turned from the troughs into the nursery. The bottoms of the nurseries are built on an elevation, thus making them easy to clean.



The expectations of Superintendent Lambson at Baird Station were realized, and from August 19th to October 17th, 27,200,000 eggs were shipped from Baird station to Sisson hatchery. These were hatched and the fry released on the dates given in the list of shipments annexed to this report. The second or fall run of salmon proved to be larger than the summer run, and 31,432,000 eggs were secured at Battle Creek and Mill Creek stations, making a total of 58,632,000 eggs for the season—the largest number of salmon eggs ever hatched at one station in one season.

The fry were released during the fall, winter, and spring, in such numbers and at such times as would give them the best chances of descending the river without being crowded or in numbers greater than the food supply. The young salmon were allowed to escape from the nurseries and rearing troughs as soon as the yolk sac had entirely disappeared and they were able to swim without stopping on the bottom to rest, or when their swimming powers were fully developed. They passed down the canal to Cold Creek and from there to the Sacramento River.

This is a most favorable place to release young salmon in large numbers, as there is an abundance of natural food, and the swiftly moving water soon scatters them over a large natural nursery ground. The stream (Cold Creek) and the river fall about 37 feet to the mile, for about 80 miles. This assists the schools of young salmon in passing down the river rapidly. They generally move in schools. The food of young salmon at all times in the streams is insects, both land and aquatic varieties. Examinations made of the fry as the schools were descending the river, always found them well fed and in good condition. The fry descend the river from the hatchery to near Redding at the rate of from 10 to 15 miles a day. Near Redding the river becomes less rapid and their movements are slower. Thus it will be seen that they are soon scattered over a large amount of natural feeding ground. They are from six weeks to four months reaching salt water.

The winter and spring of 1903-04 were very favorable for the movements of young salmon. The great amount of flood water in our rivers and streams kept them constantly on the move, and a smaller per cent than usual of the spring fry remained in the pools at the headwaters of the river during the summer. This means a rapid growth for the majority of the fry. Those that linger in the pools do not thrive, but on the contrary are pigmies and in my opinion produce the majority of the grilse found in the fall ascending the river with the full-grown salmon. The high water in the Sacramento River caused a number of breaks in the levees on the lower river, and probably some of the young salmon were carried into the tule basins and there perished when the water receded. Of this I have no knowledge, but it appears to be a natural conclusion that a certain percentage of them would be carried with the current through the breaks in the levees.

The output of fish from the Sisson hatchery for the two years beginning September 1, 1902, and ending August 31, 1904, is as follows:

*Season 1903.*

Salmon eggs received from Baird, Battle Creek, and Mill Creek Stations, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, during summer and fall run of 1902, and hatched and distributed from the Sisson hatchery .....	14,782,540
Eastern brook-trout fry .....	415,000
Rainbow trout fry .....	502,000
Cutthroat trout ( <i>Salmo henshawi</i> ) .....	752,000
Sunfish .....	1,356
	16,452,896

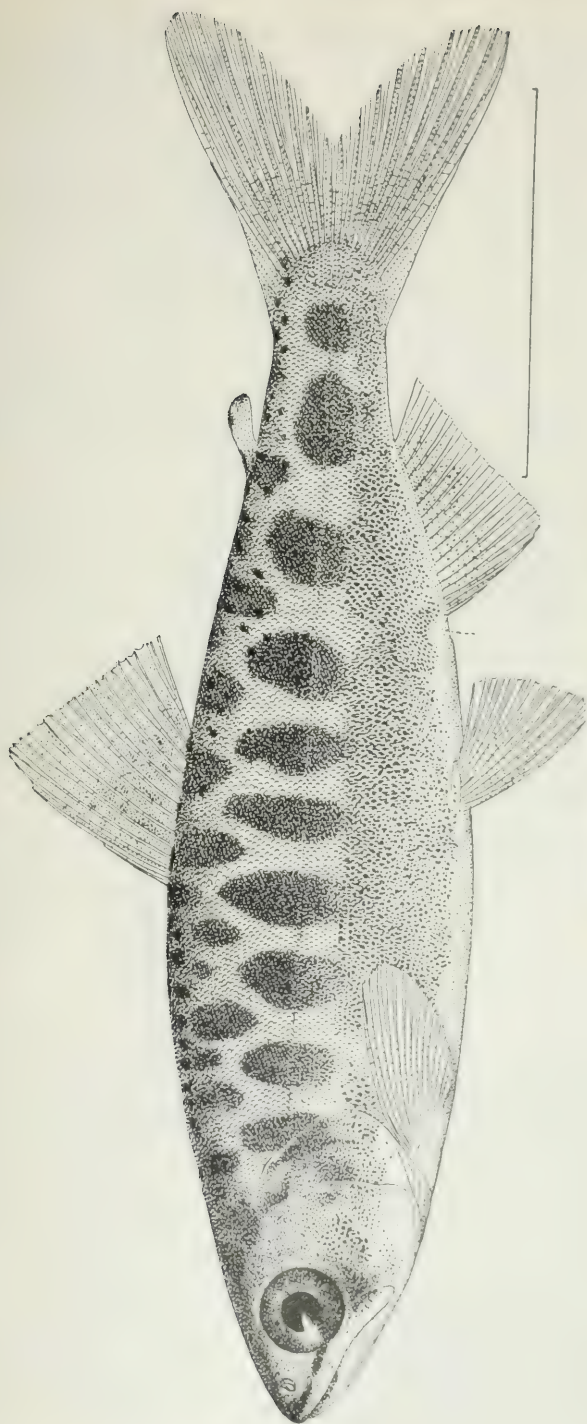
*Season 1904.*

Salmon eggs .....	58,432,000
Rainbow trout fry .....	500,000
Eastern brook-trout fry .....	682,000
Cutthroat trout ( <i>Salmo henshawi</i> ) trout fry .....	90,000
Loch Leven trout fry .....	29,000
Landlocked salmon fry .....	7,000

Making a grand total of .....

76,192,896

59,740,000



SALMON FRY. (Four times natural size.)

The last two years have been busy ones at this station, especially the year just closed, when there was expended on these grounds the \$10,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature. All of the work and improvements were absolutely necessary. The help came when it was most needed. In efficiency and capacity we have gained at least six years. All of the improvements are of a durable and permanent character. We now have eighteen trout-rearing ponds and eleven nurseries. While they require considerable labor to keep them clean and in such order that the fish will thrive, they have been provided with drains so that one pond can be emptied at a time, affording better opportunities for sorting the fry, which important work must be done systematically and by skilled hands, in order that no injury will be done the fish. I find that after the first six months the young fish should be sorted every sixty days, owing to unequal development. The smaller and weaker ones always fall victims to the more precocious and larger ones of their own kind.

The amount of food required for our pond fish will be considerably increased during the coming season. We now use on an average of 240 pounds of prepared food per day.

With its present equipment, this station, in my judgment, will compare favorably with the best in the United States. With an attractive and comfortable home on the grounds and the constant danger that threatened our water supply removed, there is a sense of security and comfort that was never experienced before by myself or other employes of this station.

We will probably secure this fall and winter 300,000 Eastern brook-trout eggs, 200,000 Loch Leven trout eggs, and if our thirty months' old Rainbow trout come up to expectations, 600,000 to 750,000 Rainbow trout eggs. In forecasting the take of eggs, it is difficult to make a close estimate on young fish. As a rule, only thirty per cent of the females come to maturity between thirty months and three years old. I am expecting fully that many to come to maturity this season. After this season, if no epidemic breaks out among the fish or unless some accident happens, the adult spawners will increase very fast. Next season the output should reach 1,000,000 Rainbow and from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 Eastern brook-trout eggs. The increase from that time on will be rapid.

We have devoted considerable time and labor to beautifying the grounds, putting out shade and ornamental trees, which not only render them more attractive to our summer visitors, but furnish shade and protection to the fish in the ponds, besides supplying them with a certain amount of food in the shape of insect life.

I have been ably assisted in the management of the station by the advice, good judgment, and untiring zeal of your Chief Deputy, Charles A. Vogelsang.

Respectfully submitted.

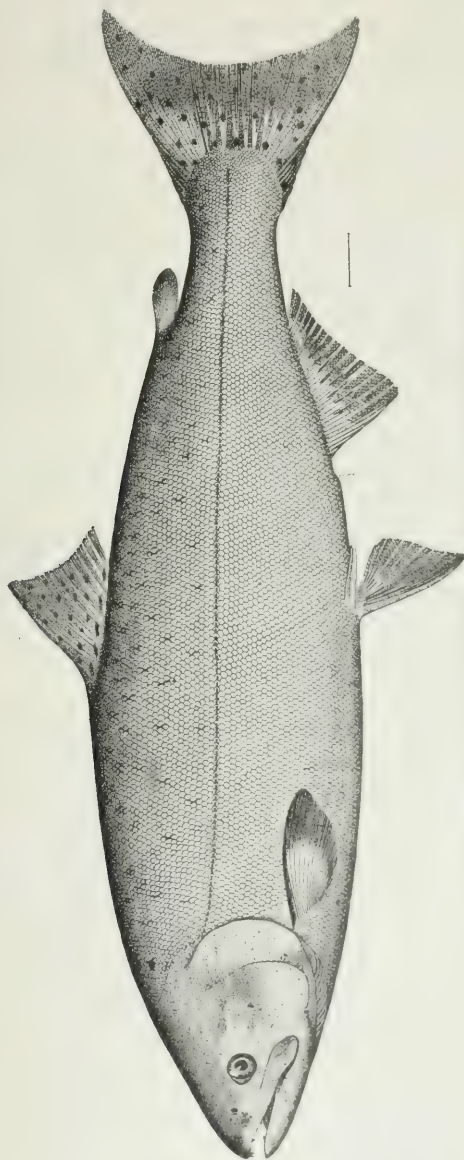
W. H. SHEBLEY,  
Superintendent of Sisson Hatchery.

### THE SALMON LAW.

We are pleased to report that the existing and most excellent law for the protection and preservation of salmon, which is our most valuable food fish, is being more generally understood and recognized throughout the State. We treated this subject at considerable length in our last biennial report. There have since been very few, if any, criticisms. In fact, the absolute necessity for the seeming but unreal discriminations, as well as the benefits that are so manifestly following the present law, are now so well understood by all intelligent people, that in the upper Sacramento Valley, where most of the former dissatisfaction existed, there has been little or no complaint. The credit for this change in public sentiment is due largely to the broad and enlightened treatment of the question by the press. The people have been kept

advised as to the open and close seasons, and editorial space has been freely given to the subject.

Occasionally we are asked to recommend a change in the date for



SACRAMENTO RIVER, OR QUINNAT, SALMON—*Oncorhynchus chonicha*.

the beginning of the close season, by making it ten days or two weeks later, because it sometimes happens that the fall run is later than usual and the fishermen and dealers are obliged to discontinue their



operations at the height of the run. These requests come mainly from cold-storage people of other States (who operate here) and a few fish dealers whose interests are purely selfish. The principal canneries (those that have been established in our State for years and whose managers have studied the movements of our salmon and have learned the value of artificial propagation) desire no change, unless it be to extend the close season from October 16th to October 25th. The intelligent salmon fisherman is also satisfied.

Under the operations of this law, our salmon supply has continued to show a remarkable increase. These results are not so apparent from the returns by the canneries. The reason is not difficult to find, for the canneries can only afford to pay such a price for fish as will permit them to meet the competition of northern canneries, otherwise there is no profit in the business. In other words, they take only the surplus fish during the heavy runs, when the market is glutted, for which they pay from two to three cents per pound. There is such an increasing demand for our *fresh* salmon and the fishermen receive so much better prices from the cold-storage plants, who prepare them for shipment to Eastern States and States north of us, that the canneries are obliged to depend upon what they can get at their own figure, which is about one half what is paid by the cold-storage plants. In other words, cold-storage plants are taking the place of the canneries. Business concerns from Washington and Oregon have established plants at different points along the Sacramento River from Chico to Vallejo. The fish are also handled by the same process at Monterey.

The common remark that the pioneer saw the palmy days of the salmon run, is not made by men who have lived along the Sacramento River for forty years, who state that never to their knowledge were these fish so numerous as in 1903 and 1904. This statement may seem startling, but our experience and observations will support it. Not only is the Sacramento River and its tributaries producing more salmon than ever before, but the San Joaquin River and its tributaries, the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced, all show increased runs. Streams in which salmon had not been seen for many years contain them in large numbers now, indicating that the salmon are so plentiful that they spread into all of the smaller streams to find spawning grounds.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries station at Mill Creek, first put in operation three years ago, shows a splendid gain from year to year in its take of salmon eggs. Battle Creek and Baird stations have broken the world's record in the past two years. In the fall of 1903 this Commission handled more than 63,000,000 salmon eggs furnished by these stations. In the fall of 1902 the returns were not so large, owing to early November rains, which swept out the retaining racks and liberated thousands of spawn-bearing fish. At Battle Creek station

it was estimated that there were enough fish between the racks to have furnished 30,000,000 eggs, all of which were lost so far as hatchery work was concerned, allowing the fish to pass up stream and propagate naturally; and when it is remembered that by artificial hatching approximately eighty-seven per cent of these eggs would have been liberated as salmon fry, while under natural conditions not more than one per cent would have survived, the value of artificial propagation is better appreciated.

During the months of April, May, and June, the fishermen on the Sacramento River received as high as 7 cents per pound for their catch. Small stations, like Tehama, ship as much as three tons of fresh salmon in a single day. During the present spring run there was shipped from Chico alone, upward of 80 tons of fresh salmon, which figures were furnished by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office at that city. Another striking example is afforded by the fact that during the spring and summer of 1903, fresh salmon by the carload were shipped from Sacramento City direct to New York City, also to Boston, Chicago, and other Eastern cities, where the Sacramento River salmon has established a market value of its own, selling for from 30 to 40 cents per pound. Tons of salmon are shipped from San Francisco and points along the Sacramento River to Oregon and Washington, both great salmon-producing States. In the fall of 1903, one steamer carried 45 tons of *fresh* salmon from San Francisco to Astoria.

These facts are laid before our people so that they may better appreciate the great advantages this State enjoys under the existence of the present salmon law, which has stood the constitutional test in our highest court. With a law producing such splendid results and sustained by the Supreme Court, we can see no present reason why it should be altered in the slightest degree, and we earnestly recommend that no change or modification be made. Local objections must of necessity give way to the greater and more important interests of the State at large. The subject must not be considered from a narrow or local standpoint.

The following table represents the number of cases of Sacramento River salmon packed since 1890, and shows an encouraging increase:

Year.	Cases	Year.	Cases.	Year.	Cases.
1890	25,065	1895	25,185	1900	39,304
1891	10,353	1896	13,387	1901	50,064
1892	2,281	1897	38,543	1902	48,172
1893	23,336	1898	29,731	1903	64,430
1894	28,463	1899	33,227	1904	54,710

### THE QUINNAT SALMON.

Extracts from "Report on Investigations in the Sacramento River, 1896-1901," by Cloudsley Rutter, Naturalist, U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

*Value of Artificial Propagation.*—Something of the value of artificial propagation can be learned from an experiment tried at Clackamas hatchery, Oregon. In March, 1896, 5,000 salmon fry 2.5 inches long were marked by cutting off the adipose fin. The eggs from which the fry were hatched were spawned at Baird hatchery in September, 1895. Mr. Hubbard, superintendent of Clackamas hatchery, who tried the experiment, reported that 375 of the marked fishes were taken in 1898. The smallest weighed 10 pounds, the largest 57 pounds, and the average was 27.7 pounds. Besides these, 5 were taken in the Sacramento River in 1898. A few more were taken both in the Columbia and in the Sacramento in 1899, and also in 1900. The 1900 specimens, however, may have been of those marked in the Sacramento in 1898. From these 5,000 fry 2.5 inches long, costing less than a dollar to produce, fish weighing over 5 tons were taken. That means for every female fish stripped at the hatchery the fishermen should catch about 5 tons three years later. About 400 of the 5,000 marked fishes were reported taken. We have no means of knowing how many came back to fresh water and escaped the nets, or how many were caught but not noticed.

*Length of Life of Fall Salmon after Reaching Spawning-Grounds.*—September 30, 1900, numbered metallic tags were attached to three male salmon, which were then released in the pool between the racks at Battle Creek fishery; 1 of these was found dead October 5th, having survived five days. October 22d, 36 others were tagged and released in the pool; 27 of these were seen at various times, some of them quite frequently, up to November 1st, and 5 of them were found dead within that time, the maximum time being ten days. On October 25th, 36 were tagged and released in the creek below the racks; 8 of these were found dead on the racks up to November 10th, a period of 16 days. Four were tagged and released in the mouth of the creek, about two miles below the fishery, on November 4th. One of these was seen on the 5th and again on the 8th, when it was almost dead, a period of four days. November 9th, 39 were tagged and released in the river below the mouth of Battle Creek; 3 were seen at the fishery on the 16th, 7 days afterwards. Altogether 12 tagged fishes were seen after dying, and the average time that they lived after tagging was 11 days. The longest time was 16 days; some had probably been in the creek a few days when tagged, although the freshest were selected. Two weeks is a very fair estimate of the length of life after reaching the spawning-grounds. Branded specimen No. 91, a female, lived but 8 days after reaching the spawning-grounds.



*Death of Quinnat Salmon.*—The salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus* apparently has no instinct whatever to return to salt water after spawning. Worn-out specimens are sometimes seen drifting down stream and have been found as far down as Sacramento, though it is by no means certain that such have been on spawning-beds. In such cases they are simply too weak to stem the current and, according to a Sacramento fisherman, "not fit to look at." Dead salmon rarely float, although the current sometimes washes them along the bottom a short distance. I have seen dead salmon lie for several days in rapids and have seen them in all stages of decay in strong currents. Of the two hundred or more dead salmon that were marked and thrown over the upper rack at Battle Creek fishery in 1900, only two were carried to the lower rack, which was a half mile farther down stream. In small streams the water is often greatly contaminated by the dead fish, and the stench is a great nuisance to people living in the vicinity.

The great variation in size of spawning salmon, together with the occasional presence of certain scars, such as a broken nose, has led many people to doubt whether they all die after spawning once. The variation in size amounts to nothing as an argument, when we know that with about sixty marked fishes known to be of the same age, taken in the Columbia River in 1898, the variation in size was from 10 to 57 pounds. The broken nose could be received at many other times than when spawning.

It is sometimes thought that if a spawned-out salmon would float down stream to salt water it would revive, but such is not the case. Humpback and dog salmon often spawn in small creeks and brooks that empty directly into the ocean, yet they die like other species. They have been seen dying and dead in brackish water. The investigation of the blueback salmon or redfish in Idaho in 1895 (see Bulletin United States Fish Commission, 1896, p. 192), when a net was placed across the mouth of a small stream containing about a thousand salmon, proved that that species has no tendency to return to salt water after spawning. Lake Karluk, Kadiak Island, Alaska, is but about twenty miles from the ocean and is a great spawning-place for the blueback salmon. The outlet is shallow near the mouth, and if the salmon ever went back the Indians would be sure to see them, but they do not. In June, 1897, the shore of the lake for miles was lined with the bones of the salmon that had died six to eight months previously. The fact that all salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus* die very shortly after spawning once can not be questioned.

#### THE TROUT LAW.

After careful consideration of the subject, we are of the opinion that it would be wise and beneficial to the trout interests to amend the present law, which opens the season for the taking of trout on April



1st, and substitute May 1st as the beginning of the open season. Only in a few of the coast counties are the fish through spawning by April 1st. In by far the greater part of our trout-bearing waters these fish have not finished spawning until May 1st, and in the higher altitudes not until June 1st. As the mountain resorts do not open before June 15th, and the campers do not make their appearance before the 1st of June, those sections will take care of themselves. In Lake Independence, one of the finest trout lakes of our State, the trout are threatened with extermination. Market fishermen reach there on snowshoes and begin their operations on the 1st of April, fishing through holes in the ice. As the fish have not yet begun to spawn, they take bait readily, with the result that thousands of pounds of spawn fish are shipped to market from Truckee every week, causing the loss of millions of eggs, which if allowed to hatch would produce thousands of fish for the angler and camper.

We would also recommend that the weight at which trout can be legally sold be increased from half a pound to one pound. As comparatively few above a pound are taken, it would have the effect of checking market fishing (excepting in some of the larger lakes), which would result in a better distribution of the fish. In other words, it would mean more fish to more people. Under present conditions the market fishermen pull out tons of spawning fish and ship them to the markets in the larger cities, where they command a price far beyond the average person's means, retailing at from 50 to 75 cents per pound. More of our people are going to the mountains every year; the number of anglers is increasing, and the increase is not confined to the wealthier classes. In many States of the Union the sale of trout is absolutely prohibited, but in our opinion the time for such action on our part has not yet arrived. We believe that sufficient protection and a more equitable distribution of the wealth of our streams will be attained by increasing the weight limit of trout that can be sold, from half a pound to one pound.

We would also recommend that a size limit be placed on the possession of young trout, by making it an offense to have in possession any trout less than five inches in length. In many of the coast streams young steelhead and other trout are taken by hundreds, varying in size from three to four inches. In the steelhead it represents the destruction of a fish that might reach a weight of twenty pounds. The taking of one such specimen is worth, as food and in sport, a thousand four- or five-inch fry. While such a law might not prevent the loss of all small fish, a large percentage of those returned immediately to the water will survive, and it would put a stop to the practice of loading up creels and barrels with baby trout.

**EASTERN BROOK-TROUT.***(Salmo fontinalis.)*

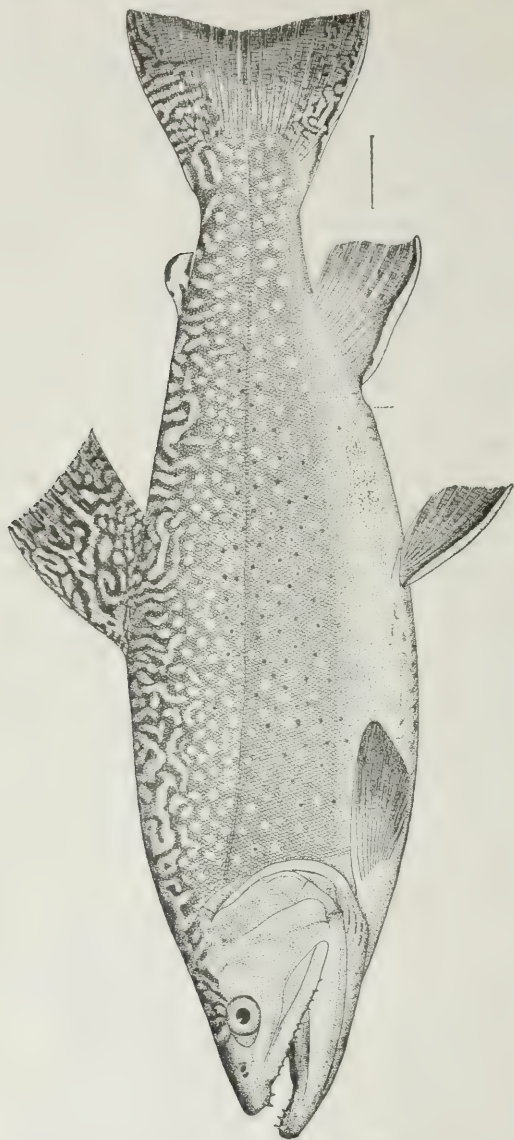
Our experiments with Eastern brook-trout are producing most gratifying results. We have for the past two years made, with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, an exchange of 200,000 of those eggs for an equal number of Rainbow eggs. Those we secured were sent from the United States station at Leadville, Colo., where they had been introduced from New Hampshire and Vermont some years previously. In 1903, at our Verdi station in Nevada, we hatched 92,000 fry from one half the Leadville consignment of 100,000 eggs. The fry were distributed in the small meadow streams and lakes in the Tahoe and Truckee regions. The remaining 100,000, from which 90,000 fry were produced, were hatched at our Sisson hatchery and were placed in suitable waters in the northern part of the State. Careful attention had brought good results from the comparatively small stock of breeders raised in the hatchery ponds at Sisson. From them we secured 320,000 eggs, giving approximately 480,000 fry from all sources for distribution in 1903.

In 1904 we secured another consignment of 200,000 Eastern brook-trout eggs from Leadville, and with still better results from our pond fish at Sisson we have distributed this year about 800,000 fry.

It is safe to say that better results have never come from any plants of fresh-water fishes made since this Commission was organized. From plants made in August, 1902—two years ago—specimens have been taken weighing two pounds. In Foulk's Lake, a small body of water near Verdi, Nev., specimens have been taken weighing upward of 2½ pounds. In the Tuolumne meadows they have attained a weight of 2 pounds in two years from the date of planting.

Remarkable results have come from plants made in August, 1903. In a series of small connected lakes, five in number, situated in the Tahoe region near Tallac, 25,000 fry were planted. On August 12, 1904, specimens were taken ranging from 8 to 9 inches in length. The fry had been planted in the small stream connecting these bodies of water and not in the lakes, but we were surprised and delighted to find by actual tests that they had spread out so that specimens were either seen or taken in each lake, as well as from the stream. As these lakes had never been stocked until these fish were carried there on pack animals (through the courtesy of Messrs. Comstock and Lawrence) and were known to be barren of fish life, and the specimens taken were all of the introduced and easily distinguished Eastern brook-trout, there could be no better demonstration of their remarkable development and adaptability to the cold waters of the high altitudes of the Sierra. Another striking example of their growth is afforded by the results following the planting of one can of 5,000 fry, six months old, in

August, 1903, in Watson Lake, a small body of water covering an area of fifteen acres, situated about five miles from Tahoe City, at an elevation of 7,000 feet. In that lake a plant of Cutthroat fry was placed in



EASTERN BROOK-TROUT—*Sabreclonus fontinalis*.

1902, or one year earlier than the Eastern brook-trout fry. In August, 1904, specimens of both fish were taken. The former showed for two years' growth a maximum length of 8 inches; the latter showed in one year's time a maximum length of 10 inches, and the proportion of



Eastern to Cutthroat taken was two to one. We have retained specimens of these fish taken from each place, and they can be seen in our office.

These positive examples have confirmed our judgment of the value of these fishes, as expressed in our report of 1901-02, and with the splendid stock of "breeders" at Sisson, now rapidly increasing, we confidently expect to have in two years' time an annual output of 1,500,000 fry.

In addition to the plants made in the higher altitudes, we began to test their adaptability to the head waters of some of the coast counties, and while the exceptional growth in the Sierra have not been duplicated, reports from plants made last year indicate that they have shown as good results as any other variety of trout planted in former years, with the distinct advantage that instead of drifting down stream to salt water, they work up stream and remain in fresh water. Being "fall spawners," which means that they spawn late in the year, beginning generally in the early part of November and continuing into December, they are in prime condition to take when the open season commences. As they rise to a fly or take bait equally well, and will remain where planted, no matter how small the brook, they fill an important place in waters left vacant by Rainbow or Cutthroat trout, neither of which is naturally found there, nor will remain when planted there. It is believed, however, that in streams subject to sudden rises during winter freshets, they can not show an increase through natural propagation, both the eggs and young fry being easily destroyed by torrential floods, which are to be expected during the hatching and rearing periods; therefore, we would not advise their planting to any great extent in the Coast Range streams, except it be at the headwaters or in lakes and reservoirs that are not subject to much change.

### STRIPED BASS.

During the legislative session of 1903 our recommendations that the weight limit on bass that could be lawfully taken be changed from one pound to three pounds, and a continuous open season for their capture be granted, became a law. We are pleased to report a decided increase in the numbers of this fish. Not only is the striped bass one of the most palatable and nutritious of our food fishes, but it is second in value and importance to salmon. We are importuned by some dealers to have the weight again reduced to one pound, this request usually coming during the time of a prosecution for a violation of this law. Some of the larger dealers go so far as to claim that unless the limit is again reduced, striped bass will become as plentiful and cheap as shad, which period, in our opinion, could not arrive too soon. It is a note-



worthy fact that many of our citizens solicit from the dealers young and immature fish, ranging from half a pound to one and a half pounds, which they regard as a great delicacy. On the other hand, in their native waters the small fish are not regarded with favor. In the wholesale markets in New York and other Eastern seaports where striped bass are found, they are graded into three classes, known as pan, medium, and boiling. The latter is the largest size, and invariably commands twice the price per pound that obtains for the smaller or pan fish. The anglers of our State have discovered the prime sporting qualities of this fish, and their interest in consequence has become much aroused. They ask that a close season be established for two or three months. Thus it is seen that the views of the marketmen and of the sportsmen are widely divergent. Between them we think there is a happy medium, and that is, to allow striped bass to be taken at all seasons of the year and the three-pound limit maintained as at present. The size of mesh that would of necessity be required to take one-pound fish would destroy all others of less weight that get into the net. However much the fishermen might try to respect the law, the mere weight of the catch would crush to death those weighing from a few ounces up to a half pound. This loss is serious when it is understood that these small fish have already escaped most of the vicissitudes incident to their lives, and that if not artificially destroyed they would in a few years attain a weight of forty to fifty pounds.

In the past four years a great many striped bass clubs have been organized and there are thousands of our people who not only have sport but are able to furnish their tables with a most desirable food fish. On any Sunday or holiday thousands of these anglers may be found along our bay shores and along the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers as well as their tributaries. Striped bass weighing twelve pounds have been taken in the clear waters of Feather River above Oroville. They are found in large numbers in the Tuolumne River above Modesto, in the Merced River, and in the San Joaquin River they have been found as far up stream as Pollasky. Naturally, as in all fishing, there are days when the angler and the fish do not connect. Then the idea occurs that perhaps too much liberty is allowed the net or market fishermen. The anglers advocate a close season during the spawning season of these fish. In our opinion this would be both unwise and unnecessary. Unwise because it would be an absolute impossibility to catch salmon and not kill the large striped bass, ranging from 20 to 50 pounds, that are caught in the same net with the salmon.

If a close season existed it would be an offense to sell or have striped bass in one's possession. The fishermen would be compelled to throw them away; thus their value as spawn producers and as a food supply would be lost to the people. In fact, during such close season tons of

a valuable food supply would be wasted daily. It is unfortunate that the spawning season of striped bass occurs at the time the spring run of salmon enters our rivers. When the fishermen are receiving from 5 to 7 cents per pound for salmon, the price for striped bass is from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents. If then a close season were established, it would mean that thousands of poor people who depend largely upon fish and who buy striped bass would be unable to obtain them and would have to buy other fish, inferior or more expensive, resulting also in an increased demand for salmon, with attendant increase in price thereof.

As the great value of the striped bass unquestionably lies in its commercial and economic importance and not in its qualities as a game fish, and while under the present law the supply is not only maintained but is steadily increasing, we can see no valid or substantial reason for changing it in any particular.

Wide as the range now is for striped bass, it is still confined to the interior bays and rivers. It is a remarkable showing that from a plant of 400 fingerlings made at Army Point, Solano County, in 1882, market sales approximating 2,000,000 pounds were made in 1903. They have not gone far north or south of the Golden Gate. Russian River, in Sonoma County, seems to be almost the northern boundary line, and Monterey Bay the southern. These fish adapt themselves so readily to fresh water that it appears that the long voyage they would have to make through salt water to reach other fresh-water streams is too great for them to accomplish. To overcome that long journey, we have made plants both north and south. The southern plant was made in Orange County in December, 1903, in a series of brackish lagoons fed by fresh water. This plant was remarkable for the size of the fish that were transported in safety. J. H. Davis and M. L. Cross, two of our experienced deputies, were placed in charge of this work. They collected about seventy-five bass, ranging in weight from six ounces up to three and one half pounds. The fish were segregated as to size, were held in live cars for thirty-six hours, and then were shipped in twenty-gallon fish-shipping cans, a distance of nearly 700 miles, reaching their destination without the loss of a single fish. It is hoped and believed that these fish will gain a permanent foothold in southern California, and not only be found in the mouth of the Santa Ana River, but will reach San Diego Bay. We have also arranged to make a substantial shipment of striped bass to Del Norte County. The District Attorney, Board of Supervisors, and some of the leading citizens of that county wish to add a desirable fish to their food supply, and have asked for black bass, which is exclusively a fresh-water fish. We concluded, after having received descriptions of the waters, which range from salt and brackish to fresh, that striped bass would give better results, and we hope to see this fish firmly established in Del Norte County before the winter.

## SHRIMPS.

During the session of the Legislature of 1903, persistent efforts were again made by interested parties, acting on behalf of the Chinese shrimp companies, to amend the present shrimp law, enacted during the session of 1901, whereby a close season of four months (May, June, July, and August) was established. Judging from the determined attacks made at that time to reduce the open season, and from the number of petitions that have since come to this office, as well as from the various inducements held out to our deputies to ignore the provisions of the present law and allow the Chinese shrimp fishermen to follow their destructive methods, we feel that the report on the operations of shrimp fishermen, published in the Fish Commissioners' Report of 1899-1900, should be again printed, in order that this matter may be clearly understood. This report was made by N. B. Scofield, of Stanford University, who was indorsed and recommended to the Board of Fish Commissioners by Dr. David Starr Jordan. Mr. Scofield was regularly in our employ and carried on his investigations for a period of several months. The report is as follows:

The Chinese shrimp boat is of Chinese make and pattern, and is 40 feet long by 10 feet on the beam; it carries a 30-foot mast, which bears a typical Chinese sail. The crew is invariably made up of five men.

The fishing is done by means of bag nets made in China expressly for the shrimp fishing. Each net is about 20 feet across its mouth, and narrows quickly into a narrow bag about 40 feet long. The end of the bag is open, so that the contents of the net can be easily let out by untying a string which holds the opening closed. Near the mouth of the net the mesh is large (about 2-inch), but it gradually grows smaller till in the last half of the bag the mesh is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Each boat operates from twenty to thirty nets, which are set on the bottom with their mouths against the current. Some position is selected in the channel where the current is strong, and here a line is stretched across the current—lying on the bottom and anchored at either end and occasionally in the middle—the position of the anchors marked by buoys. The nets are set along this line, usually at low tide, and are taken up again at the next high tide; depending on the current to drift the shrimps into the nets.

By a special contrivance the nets can be set and taken up without the anchors by which they are held in place.

In drawing in the nets the fishermen pull up one end of the line to which the nets are attached and pass it over a pulley at the bow of the boat and reel it in by a windlass in the stern. As each net comes up to the surface at the bow of the boat, it is unfastened from the line and carried around to the side of the boat, where it is pulled up by hand and its contents dumped into the boat. The nets are taken ashore and dried, and at the next low tide a second set of nets is taken out, each boat having two sets.

The number of shrimps caught by each boat varies greatly. At some time they catch only a couple of baskets, which weigh about 90 pounds each; at other times, when everything is favorable, they catch as high as eighty baskets. These numbers include everything caught.

The shrimps when brought into the camp are first boiled in large open vats. Salt water is used for the boiling, coarse salt being added in large quantities. After boiling about thirty minutes they are spread out on the ground to dry. After they are sufficiently dried they are swept together and rolled thoroughly with heavy cleated rollers,



which break the shells away from the "meat" of the shrimp. Then, after a process of alternate sifting and beating and picking over by hand and running through a fanning mill, the "meat" is gotten out. For this dried shrimp meat the fishermen get 8 cents a pound in San Francisco. The shells and other impurities are saved and are made use of as a fertilizer, and with the rest of the shrimp product are sent to China.

A few shrimps are taken at the San Rafael fishery and sent fresh each day to the San Francisco market.

The time of setting the nets varies. Sometimes the best catch is made while the tide is running out; at others, the catch is equally good for the outgoing and incoming tide—due probably to a general movement of the shrimps, independent of the current.

When the catch is large the men stay at the nets and pull them in every hour or two.

The average catch per day for each boat at the San Rafael fishery during the last two weeks of July was 70 baskets, each basket weighing about 90 pounds, making in all 6,300 pounds. The average number of boats out each day was seven, making in all a daily catch of 44,100 pounds. For fifteen days this number is swelled to 661,500 pounds. One half of this consisted of small fish, principally of the following species: *Osmerus thaleichthys* (smelt); *Engraulis mordax* (California anchovy); *Porichthys notatus* (midshipman); *Leptocottus armatus* (sculpin).

The small *Osmerus thaleichthys*, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, were very abundant, making up over one fourth of the entire catch. The estimated amount of these young smelt taken in the last fifteen days of July is 165,375 pounds, or about 16,537,500 small fish. It is more than probable that this particular smelt is the principal food of the young salmon descending the Sacramento River.

When the nets come to the surface of the water these small smelt are dead, so that to throw them back would do no good. The only way to prevent this destruction would be to stop the fishing entirely during the time from April to October when these fish are so abundant.

The Chinamen save a good many of these young smelt, drying them on trays. They say they get 10 cents a pound for them.

During July they caught but few flounders. These were saved and dried, along with a few sculpins, etc., which are not eaten by any one else. During May and June the catch of flounders is very much greater than at the present time.

The same conditions that existed at the time this report was written, prevail to-day. There has been no change in the method of taking shrimps, and the same reasons that existed for continuing the present close season exist more strongly to-day, because as our population increases there is a greater demand for fish. Therefore, we can less afford to have the young fish—a future food supply—destroyed.

The Chinese are the only people represented in the capture of shrimps, and they would like to see the present close season reduced by one or two months. They have made strenuous efforts to abrogate or amend this law, which perhaps would not have been attempted were it not that they, as for some years past, have been made the victims of designing whites. The voluminous petitions for such amendment, which have been presented to us, on examination proved to be signed largely by fictitious names, and by others who, we believe, possess not the slightest information on the subject of shrimps or the destruction of young fish that follows their capture.

It is well understood that to supply the local demand for fresh shrimps, not more than five or six boats would find the occupation profitable. We have suggested that the exportation of dried shrimps



be prohibited, which would reduce the number of boats engaged in this work about three fourths. The State could then, without much injury to our general fishery interests, grant a continuous open season. The shipping of dried shrimps and dried young fish to China is profitable, for which reason the proposed amendments are urged by those interested.

Since the refusal of our Supreme Court and of the United States District Court to issue writs of habeas corpus in cases of arrest of shrimp fishermen by our deputies, only one legal effort has been made to nullify the law. An appeal to our Supreme Court was made on the ground that a constitutional provision had been violated when the Legislature included fish and game under one title. This effort was distinguished chiefly by the force and brevity of the opinion of a unanimous court, which held that "the preservation of fish and game is a single subject of legislation, and may properly be embraced in the same act."

We firmly believe that this law should not be disturbed, for the following reasons, which were given in our preceding report: "Because not a single citizen of our State has suffered by its operations. Not only has there been an ample supply of fresh shrimps for our markets, but millions of young fish have escaped destruction, and are thereby enabled to attain a marketable size, which contributes to the benefit of all our people and tends to destroy a Chinese monopoly. As every interest of the commonwealth relating to fisheries has been subserved, and only the export trade of the dried shrimp and small fish to China has been decreased by this law, we would most earnestly recommend that it be continued on our statute books indefinitely."

### CARP.

With so many superior food fishes at hand, it is not strange that our people regard the carp with disfavor. Notwithstanding they are found in all our markets, they are sold principally to the Chinese. The Fish Commission has often been criticised for introducing this fish into the waters of this State. In our opinion, carp have been a benefit rather than a detriment; not as a food supply for the people, but because of the food they furnish for better fishes. The first carp, about seven hundred in number, were brought into this State in 1875, not by the California Fish Commission, but by United States Fish Commissioner Spencer F. Baird, who expended a portion of the appropriation made by the Government in the importation of European carp. They were brought from the regions of the upper Rhine, the Danube, and the Po rivers in Europe. In 1877 we, in exchange for California trout eggs, received from the Department of Agriculture of Japan about eighty specimens of Japanese carp, which were placed in the aquarium

at Woodward's Gardens in San Francisco, with a view of planting them, when they had arrived at maturity, in certain waters of this State; but no specimens were ever taken, therefore the only carp we have are those which were introduced from Europe by the United States Fish Commissioner. They are a most prolific fish. The ovary of a female has been known to contain half a million eggs. Like most introduced fishes, they make unusual growth when transplanted, reaching a weight of two pounds in one year.

It is charged that carp are destructive of other fishes. There is no evidence to support the claim. Nature did not intend the carp for a fighter when she gave it a sucker mouth. The carp is, like the sucker, a scavenger of the waters, living on decayed vegetation and refuse that other fish refuse. We have planted small black bass fry in bodies of water that fairly swarmed with carp. In a few years the bass had the upper hand. Being furnished with an abundant food supply, they increased rapidly, while the carp showed a corresponding decrease, only the larger ones seeming to survive. Wherever carp are found we plant black bass, and at the present time the black bass have firmly established themselves in all such waters.

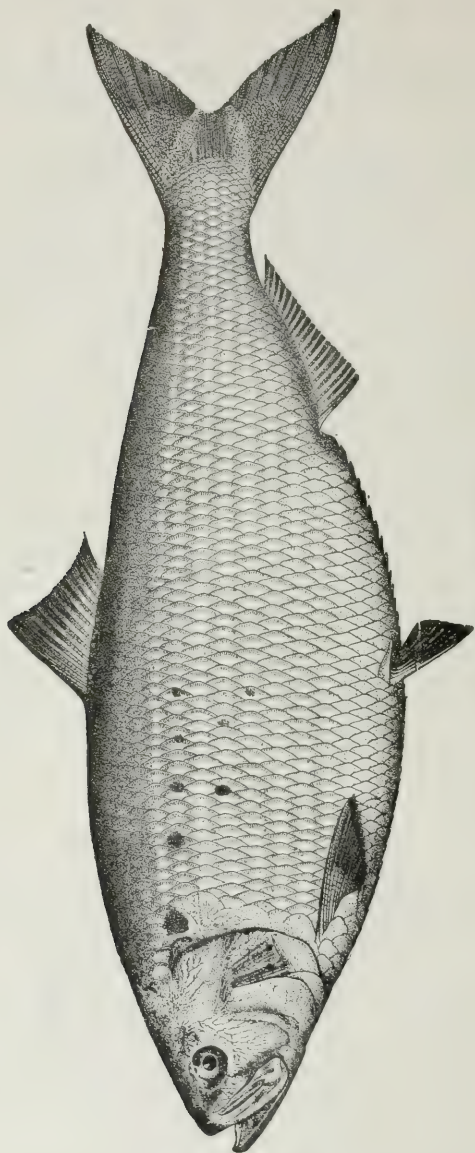
While our people look upon carp with contempt, they are still propagated in a number of the Eastern States, especially in Illinois and Massachusetts. In the wholesale markets of New York City this fish commands a price varying from 2 to 9 cents per pound, and is handled in large quantities. The same can be said of the Chicago markets. In our State its greatest value lies in furnishing a never-failing food supply for our black bass and striped bass. These facts are mentioned to show that the carp has a value here as elsewhere and that its introduction into our waters was not a mistake.

### SHAD.

This fish is considered the most valuable river fish of the Eastern seaboard. Our people are beginning to appreciate the quality of the shad and apparently better understand how to prepare it for the table. The objection, "It is so bony," so frequently heard, is becoming less common. The supply continues in excess of the demand to such an extent that market fishermen are limited in their catch by the principal dealers. At certain seasons of the year the markets are flooded with shad and they are sold at less than 5 cents each, regardless of weight.

For the first shad taken in our waters, a bonus of \$50 was paid, which was on May 10, 1873. In 1874 sixteen full-grown shad were taken at Vallejo. Since that time this fish has become so firmly established that no legislation is necessary for its protection. The original

plant of this variety was secured for the California Fish Commission by the eminent fish culturist, Livingston Stone, and were contributed by the State of New York from the State hatching works on the Hud-



SHAD—*Alosa sapidissima*.

son River at Castleton, at that time in charge of Seth Green, who is recognized as one of the pioneer fish culturists of this country. Two plants, aggregating 50,000 fry, were brought to California and distributed in the Sacramento River at Tehama, the first on June 27, 1871.



From these small plants the increase has been so great that shad are now found not only in the Sacramento, but also in the San Joaquin, American, Feather, and other rivers, as well as in all the large bays. At certain seasons of the year shad affords an important food supply to many of the farming population who live along the banks of these streams.

### CATFISH.

The catfish that were first introduced into this State came from the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, and the Mississippi River at Omaha, in 1874, thus giving us two varieties. Both were planted in the San Joaquin River near Lathrop. The demand for this fine-flavored fish continues to grow, and there is danger of the demand exceeding the supply. Catfish find considerable sale in the San Francisco markets, but the bulk of them is handled at Sacramento, where the shipments reach two tons in a single day. From that point they are shipped south to Arizona, north to Oregon, and east as far as Kansas. Occasionally complaints are made that the catfish is destructive of other fishes. With that contention we do not agree, the best evidence to the contrary being the increased number of striped bass, black bass, and shad found in the same waters with the catfish.

### SPINY LOBSTERS OR CRAWFISH.

The crawfishing industry has not yet recovered from the exceedingly long open season that existed on our statute books for so many years, and the present restrictions are not sufficient to allow for any increase in the numbers of this fish. We are therefore inclined to recommend a close season on this fish for a period of two years. If the Legislature considers this restriction too great, we would urge that the close season be extended from August 15th to September 15th, or one month longer.

The principal crawfish camps are found on Anacapa and Santa Cruz islands, in the Santa Barbara channel, and on San Nicolas and Clemente islands, off the coast of Los Angeles County. There are approximately forty crawfish camps, each one of which handles from thirty to forty traps. The more intelligent of the fishermen engaged in this work are in favor of a close season for a period of two years. They seem to believe that it is the only way in which the industry will have a chance to be restored, and in our judgment this would be the proper remedy.

### STURGEON.

In our judgment the time has not arrived for any modification of the law relating to the taking of sturgeon. In other words, we would urgently request that the present close season be maintained. This fish is beginning to show an increase in numbers, but, in our opinion,



not sufficient to justify its capture for at least some years to come. The passing of this fish is a striking example of what unrestricted capture may mean to any of the food fishes in our waters. At one time sturgeon were so plentiful that they had no market value, but by reason of wasteful methods, they became one of the highest priced fish in the markets, quite beyond the means of the masses. During the past two years this Commission has made a number of arrests and secured convictions for the possession of sturgeon roe as well as of the fish themselves. There were no systematic efforts made to continue these violations, but spasmodic attempts to take advantage of conditions and bring a few fish into market under cover. The artificial propagation of this fish, which has been carried on to a limited extent in this country, and in Germany and Russia, has met with but moderate success, it being an extremely difficult matter to catch such large fish and retain them until they have reached the proper degree of ripeness at which they can be spawned. The work of artificial propagation being attended with considerable expense, and other desirable food fishes, such as shad, striped bass, and black bass, having become so abundant, we believe that the restoration of the sturgeon can be effected through the slower but inexpensive way of natural increase.

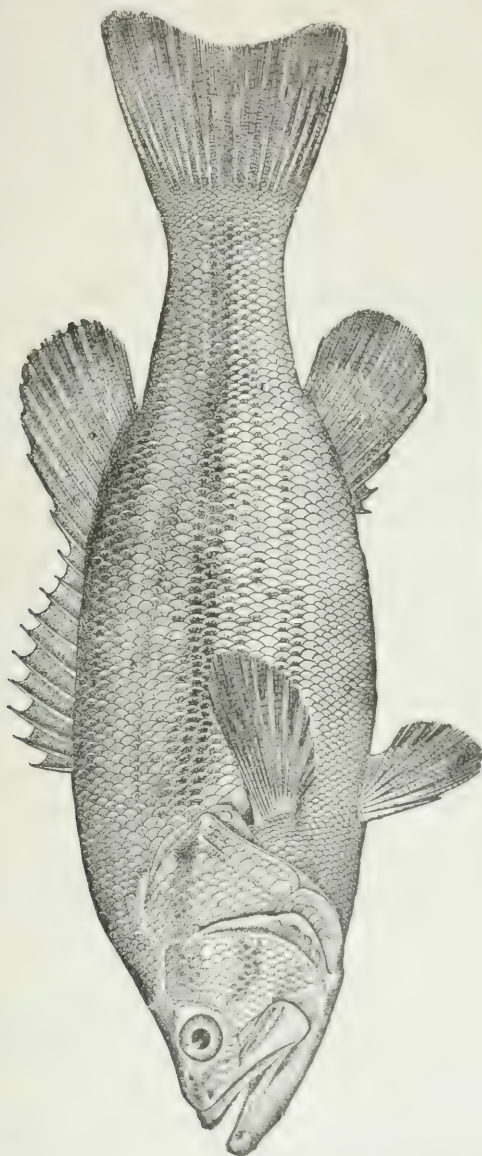
#### ABALONES.

During the last session of the Legislature a vigorous attempt was made by interested parties to reduce the restrictions that were, in 1901, placed upon the taking of abalones. Notwithstanding that there was but one firm represented in this contest, and that its employés are principally Chinese and Japanese, a great deal of influence was brought to bear and many compromises were offered, but the representatives from all the counties along whose shores these fish are found were firmly united in favor of retaining the present law without amendment, and refused to recede one iota from their position. Indiscriminate and unrestricted fishing had almost exterminated these fish, and it is yet too soon to permit any concessions. Generally speaking, the law has been respected. Our deputies have made a total of seventeen arrests and succeeded in getting convictions in nearly every case, showing that public sentiment in the counties where these fish are found is against any change in the present law.

#### BLACK BASS.

The work of collecting black bass and of distributing them to suitable bodies of water throughout the State has been carried on faithfully and intelligently. In the fall of 1902 we planted upward of 3,000 adult fish, all of which, with few exceptions, were taken from the Daly pond, in El Dorado County, seven miles from Folsom, and were captured with

hook and line, using a Wilson spoon as a lure. Out of this number of fish taken by that method we lost but four, and these died at the end of a long trip after the fish had been held in live cars or shipping cans for



LARGE MOUTH BLACK BASS—*Micropterus salmoides*.

three days and nights. In the fall of 1903 we did not collect as many fish as we expected. Owing to the large run of salmon, and the enormous take of salmon eggs, our force of experienced men was kept busily engaged in that more important branch of the work for two months

later than usual. Our efforts at this late date to capture black bass with hook and line were not successful, because, while we were able to get many large fish, they would not bear transportation so well as fish ranging in size from four to eight inches. The smaller fish had left the shallow water and shoals to pass the winter in deeper water. We were enabled, however, to fill a number of applications and stock some large bodies of water; one in particular in Amador County, where they have increased wonderfully. In fact, the good work done in previous years has resulted in such great development that we believe we are justified in asking the Legislature to grant at least six weeks additional open season, making it lawful to take these fish beginning May 15th instead of July 1st.

In all the sloughs, lagoons, and lakes in San Joaquin and Sacramento counties these fish are found in great abundance. The high water during the past winter left many of them landlocked. All such would have perished when the water receded; but, through the intelligent and untiring efforts of George Neale, Game Warden of Sacramento County, who gave us valuable assistance, we have been able to collect, at very little expense, a large number of them, which we caused to be transported to suitable waters in Tulare, Madera, Solano, San Joaquin, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. One large plant of 300 adult fish has just been placed in Crane Valley Lake, in Madera County, the headwaters of the San Joaquin River, without the loss of a single fish. During this fall we expect to collect many more from the waters around Sacramento, to fill applications now on file.

As a courtesy to the State of Nevada, and in recognition of their kindness in granting us permission to take Rainbow spawn in the Truckee River in that State, we made a large shipment of these fish into Nevada, some of which were planted in the reservoir furnishing the water supply for the State University. A plant was also made in Wheeler's Lake, a large body of water in Washoe County that contains many carp; it is eminently adapted to bass, but would not support trout life. Still another plant was made in the lower reaches of the Humboldt River, where carp and catfish are found in large numbers, but being far below the range of trout. We confidently believe that in two years the people of the State of Nevada will find that they have an additional food supply in the shape of a fish that can not be excelled for table or game qualities.

We have declined many applications for black bass, and have furnished the reasons to the applicants why it was inadvisable to plant black bass in trout waters. The experience of the United States Fish Commission fully bears out our judgment in this matter. Trout and black bass are two of the highest grade of sporting fishes. Each is jealous of the other, and therefore antagonistic. Placed in the same body of



water, they prey upon each other continually, with the result that neither increases in the same ratio that would be the case if separate waters were given to each variety. There are many large bodies of water in the lower elevations where the temperature of the water rises above what trout can endure, but where black bass find a most congenial habitat, so we believe that there is no occasion for putting these two kinds of fish in the same waters. On the other hand, the large-mouth black bass, which is the variety we are handling chiefly, shows no perceptible increase in the colder waters of the higher elevations. It is noteworthy that black bass flourish and retain all their good qualities as an edible fish in the same waters where carp exist, the difference in quality being due to the fact that the food of the carp is largely of a vegetable character, whereas black bass live upon the young of inferior fishes, such as carp, minnows, suckers, etc.

In this State many artificial lakes and reservoirs are being created each year for purposes of irrigation or power. It is our policy to make these storage places of still greater value by planting black bass in them, thereby bringing an additional food supply within reach of many of our people who can not afford the time or have not the means to go to the mountains for trout, and the taking of which will afford them a great deal of sport. Some years ago two plants of black bass were made in Clear Lake, Lake County, but they were lost sight of until in the past two years, when they began to show a marked increase. Large schools are frequently seen in different portions of the lake, and where the carp had the upper hand the black bass are now in the ascendancy. We find the same result has followed the planting of black bass in other waters that were infested with carp—the black bass increase and the carp diminish, only the adult carp being found. As it is the young carp that furnish a food supply for the bass, therefore we contend that while the carp does not rank high as a food fish and is largely condemned, it plays a very important part in the economy of nature by furnishing a means of subsistence for a better fish.

### THE GRAYLING.

Through the courtesy of Hon. George M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries, we were able to secure from Bozeman, Montana, a shipment of grayling eggs, which were hatched at the Sisson hatchery, and some 7,000 fry resulting therefrom are now in the rearing ponds. This marks the first effort of the California Fish Commission to introduce this beautiful fish into our waters. According to Dr. David Starr Jordan, there is but one genus, *Thymallus*. The grayling is found throughout northern Europe as far south as the mountains of Hungary, where it has been called "the flower of fishes." The name *Thymallus*



was given by the ancients, because the fish, when fresh, was said to have the odor of water-thyme. The chief distinctive peculiarity is the great development of the dorsal fin, which has more rays than are found in any of the *Salmonidæ*, and the fin is also higher, besides which it is specially marked with purplish or greenish bands and bright, rose-colored spots, while the body is purplish gray, with spots of black. Most of the species rarely exceed a foot in length, although graylings weighing five pounds have been taken in England. The American grayling (*Thymallus signifer*) is widely distributed in British America and Alaska. A similar form, called *Thymallus montanus*, occurs in the Gallatin, Madison, and other rivers of Montana, tributary to the Missouri. It is locally still abundant and one of the finest game fishes. In all countries the grayling frequents clear, cold brooks and rarely if ever enters the sea or even the larger lakes. It congregates in small shoals in the streams and prefers those which have a succession of pools and shallows, with a sandy or gravelly rather than a rocky bottom. It is non-migratory in its habits, depositing its ova in the neighborhood of its usual haunts. The ova are far more delicate and more easily killed than those of the trout or charr. The grayling and trout inhabit the same waters, but not altogether in harmony. As a food fish the grayling ranks high, and is beloved by sportsmen. It is considered a gamy fish, although less strong than the brook-trout and perhaps less wary. It is believed that suitable waters for the introduction of this fish can be found in the vicinity of Mount Shasta, perhaps in the upper reaches of the McCloud River.

### LANDLOCKED SALMON.

(*Salmo sebago*.)

We are pleased to report that through the courtesy of the United States Fish Commission, another shipment of landlocked salmon eggs was sent to us from Greenlake, Maine. In 1895 a shipment of these eggs was received, but they reached here in poor condition, and the fry resulting therefrom were weaklings. However, they were planted in a lake near Cisco, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and a few hundred in a small lake in the Tahoe region. A few specimens have since been taken. While our first experience was not considered a pronounced success, it was sufficient to establish the fact that this fish will adapt itself to the cold waters of lakes in high altitudes, of which there are many hundreds throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountains. In its native waters it grows to immense size. In 1901, a specimen was taken in Sebago Lake that weighed twenty-three pounds, but the average weight is about ten pounds.

We received 10,000 eggs, which reached us in splendid condition, and about 9,600 strong, healthy fry resulted from the hatch. An additional

supply was added to the lakes that were stocked in 1895, but we reserved 3,000 at our Sisson hatchery for the purpose of studying their development and for use as breeders.

### SLAG.

We are pleased to report a total absence of slag in the Sacramento River. The Mountain Copper Company at Keswick has not only faithfully carried out its agreement with us in regard to making extensive changes and improvements in its methods of handling slag, which involved an outlay of approximately \$30,000, but it has since maintained its plant in such shape that slag does not reach the river. As a result, catfish, striped bass, and shad are found in considerable numbers above Redding and pass the point at which the slag formerly entered the river. Due credit for this improved condition has been given to the State Board of Fish Commissioners by the newspapers published in the upper Sacramento Valley, as well as by the people living along the banks of the river, who have been enabled to add something to their food supply and much to their sport by the increased runs of fish.

### FISH-LADDERS.

Since our last report was made, a great many complaints have been investigated regarding defective and inefficient fish-ladders, and many new ladders and fishways have been constructed. There are still in existence a number of old fish-ladders constructed in accordance with plans that were furnished many years ago. Experience has taught us much in regard to the manner of construction and the proper location of fishways. Wherever it has been possible we have cut a "run round" in the solid rock or earth around one end of the dam. We have learned that fishways which approach natural conditions as nearly as possible are more readily used by the fish than anything of timber construction. They have also the advantage of being permanent. Those constructed of timber, unless they are carefully watched and a proper supply of water is maintained, deteriorate rapidly and become so weakened that an unusual rise of water is apt to carry them away and leave a dam impassable for another season.

Among the more important fishways that have been constructed in the past two years are two on the Merced River (one in Merced County and the other in Mariposa County), and three on the Stanislaus River (the first at Knight's Ferry, the second at Six-Mile Bar, and the third at Melones, Calaveras County). Certain improvements are now under way to make the one at Melones more efficient. In Sonoma County, on Big Sulphur Creek, and in Alpine County, on the Carson River, fishways have also been constructed.

But the most important, considered from an engineering standpoint, is the fishway constructed through solid rock over a dam in the American River at Folsom. The problem there presented was unusual. The obstruction to be overcome was approximately 60 feet in height. The expense of this work was borne jointly by the Sacramento Gas and Electric Railway Company and the State Prison at Folsom, the prison authorities furnishing the labor, and the Electric Company furnishing tools, cement, powder, and the services of an experienced engineer to direct the work. Through the courtesy of the honorable Board of State Prison Directors, 1,200 days of convict labor were granted, this being



FISHWAY AT FOLSOM DAM, AMERICAN RIVER.

Shown at a high stage of water. Fishway, 310 feet long, forming two sides of a triangle, apex down stream. Pools, 8 by 10 feet, and 3 feet deep.

the contribution of the State to this important piece of work. The State being one of the beneficiaries of this dam, receiving the first "drop" of the water diverted for power to operate certain machinery connected with the State's penal institution, we felt justified in asking of the Prison Directors that they furnish the necessary labor. Our request was cheerfully granted. Shad being the principal fish that frequent the American River at this point, an unusual fishway had to be constructed to enable them to ascend such a high obstruction. To have enabled salmon to pass would have presented a simpler problem. The work has been satisfactorily completed according to our plans, but we



believe there still remains a small amount of work to be done at the upper end or outlet, which, when completed, will leave a permanent fishway and one as efficient and nearly perfect as could be constructed around an obstruction of such height.

In our Seventeenth Biennial Report, we referred to the Pit River fishery, for which the Legislature of 1901 had appropriated the sum of \$3,000. This appropriation not being available until January 1, 1902, we were unable to take any steps, beyond a preliminary survey, until August of 1902, the water then being at its lowest stage, at which time



PARTIAL VIEW OF PIT RIVER FALLS, SHOWING FISHWAY.

Height of falls, 42 feet; length of fishway, 320 feet; average width, 10 feet; highest leap for salmon, 34 inches. Approximately 2,000 inches of water was flowing through fishway when picture was taken.

the work could be most economically done. We have since carried out faithfully the terms of that Act. The surveys were made by W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of the Sisson hatchery. Bids were called for and four or five were submitted. The lowest bidders were Messrs. Keener and Brown, of Carbon, Shasta County, to whom the contract was awarded. This work was completed and accepted on November 1, 1902, on which day Chief Deputy Vogelsang and Superintendent Shebley turned the water of Pit River through the newly constructed passageway for salmon. That the work was well done is evidenced by the fact that within two weeks after the water was diverted into the

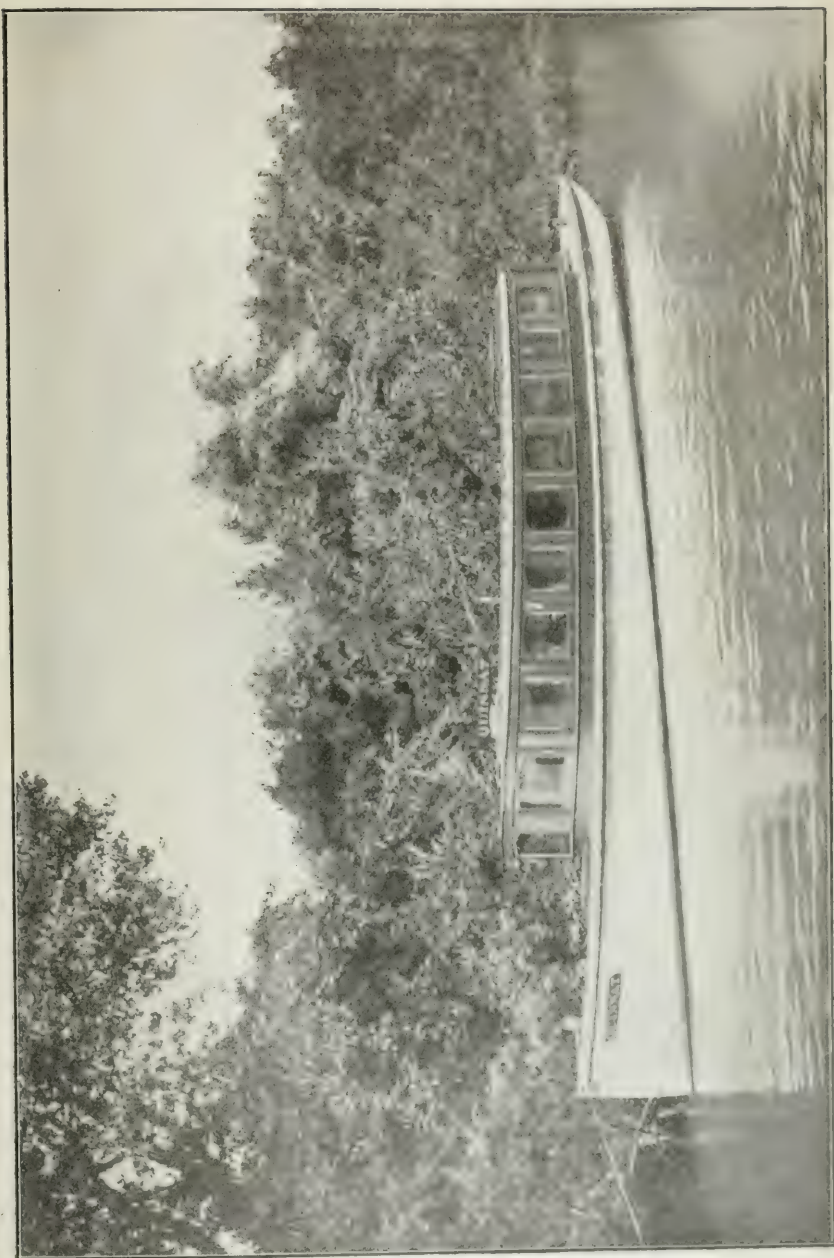


fishway, large numbers of salmon were found in Fall River, at a point many miles above the falls, which was the first time they were seen in any numbers in those waters. This can be substantiated by William Dean Brown, of Dana, who was the second lowest bidder. From his letter to us we make the following extract: "You have made a success of the fishway on Pit River, as I see many salmon in the river. My farm is at the head of Fall River, just below the Big Spring." This fishway was built in the form of a horseshoe. It is cut through solid rock, is 310 feet long, and has an average width of 10 feet. Under normal conditions, it carries about 2,000 inches of water. We point with considerable pride to the fact that after meeting every cent of expense involved in its construction—printing, advertising, traveling expenses for Mr. Shebley and Mr. Vogelsang, and the contract itself—we presented a bill in November, 1902, for \$2,058.50, leaving a balance of \$941.50, or practically one third of the appropriation, to revert to the general fund of the State.

### THE LAUNCH "QUINNAT."

This important and indispensable auxiliary to our bay and river patrol continues to keep up its good record. Without it many of the violators of the fish law would escape detection, as many of the violations occur at night; but our boat, with its noiseless exhaust, has crept up to them and never returned empty-handed. Sometimes the fishermen themselves escape in the darkness, but their fishing gear has fallen into the hands of our deputies. Unless claimed and a fine paid for the violation, the property is condemned under the provisions of Section 636a of the Penal Code. In the spring and fall trips for the collection of licenses, the boat covers all the bays, the Sacramento River to a point as far north as Feather River, and the San Joaquin River to the vicinity of Stockton, and has never yet met with an accident nor been laid up for repairs, except the ordinary ones incident to almost continuous service. After seven years' service we have replaced the reversing gear. The twenty-horsepower engine maintains its record for economy in the use of gasoline. The boat is practically as good to-day as when built, which is due largely to the careful and intelligent interest taken by John H. Davis, who has acted as license collector for the past ten years. The vacancy on the boat crew, caused by the resignation of Hugh Walters, was filled by the appointment of A. Soto, who, with Mr. Davis, keeps the boat at all times in perfect condition. When out of commission these deputies are detailed to other duties.

FISH COMMISSION LAUNCH "QUINCY"

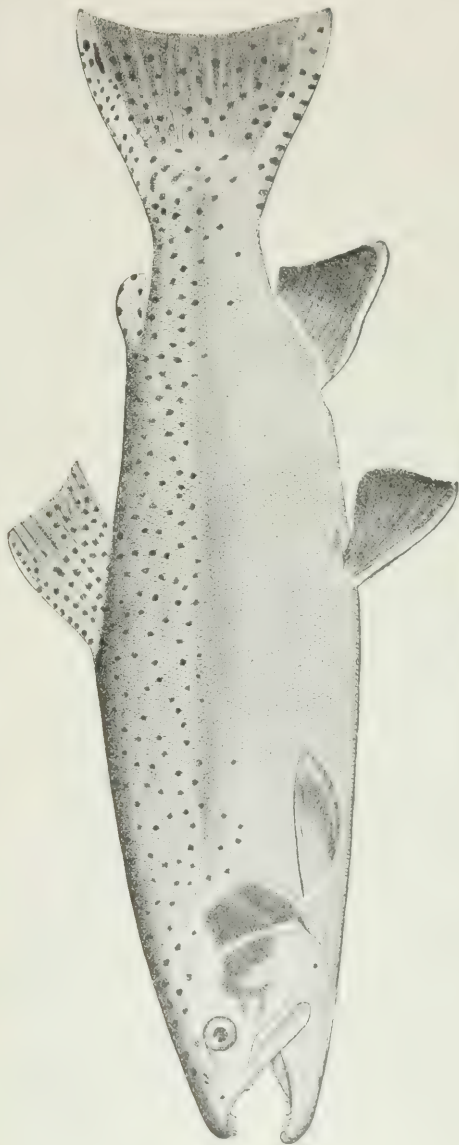


### VERDI STATION.

In November of 1902, we began the construction of a new hatchery on Laughton Creek, Sierra County, on lands owned by George H. and W. C. Foulks, of Verdi, Nev., who granted us a free lease for a term of three years. From John W. Hill, who controlled the water rights of Laughton Creek, we received an exclusive privilege, on condition that after passing through our hatchery the water be returned to the main channel. The material for the building was purchased from the Verdi Lumber Company, who made quite a concession on the price of the building material. The construction work was in charge of F. J. Watson, an experienced man from our Sisson hatchery. The general plan was furnished by W. H. Shebley. The building has a capacity of 1,250,000 eggs, and we have also an ample supply of the purest water for that number of eggs. The hatchery was finished and ready to receive eggs on December 12, 1902. The first to be placed in the building were 100,000 Eastern brook-trout eggs received from Leadville, Colo., in February, 1903, which were quickly followed by a large take of Rainbow trout eggs, one third of which were collected at the Essex dam near Verdi, and two thirds at the electric light dam on the Truckee River, two miles above Reno, Nev. Our total collection of Rainbow trout eggs was about 1,200,000—nearly double the number ever before taken in a single season on the Truckee River. This would have been largely increased but for an unexpected freshet, which occurred on March 27, 1903, and overflowed the dams, bringing down logs and other debris, which carried away our traps and other apparatus for capturing and holding the fish. We had on hand at that time a large number of unripe females, which we were obliged to liberate, as the river remained at such a high stage that the male fish were enabled to pass the dams. The operations of spawn-taking were in charge of E. W. Hunt, who had been transferred from Sisson for that purpose. He was assisted by J. P. Morrill of Verdi (an experienced man) and Samuel O'Haver of Reno. Of the total number of eggs collected, fifteen per cent were hatched and delivered to the authorities of Washoe County, Nevada, in consideration of the privilege of operating in that State. About forty-five per cent were hatched and liberated in the Tahoe basin and Truckee region. The remainder were divided between the Sisson hatchery in Siskiyou County and the Wawona hatchery in Yosemite National Park. This splendid take of eggs fully justified the moderate expense of constructing a new station.

The take in the spring of 1904 was most discouraging, although the prospects were flattering. There were large numbers of good-sized fish to be seen, but the heavy and continuous storms kept the Truckee River at a flood stage for several months. The gates at the outlet of Lake

Tahoe, which had been closed during the summer of 1903, had stored the water to a higher level than usual. This was quickly raised by the heavy rain and melting snow until it became necessary, in order to save



RAINBOW TROUT, ADULT MALE. *Salmo tshawytscha*.

the property around Lake Tahoe, to open the floodgates to their full extent. Even with this large outlet, the high-water mark of the famous flood year, 1862, was passed. This continuous flow of such large volume



carried away dams and swept a great deal of heavy débris down the river, which took out our racks and traps and rendered it impossible to replace them. Our total take of Rainbow trout eggs was about 75,000, 35,000 of which, after being eyed, were shipped to the United States Fisheries station at Leadville, Colo., in partial exchange for courtesies that had been extended to us. These eggs were eyed at the small station owned and controlled by J. P. Morrill of Verdi, who was one of the assistants engaged in this work. About 30,000 fry were hatched at this same point and liberated in the waters of the State of Nevada. The work was again in charge of E. W. Hunt, assisted by Mr. Morrill and Harry Warr. The failure to make a good collection was due solely to the unusual conditions. Our men were conscientious and faithful in their work and were disappointed at the season's operations.

We still have another season in which to operate at this station. We have no doubt, now that such an amicable understanding exists between the authorities of Nevada and this State, that an extension of time could be secured if circumstances should warrant it. We hope, however, that our stock of breeders at Sisson will, by the end of another year, furnish an ample supply of young fish for the needs of our State. It is the opinion of many fish culturists that new blood should be introduced among the pond fish at intervals. For that purpose we can easily secure, at any season, 100,000 eggs or more on the Klamath River or one of its tributaries, the Little Shasta at Montague or Shovel Creek at Beswick—points easily accessible from Sisson.

### TAHOE AND TALLAC HATCHERIES.

These two stations continue to furnish an unfailing supply of Cutthroat trout eggs. The mouth of Taylor Creek near Tallac continues to be our principal spawn-taking station. From eggs collected at that point we have filled both the Tahoe and Tallac hatcheries and have sent the usual quota, about 200,000 each year, to the Wawona station. The number taken beyond the capacity of these stations was divided between the Sisson, Wawona, and Ukiah hatcheries (the latter being operated by the California Northwestern Railway Company), and from the latter have been taken steelhead fry in exchange, some of which were placed in ponds at Sisson, where their development is being carefully noted. A shipment of 50,000 steelhead fry was sent to the Tahoe region and divided between Fallen Leaf Lake and Granite Lake. For a number of years A. V. La Motte has planted steelhead fry in Clear Lake, Lake County, from the Ukiah hatchery. It was frequently claimed that as they were never heard of, it was a waste of time and money to continue planting them in that lake; besides, the lake had a better fish in the landlocked salmon, which was attaining a weight of

from five to nine pounds and was distinguished for its fighting qualities. Specimens of these "landlocked" salmon were sent to Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, who immediately pronounced them steelhead, which confirms the good judgment of Mr. La Motte and establishes the fact that it is not necessary for the steelhead to go to salt water. Judging from the success that has followed our experiments with steelhead fry at Sisson and from the fact that these fish are now being caught in the Great Lakes, we have every reason to anticipate splendid results from the plants made in the Tahoe region and shall be glad to continue our efforts in that direction.

We have been able to materially improve the hatchery buildings and grounds at the Tahoe station. We have enclosed the grounds with a substantial and attractive picket fence; a new foundation has been placed under the hatchery; the old "shake" roof has been replaced with a good shingled roof; the interior of the building has been ceiled throughout and neatly painted, and sleeping quarters for the men were constructed in the loft of the building. The usual repairs were made at the Tallac station, although the extreme high water of the past season has damaged the foundation of the superintendent's cottage at the mouth of Taylor Creek. With this work overhauled, which will be done as soon as the water permits, both our stations on Lake Tahoe will be in the best possible condition.

The general supervision of the egg-collecting, hatching, rearing, and distribution of the fry has been under the direction of E. W. Hunt, an experienced fish culturist. He was assisted at the Tallac station in 1903 by W. B. Hunt and in 1904 by F. F. Anderson.

We are glad to report the strict observance of the ordinances of El Dorado and Placer counties which prohibit the taking of fish in the Tahoe region until June 1st. This close season gives thousands of spawn-bearing fish an opportunity to deposit their eggs and permits us to secure all that we need. Lake Tahoe is just beginning to recover from the continuous drain to which it was subjected for many years in the taking of spawn-bearing fish, beginning on the 1st of April of each year. In that high altitude and low temperature the fish do not mature before the 1st of May and spawning continues up to the 15th of June. It has been frequently charged by market fishermen and others that the scarcity of fish was due to our operations; that we destroyed many fish; that artificial propagation was not a success, and that the county ordinances should be repealed. That artificial propagation is a failure is a statement so wild that it is not considered worthy of argument. Our total take of spawn fish does not exceed 4,000. If ten per cent died through the operations of artificial spawning, which is a liberal allowance, there would still be 3,500 fish returned to the water in as good condition as they ever were, for food or for sport. If the

entire 4,000 were destroyed by our operations, it would be but a small fraction of the millions of Cutthroat trout that inhabit Lake Tahoe.

The following figures are furnished us by Professor Juday, of the State University, who had been sent by the Federal Government to study certain problems regarding the supply of food fish in the Tahoe region. The figures were taken from the books of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Tallac and Tahoe City, and represent the actual number of fish shipped out in 1903, aggregating 12,261 pounds, or upward of six tons of trout shipped during the months of June, July, August, and September. This does not take into account the enormous quantity consumed at the different resorts and by the thousands of campers who visit the Tahoe region each summer. The amount shipped in June, 1904 (one month), exceeds 7,000 pounds, or three and a half tons of trout, which indicates a decided gain over previous years. We consider the foregoing statement a sufficient answer to any criticisms of the value of our work in the Tahoe region.

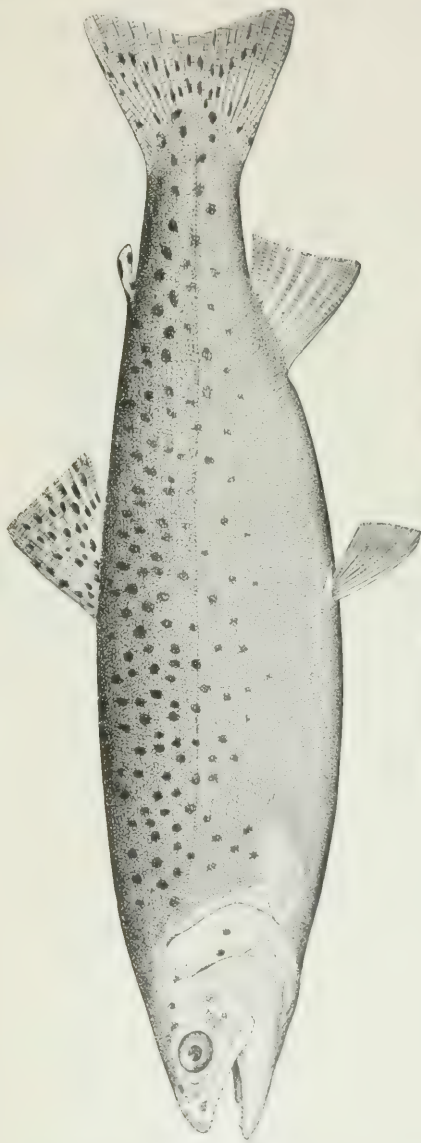
We are indebted to Messrs. Comstock and Lawrence of Tallac and D. L. Bliss & Sons of Tahoe, also to Mrs. George W. Pierce of Glen Alpine Springs, for substantial assistance. We have had free transportation for our employés and the free use of teams and pack animals for distributing the young fish.

We are pleased to commend again the tireless efforts of Prof. W. W. Price of Alta. His work has been so skillfully and intelligently done and his achievements so marked, that we feel that the value of his work should be known to all our people. Each season he has made the Tahoe region the vacation grounds for the young men and boys of his school, and they have contributed their services and time to stocking barren lakes, carrying fish on pack animals or by hand to waters otherwise inaccessible. In that region there are upward of forty lakes, ranging in area from a few acres up to two hundred. Professor Price has stocked eighteen lakes this season, seven of them for the first time this year.

Through the joint efforts of Mrs. Pierce and Professor Price, a small hatchery has been completed at Glen Alpine, with a capacity of 1,000,000 eggs. It will be in operation for the first time next season, and we have no doubt the results will justify the time and expense that have been given and will result in making that region one of the best fishing grounds in the State.

For the past two seasons we have, for the first time, been able to maintain a patrol throughout the summer months on each side of Lake Tahoe and the streams tributary thereto, and have largely checked the depredations of the Nevada Indians. James Stout was the mounted patrol on the Tallac side during 1903. Harry Warr succeeded him in 1904. William Boyle has patrolled the country from Tahoe City north

and south, and the Truckee River to the town of Truckee, for the two seasons. These deputies have been conscientious and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Warr, in addition to taking care of the



CUTTHROAT, OR TAHOE, TROUT *Salmo henshawi*.

southern end of the lake, has covered a large portion of El Dorado, Alpine, and Amador counties. We believe less violations of the game laws have occurred this year than ever before.

In addition to the Cutthroat trout fry liberated in the Tahoe region,



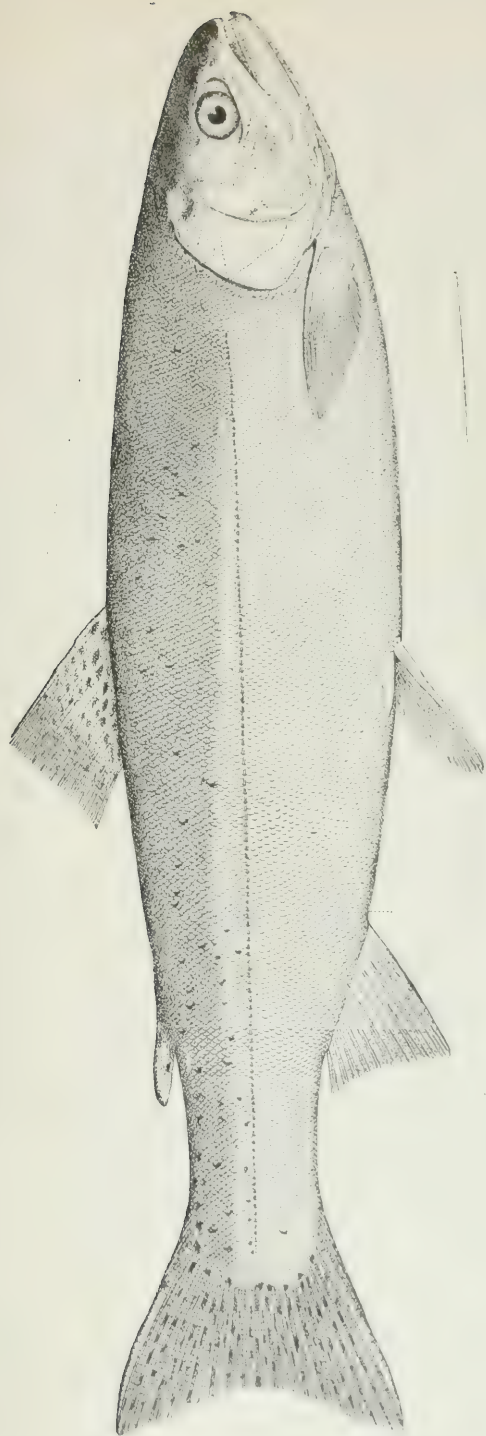
we have shipped upward of 200,000 Eastern brook-trout fry and placed them in various streams and small lakes in that vicinity. The wonderful results that have attended these fish have already been alluded to.

The complete distribution of eggs and fish from the Tallac and Tahoe stations during 1903 and 1904 is summarized in the following table:

Station and Year.	Eastern Brook.	Cutthroat.		Rainbow.
	Fry.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.
<i>Tahoe Station.</i>				
1903	10,000	900,000		85,000
1904	50,000	810,000		
Totals	60,000	1,710,000		85,000
<i>Tallac Station.</i>				
1903	35,000	900,700	3,350,000	23,250
1904	125,000	708,000	2,450,000	
Totals	160,000	1,608,700	5,800,000	23,250

#### EEL RIVER STATION, AND STEELHEAD PROPAGATION.

During the Legislature of 1901, the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to be expended in the work of steelhead propagation in Humboldt County. This money became available after January 1, 1902. In the spring of 1902 we liberated a fraction over 300,000 steelhead fry. We had hoped to increase the number in 1903 by establishing a new egg-collecting station on Howe Creek, to be operated in conjunction with the one on Price Creek. Untimely freshets, coming at the time our traps were in operation, twice carried away our racks on Howe Creek; the last time the water continued at such a stage that it was impossible to replace the traps, and our total take of eggs was therefore about one half that of the preceding year. We liberated about 120,000 young steelhead in Price Creek and Eel River. On March 20, 1904, we again attempted to collect steelhead eggs. In addition to the traps operated on Howe and Price creeks, we engaged the services of a crew of fishermen to operate a seine in Eel River. Our work was again interfered with by the high waters, and it was disappointing in the extreme to see schools of these fish passing up the river and creek at a time when we were utterly unable, owing to the volume and velocity of the water, to capture them and bring our take of steelhead eggs up to what we had expected. While we took quite a number of fish, they were late spawners; in fact, so green that they could not be retained with safety in live cars, so we were obliged to liberate them. We secured only 104,000 eggs, from which about 90,000 strong, healthy fry were liberated. These small plants have, however, materially improved the steelhead



STEELHEAD TROUT—*Salmo gairdneri*.

fishing in Eel River. At a normal stage of water, we could easily capture enough fish to take 2,000,000 eggs.

Of the original appropriation of \$2,000 there remains an unexpended balance of \$625, which is sufficient to conduct our operations for another season. We consider the financial showing noteworthy, as we have been expending the modest sum of \$625 per annum to carry on this work, which is extremely small when taking into consideration the unlooked-for expense caused by high water, which necessitated the replacing of traps, racks, and dams, besides paying for the services of the force engaged in operating the seine. The economical handling of this work and the results obtained under the peculiar disadvantages reflect credit upon the superintendent of the station, W. O. Fassett.

In December, 1902, two shipments of salmon eggs, aggregating 2,190,000, were received from Battle Creek station in Shasta County and from Mill Creek station in Tehama County. These shipments produced about 2,000,000 salmon fry that were successfully liberated in Price Creek and Eel River.

Beginning November 28, 1903, shipments of salmon eggs aggregating 5,520,000, coming from Battle Creek and Mill Creek stations, were received at the Price Creek hatchery, from which we were able to liberate 5,257,000 swimming salmon fry, which we consider a creditable showing.

We are pleased to say that our work is receiving the unanimous indorsement and support of the press and people of Humboldt County. Consequently violations of the fish laws are comparatively rare. Increased runs of both steelhead and salmon have brought forth most favorable comment and recognition of our work. The work of patrolling the principal fish streams and other waters of Humboldt County has been faithfully carried out during the last two years by W. P. Huestis, who combines the work of patrolling with that of collecting fishermen's licenses. Mr. Huestis has also rendered excellent service in apprehending violators of the game laws, in which work he has been assisted by J. E. Morton, game warden of Humboldt County. As opportunity offered, we have sent other deputies of this Board through portions of Humboldt County and into Trinity, but the bulk of the work has fallen upon Mr. Huestis and has been creditably performed.

The following table gives a summary of distribution of fish from Price Creek station, for the years 1902, 1903, and 1904:

Year.	Salmon.	Steelhead.
1902 .....	2,069,500	
1903 .....	5,257,947	120,000
1904 .....		90,000
Totals .....	7,327,447	211,000

## WAWONA HATCHERY.

The hatchery located in the Yosemite National Park at Wawona has been operated during the past two years in the spring and early summer months, under the management of M. L. Cross, one of our most reliable and conscientious employés. The eggs hatched at this station were of the Rainbow and Cutthroat trout varieties. The Rainbow eggs were shipped from the Sisson hatchery and the Cutthroat eggs from Lake Tahoe. While good results have always followed our work in that region, the past two years seem to have been better than any others and a great many fine, healthy fry have been planted in the lakes and streams of the Yosemite region. In 1903 a shipment of 20,000 Eastern brook-trout fry (*Salmo fontinalis*) was sent into the Yosemite region in charge of M. L. Cross, who placed them in suitable waters near Wawona. In 1904 another shipment of 50,000 of these beautiful and gamy fish was sent to Wawona in charge of John H. Davis. About two thirds of the shipment were placed in the upper reaches of the Merced River in the vicinity of the Sentinel Hotel. The remainder were placed in suitable lakes in the vicinity of Wawona. This is the first large plant ever made in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley proper. We look forward with confidence to great results from these fish in those waters.

The following table is a summary of the distribution from the Wawona hatchery in 1903 and 1904:

Year.	Eastern Brook Fry.	Rainbow Fry.	Cutthroat Fry.
1903.....	20,000	175,000	200,000
1904.....	50,000		150,000
Totals .....	70,000	175,000	350,000

To the owners of this hatchery, Messrs. Washburn Brothers, we are indebted for substantial assistance in furnishing free transportation for our employés and deputies, both in and out of the valley, and for the free use of teams and horses for distributing the fry throughout that entire region. They have also furnished free transportation and ice for the hauling in of the Eastern brook-trout from Raymond to Wawona, a distance of 65 miles. As our work is carried on during the busy summer months, when practically all conveyances, animals, and men under their direction are in active service, the value of their assistance can not be overestimated. The work of distribution has been greatly facilitated by officers of the Regular Army, who have been detailed with troops of cavalry to maintain a patrol throughout the park. They have given us the free use of pack animals and men to carry fish over mountain trails to points otherwise inaccessible, besides the use of teams.



To Lieut.-Col. Joseph Garrard, U. S. A., and the men of his command, we are under obligations for valuable services rendered in the summer of 1903, and to Maj. John P. Bigelow Jr., U. S. A., for similar services in 1904. In addition to assisting us in the distribution of the fry, they have assisted materially in the enforcement of the game laws of the State.

During the past two years, the mountain streams of Madera County have been stocked from this hatchery. During the summer of 1903 this work was done under the direction of the county game warden, S. F. Oyler. In the summer of 1904 the work was in charge of Kenneth L. Hughes, specially appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Madera County. Mr. Hughes also made a most successful plant of black bass in Crane Valley Lake.

### SONG AND INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

We would most urgently recommend the passage of a bill at the coming session of the Legislature to protect all song and insectivorous birds. While no doubt there will be more or less opposition to such a measure, owing to a misunderstanding of the value of birds to the horticulturist, we believe that California, a State in which the horticultural interests are so large and so varied, should take a step forward and protect all song and insectivorous birds, none of which do material damage, when compared to the actual good they do. It has been truly said that they are the best friends of the farmer. They destroy myriads of injurious insects, such as caterpillars, bugs, flies, moths, and their larvæ. Statistics gathered by the United States authorities at Washington from this and other States of the Union show conclusively the wisdom of giving them protection. For example, 238 stomachs of meadowlarks taken throughout the year contained 73 per cent of insects and only 14 per cent of grain. It is further shown that the useful birds comprise 95 per cent of the feathered denizens of field and woodland.

But the number of birds destroyed by farmers, who erroneously believe that such birds are working an injury to them, is small compared to the thousands that are slaughtered by the foreign element in our State, to whom everything is game that has feathers. In addition to their great value as insect-destroyers, they are a most attractive feature in every field and woodland. Unless some action is taken for the protection and preservation of our songsters and other useful birds, this State will soon be rendered as unattractive, by reason of their absence, as certain parts of Europe, where bird life has been practically exterminated.

## PERMITS FOR LIVE GAME.

Two years more of experience with the law in regard to the trapping, shipping, and possession of live game, show that the action of the Legislature in vesting this authority absolutely in the Board of Fish Commissioners was a wise move, as it has brought all sections of the State more closely in touch with our office, in other words, with headquarters, and we have been able to keep a close record of permits. The law is being understood and respected. Many requests are declined. We restrict the issuance of permits to trap to the open season when game may be lawfully killed, the exceptions to this rule being when some large institution, which is open and free to the public, desires specimens for scientific purposes. So long as the general public is granted only a limited number of birds, which is seldom more than a half dozen, and is permitted to take them only during the open season and the permit granted when we are satisfied that the birds will be properly cared for, we feel that more good than harm can come from it. As people become more familiar with the various forms of bird life, they become less desirous of destroying or killing them, and it results often in an increase of birds. As in many places throughout the State the increase from these captive birds has been liberated, and as shooting is not allowed on the premises, the birds soon feel safe and make it a permanent home, where they have an opportunity to further increase and spread into other sections.

Some criticism has been heard because permits are issued by this Board to transport live birds from this State. We beg to say that the number is exceedingly small. There are not more than three hundred quail per annum, coming from all parts of the State, that are transported outside of it. The requests come mainly from States that desire to try the experiment of introducing California quail.

As no birds are trapped or transported without permission from this office, and an absolute record is kept of each individual who secures a permit to trap, ship, or possess, we feel there is no just ground for complaint, or any necessity for a change in the present law. All live game that is to be transported from any point inside of this State must be offered to the Wells-Fargo Express Company. This corporation has issued strict orders to all of its agents, and these orders are carefully observed. Live game has been offered at stations unaccompanied by permits, but it is invariably refused transportation until communication is had with the office.

On the suggestion of the Federal department having charge of game preservation at Washington, D. C., we have followed a liberal interpretation of the present law, as that department believed it would be of

mutual advantage to the different sections of the country to make liberal exchanges. We therefore recommend that this law should not be changed.

### IMPORTATION OF GAME BIRDS.

Our means have at no time permitted us to take up seriously the introduction of any new species. The Mongolian pheasants that were introduced a number of years ago show a slight increase in certain favored sections of the State, particularly in Santa Clara County, due, in our opinion, to the splendid sentiment that exists among the people of that county to protect and preserve their game, and to enforce the laws. Favorable reports come from Fresno, Humboldt, Santa Cruz, and Kern counties. A number of our citizens have become interested in the subject and are raising birds in captivity, liberating the surplus and distributing others among their neighbors. A great many permits have been issued in the past two years for the transportation of these birds in pairs or trios to different sections of the State, to be used as breeders.

Efforts were again made to secure pheasants direct from China, but we learned that the steamers plying between the principal Asiatic ports and those of Europe have made the pheasant an important item on their bills of fare, which has largely increased the demand, with the result that they are not found in any numbers except at points remote from the seaboard. This has increased their cost to such an extent that they are quite beyond our means.

We believe that the bobwhite quail of the East, if properly placed, would adapt themselves to the conditions of this State. This work has never been undertaken by the State Board, but small shipments were secured by private individuals, though not in sufficient numbers, in our opinion, to make a fair test. We have been in correspondence for some time with the principal breeders in the East, and have been offering an even exchange for valley quail. Charles Payne, of Wichita, Kan., who is most successful in handling these birds, and who has perhaps shipped a larger number than any one else in the United States, quotes us his price at \$10 per dozen. We are expecting this fall to secure a number of them in exchange for such valley quail as he may require, paying the difference in cash out of our funds. It is our intention to place these birds in considerable numbers in one or two selected localities, where they would have absolute protection, and from which the ground vermin have been driven or exterminated.

During the summer of 1903, we secured permission, through Dr. T. S. Palmer, Assistant in Charge of Game Preservation, Biological Survey at Washington, D. C., to have transported from Alaska, to this State, fifty pairs of ptarmigan, believing that they would find a suitable habitat

around Mount Shasta and in the Tahoe region. It was represented to us that the birds could be secured without difficulty in the vicinity of Nome. We contracted for fifty pairs at \$10 per pair, but not a bird was received. We renewed our efforts in the summer of 1904. We have again secured the necessary permits to trap the birds and have them shipped, at the same figure, and it is hoped that at least a portion of them will arrive.

Early in this year, a deputy of this Board, H. T. Payne, was sent to Mexico to secure specimens of the quail of that country, believing that they would find a congenial breeding-place in our interior valleys. Owing to the continued drought that had prevailed in that country for a number of years, which interfered with the mating and breeding, he was successful only to a limited degree. Mr. Payne brought back with him about four dozen of the *Callipepla elegans*, or Elegant quail, from the State of Sonora, Mexico. These have been placed in localities where they will receive protection and where the conditions are similar to those from which they were taken. It is yet too early to determine the results from this small number, but it is hoped that they will propagate.

A number of Chinese quail that were brought into this State for market purposes were seized by deputies of this Board; arrests followed and the possessors of the birds were convicted and paid substantial fines. Several hundred of these quail were liberated in different parts of the State. They were in evidence for a short time, but seem to have totally disappeared.

In our opinion the bobwhite quail would be a valuable acquisition to our game birds. This variety is well adapted to the stubble fields and river bottoms of our great valleys, differing in that respect from our mountain and valley quail, both of which prefer the mountains and hilly sections. Much has been written and argued about the damage done to grapes and in grain fields by quail, but our observations and experience do not support the contentions.

#### FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

In many sections of the State, Fish and Game Protective Associations have been organized during the past few years. They have exerted a wholesome and salutary influence in building up a local sentiment in favor of the fish and game laws, and have in many cases been of great assistance to our regular deputies. These clubs and associations are in the main composed of the most intelligent and loyal people in their respective sections, who understand the value and importance of protecting the fish and game, and the necessity for the restrictions. Many of the associations are in the mountain counties and are



composed of the practical, sensible farmer or workman. In no sense are they preserve clubs. The members usually fish in public waters and hunt in most cases upon the public lands. They are always ready and willing to do their full share of the work of hauling fish to stock the streams in their vicinity, and by their interest and example encourage a more general observance of the law.

To H. T. Payne, one of our regular deputies, has been assigned the work of assisting these organizations in carrying out their aims, which has kept him constantly traveling throughout the length and breadth of the State.

### GAME WARDENS.

Many Boards of Supervisors consider the appointment of a game warden a waste of money, a useless expenditure of county funds, and the conclusion is not surprising, considering the service that is often rendered. On the other hand, the proper sort of material for a good officer can not be found for the small salary attached to the office under the provisions of the present County Fish and Game Warden Act.

In our opinion that Act should be amended in several important particulars. First, the compensation should be sufficient to induce good men to seek the office. Second, the Boards of Supervisors should have the right to appoint a warden at any time and for as long a period, not to exceed two years, as in their judgment good services could be rendered. In many counties we believe this would result in men being appointed for shorter terms, with liberal compensation during the seasons of the year such services are most needed. If the fitness of the individual is considered and political influence is made a secondary matter, the chances are largely in favor of finding a competent and faithful officer.

We further believe that the appointment of game wardens should be mandatory and not optional, and if the present restrictions are removed and more discretion vested in the Boards of Supervisors, excellent results would follow.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The only recommendation calling for an additional appropriation is made in the interest of game, to permit us to increase our force of regular deputies by four. The amount necessary is the modest sum of \$5,000 per annum, or \$10,000 for two years, which would make a total of \$12,500, the same amount that is allowed for the support and maintenance of hatcheries.

We would recommend the following amendments to the game laws: Amend Section 626*c* by including "any swan or any imported quail."

Amend Section 626*d* by reducing the bag limit on ducks and doves from fifty to twenty-five during any one calendar day.

Amend Section 626*f* by reducing the open season for the taking and killing of male deer to two months, from August 1st to October 1st.

Amend Section 626*g* by making it a misdemeanor to kill a tree squirrel at any time.

Amend Section 626*i* by reducing the number of male deer that can be lawfully killed in one season from three to two.

Amend Section 626*j* so as to prohibit the use of hounds at any time to run, track, or trail any deer.

Amend Section 626*k* by adding thereto "any dove, rail, or any snipe."

Amend Section 626*m* by adding thereto "or animals."

Amend Section 631 by prohibiting the use of any poisonous substances, to take, kill or destroy either the birds "or animals" mentioned.

Amend Section 631*a* by making the minimum penalty for violation of Section 626*e*, \$50 instead of \$25.

We would recommend the following amendments to the fish laws:

Amend Section 628, relating to black bass, by extending the open season, making it lawful to catch and have black bass in possession from May 15th to December 1st. We would also recommend that the season for the taking of spiny lobster or crawfish be closed for two years.

Amend Section 632 by increasing the weight limit on trout that can be lawfully sold, from one half pound to one pound; by extending the close season from April 1st to May 1st; by placing a bag limit of fifty as the number of trout that can be lawfully taken during one calendar day; by making it an offense to have in possession any trout less than five inches in length, and by prohibiting the taking of steelhead with nets or seines at any time.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To you officially and personally we desire to express our sincere appreciation of the confidence you have shown in us, and the encouraging interest you have taken in our work. All our requests and recommendations have met with courteous recognition and approval, for which we thank you.

The Commission acknowledges its gratitude to the following railway and transportation companies for the free transportation of all our employes, apparatus, eggs, and fish. Without their assistance our efforts would have been restricted to very narrow limits, and could not have been given for the benefit of the whole State: Southern Pacific Company, Santa Fé System, Sierra Railway Company, California

Northwestern Railway Company, North Pacific Coast Railway Company, Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company, Nevada-California-Oregon Railway Company, Boca and Loyalton Railway Company.

To the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco we are indebted for a valuable concession, permitting us the free use of water at the Ferry Building to "set up" our shipments of young fish, which requires a considerable amount of running water for a length of time varying from three to twelve hours.

To A. Christeson, General Manager of Wells, Fargo & Co., J. C. Tice, agent at San Francisco, and all the superintendents, agents, and employés of their company, we are specially indebted for many privileges and most courteous treatment. No reasonable request has failed to receive attention, and in many cases voluntary assistance that was of great value to our work has been freely given the deputies of this Board.

To all employés of the Southern Pacific Company, officials or subordinates, with whom our deputies or officers have come in contact, we are under special obligations for assistance rendered our men when moving fish, eggs, or other material used in our work.

To the various fish and game protective associations, that have been referred to, we are under obligations, not only for assistance rendered our deputies, but for the upbuilding of public sentiment, which is such an important factor in sustaining the fish and game laws.

For substantial assistance in the form of free transportation for all of our men, the eggs and the fry, and for other courtesies, our thanks are extended to D. L. Bliss, Jr., Superintendent of the Lake Tahoe Railway and Transportation Company.

To Messrs. Lawrence and Comstock, of Tallac, we are again indebted for free use of teams for hauling fish, eggs, and supplies, and for many privileges. Without the assistance rendered from these gentlemen at Tahoe and Tallac, respectively, our operations would be seriously handicapped.

During the past two years all the salmon eggs hatched at our stations have been furnished by the United States Bureau of Fish and Fisheries, from Baird on the McCloud River and from their Battle Creek and Mill Creek egg-collecting stations.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. George M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries; also to his able assistants in Washington, Dr. H. M. Smith and John W. Titcomb; also to Capt. G. H. Lambson, Superintendent of Baird Station.

For much valuable information and also for interesting papers on the fishes of the Pacific, we are under obligations to Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University.

In submitting this report of the work done in the past two years, permit us to say that we feel satisfied with the record, and believe that it will meet with the approval of yourself and of all fair-minded citizens. We trust the incoming Legislature will give careful consideration to our recommendations, which represent our best judgment, based on our experience and close observation of the various subjects, and which, if enacted into laws, will better enable us to carry out the important reasons for which this Commission was created.

Yours respectfully,

W. W. VAN ARSDALE.

W. E. GERBER.

*Fish Commissioners.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September, 1904.





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# APPENDIX

TO THE

EIGHTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

1903-1904.

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## PACIFIC SPECIES OF SALMON AND TROUT.

By DAVID STARR JORDAN, President of Leland Stanford Junior University.

### SALMONIDÆ.

**THE SALMON FAMILY.**—The series or suborder *Salmonoidea*, or allies of the salmon and trout, are characterized as a whole by the presence of the adipose fin, a structure also retained in Characius and catfishes, which have no evident affinity with the trout, and in the lantern-fishes, lizard-fishes, and trout-perches, in which the affinity is very remote. Probably these groups all have a common descent from some primitive fish having an adipose fin, or at least a fleshy fold on the back.

Of all the families of fishes, the one most interesting from almost every point of view is that of the *Salmonidæ*, the salmon family. As now restricted, it is not one of the largest families, as it comprises less than a hundred species; but in beauty, activity, gaminess, quality as food, and even in size of individuals, different members of the group stand easily with the first among fishes. The following are the chief external characteristics which are common to the members of the family:

Body oblong or moderately elongate, covered with cycloid scales of varying size. Head naked. Mouth terminal or somewhat inferior, varying considerably among the different species, those having the mouth largest usually having also the strongest teeth. Maxillary provided with a supplemental bone, and forming the lateral margin of the upper jaw. Pseudobranchiæ present. Gill-rakers varying with the species. Opercula complete. No barbels. Dorsal fin of moderate length, placed near the middle of the length of the body. Adipose fin well developed. Caudal fin forked. Anal fin moderate or rather long. Ventral fins nearly median in position. Pectoral fins inserted low. Lateral line present. Outline of belly rounded. Vertebrae in large number, usually about sixty.

The stomach in all the *Salmonidæ* is siphonal, and at the pylorus are many (15 to 200) comparatively large pyloric coeca. The air-bladder is large. The eggs are usually much larger than in fishes generally, and the ovaries are without special duct, the ova falling into



the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. The large size of the eggs, their lack of adhesiveness, and the readiness with which they may be impregnated, render the *Salmonidæ* peculiarly adapted for artificial culture.

The *Salmonidæ* are peculiar to the North Temperate and Arctic regions, and within this range they are almost equally abundant wherever suitable waters occur. Some of the species, especially the larger ones, are marine and anadromous, living and growing in the sea, and ascending fresh waters to spawn. Still others live in running brooks, entering lakes or the sea when occasion serves, but not habitually doing so. Still others are lake fishes, approaching the shore or entering brooks in the spawning season, at other times retiring to waters of considerable depth. Some of them are active, voracious, and gamy, while others are comparatively defenseless and will not take the hook. They are divisible into ten easily recognized genera: *Coregonus*, *Argyrosomus*, *Plecoglossus*, *Brachymystax*, *Stenodus*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salmo*, *Hucho*, *Cristiomer*, and *Salvelinus*.

Fragments of fossil trout, very imperfectly known, are recorded chiefly from Pleistocene deposits of Idaho, under the name of *Rhabdofario lacustris*. We have also received from Dr. C. Merriam, from ferruginous sands of the same region, several fragments of jaws of salmon in the hook-nosed condition, with enlarged teeth, showing that the present salmon runs have been in operation for many thousands of years. Most other fragments hitherto referred to *Salmonidæ* belong to some other kind of fish.

ONCORHYNCHUS, THE QUINNAT SALMON.—The genus *Oncorhynchus* contains the salmon of the Pacific. They are in fact, as well as in name, the king salmon. The genus is closely related to *Salmo*, with which it agrees in general as to the structure of its vomer, and from which it differs in the increased number of anal rays, branchiostegals, pyloric cœca, and gill-rakers. The character most convenient for distinguishing *Oncorhynchus*, young or old, from all the species of *Salmo*, is the number of developed rays in the anal fin. These in *Oncorhynchus* are thirteen to twenty, in *Salmo*, nine to twelve.

The species of *Oncorhynchus* have long been known as anadromous salmon, confined to the North Pacific. The species were first made known nearly one hundred and fifty years ago by that most exact of early observers, Steller, who almost simultaneously with Krascheninnikov, another early investigator, distinguished them with perfect accuracy under their Russian vernacular names. These Russian names were, in 1792, adopted by Walbaum as specific names in giving to these animals a scientific nomenclature. Five species of *Oncorhynchus* are well known on both shores of the North Pacific, besides one other in Japan. These have been greatly misunderstood by early observers

on account of the extraordinary changes due to differences in surroundings, in sex and in age, and in conditions connected with the process of reproduction.

There are five species of salmon (*Oncorhynchus*) in the waters of the North Pacific, all found on both sides, besides one other which is known only from the waters of Japan. These species may be called: (1) the quinnat, or king salmon, (2) the blue-back salmon, or redfish, (3) the silver salmon, (4) the dog salmon, (5) the humpback salmon, and (6) the masu; or (1) *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, (2) *Oncorhynchus nerka*, (3) *Oncorhynchus milktschitch*, (4) *Oncorhynchus keta*, (5) *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*, (6) *Oncorhynchus masou*. All these species save the last are now known to occur in the waters of Kamchatka, as well as in those of Alaska and Oregon. These species, in all their varied conditions, may usually be distinguished by the characters given below. Other differences of form, color, and appearance are absolutely valueless for distinction, unless specimens of the same age, sex, and condition are compared.

The quinnat salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)\*, called quinnat, tyee, chinook, or king salmon, has an average weight of 22 pounds, but individuals weighing 70 to 100 pounds are occasionally taken. It has about 16 anal rays, 15 to 19 branchiostegals, 23 (9+14) gill-rakers on the anterior gill-arch, and 140 to 185 pyloric coeca. The scales are comparatively large, there being from 130 to 155 in a longitudinal series. In the spring the body is silvery, the back, dorsal fin, and caudal fin having more or less of round black spots, and the sides of the head having a peculiar tin-colored metallic luster. In the fall the color is often black or dirty red, and the species can then be distinguished from the dog salmon by its larger size and by its technical characters. The flesh is rich and salmon-red, becoming suddenly pale as the spawning season draws near.

The blue-back salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)†, also called red salmon, sukkegh, or sockeye, usually weighs from 5 to 8 pounds. It has about 14 developed anal rays, 14 branchiostegals, and 75 to 95 pyloric coeca. The gill-rakers are more numerous than in any other salmon, the number being usually about 39 (16+23). The scales are larger, there being 130 to 140 in the lateral line. In the spring the form is plumply rounded, and the color is a clear bright blue above, silvery below, and everywhere immaculate. Young fishes often show a few round black spots, which disappear when they enter the sea. Fall

\* For valuable accounts of the habits of this species the reader is referred to papers by the late Cloudsley Rutter, ichthyologist of the Albatross, in the publications of the United States Fish Commission, the "Popular Science Monthly," and the "Overland Monthly."

† For valuable records of the natural history of this species the reader is referred to various papers by Dr. Barton Warren Evermann in the bulletins of the United States Fish Commission and elsewhere.

specimens in the lakes are bright crimson in color, the head clear olive-green, and they become in a high degree hook-nosed and slab-sided, and bear little resemblance to the spring run. Young spawning male grilse follow the changes which take place in the adult, although often not more than half a pound in weight. These little fishes often appear in mountain lakes, but whether they are landlocked or have come up from the sea is still unsettled. These dwarf forms, called kokos by the Indians and benimasre in Japan, form the subspecies *Oncorhynchus nerka kennerlyi*. The flesh in this species is firmer than that of any other and very red, of good flavor though drier and less rich than the king salmon.

The silver salmon, or coho (*Oncorhynchus milktschitech* or *kisutch*), reaches a weight of 5 to 8 pounds. It has 13 developed rays in the anal, 13 branchiostegals, 23 (10+13) gill-rakers, and 45 to 80 pyloric cœca. There are about 127 scales in the lateral line. The scales are thin and all except those of the lateral line readily fall off. This feature distinguishes the species readily from the red salmon. In color it is silvery in spring, greenish above, and with a few faint black spots on the upper parts only. In the fall the males are mostly of a dirty red. The flesh in this species is of excellent flavor, but pale in color, and hence less valued than that of the quinnat and the red salmon.

The dog salmon, calico salmon, or chum, called sake in Japan (*Oncorhynchus keta*), reaches an average weight of about 7 to 10 pounds. It has about 14 anal rays, 14 branchiostegals, 24 (9+15) gill-rakers, and 140 to 185 pyloric cœca. There are about 150 scales in the lateral line. In spring it is dirty silvery, immaculate, or sprinkled with small black specks, the fins dusky, the sides with faint traces of gridiron-like bars. In the fall the male is brick-red or blackish, and its jaws are greatly distorted. The pale flesh is well flavored when fresh, but pale mushy in texture and muddy in taste when canned. It is said to take salt well, and great numbers of salt dog salmon are consumed in Japan.

The humpback salmon, or pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), is the smallest of the American species, weighing from 3 to 5 pounds. It has usually 15 anal rays, 12 branchiostegals, 28 (13+15) gill-rakers, and about 180 pyloric cœca. Its scales are much smaller than in any other salmon, there being 180 to 240 in the lateral line. In color it is bluish above, silvery below, the posterior and upper parts with many round black spots, the caudal fin always having a few large black spots oblong in form. The males in fall are dirty red, and are more extravagantly distorted than in any other of the *Salmonidæ*. The flesh is softer than in the other species; it is pale in color, and, while of fair flavor when fresh, is distinctly inferior when canned.

The masu, or yezomasu (*Oncorhynchus mason*), is very similar to the humpback, the scales a little larger, the caudal without black spots, the back usually immaculate. It is one of the smaller salmon, and is fairly abundant in the streams of Hokkaido, the island formerly known as Yezo.

Of these species the blue-back or red salmon predominates in Fraser River and in most of the small rivers of Alaska, including all those which flow from lakes. The greatest salmon rivers of the world are the Nushegak and Karluk in Alaska, with the Columbia River, Fraser River, and Sacramento River farther south. The red and the silver salmon predominate in Puget Sound, the quinnat in the Columbia and the Sacramento, and the silver salmon in most of the smaller streams along the coast. All the species occur, however, from the Columbia northward; but the blue-black is not found in the Sacramento. Only the quinnat and the dog salmon have been noticed south of San Francisco. In Japan *keta* is by far the most abundant species of salmon. It is known as sake, and largely salted and sold in the markets. *Nerka* is known only as landlocked in Lake Akan in northern Hokkaido. *Milkschitsch* is generally common, and with *mason* is known as masu, or small salmon, as distinguished from the large salmon, or sake. *Tschawytscha* and *gorbuscha* are unknown in Japan. *Mason* has not been found elsewhere.

The quinnat and blue-back salmon, the "noble salmon," habitually "run" in the spring, the others in the fall. The usual order of running in the rivers is as follows: *tschawytscha*, *nerka*, *milkschitsch*, *gorbuscha*, *keta*. Those which run first go farthest. In the Yukon the quinnat runs as far as Caribou Crossing and Lake Bennett, 2,250 miles. The red salmon runs to "Forty-Mile," which is nearly 1,800 miles. Both ascend to the head of the Columbia, Fraser, and Nass, Skeena, Stikkeen, and Taku rivers. The quinnat runs practically only in the streams of large size, fed with melting snows; the red salmon only in streams which pass through lakes. It spawns only in small streams at the head of a lake. The other species spawn in almost any fresh water and only close to the sea.

The economic value of the spring-running salmon is far greater than that of the other species, because they can be captured in numbers when at their best, while the others are usually taken only after deterioration.

The habits of the salmon in the ocean are not easily studied. Quinnat and silver salmon of all sizes are taken with the seine at almost any season in Puget Sound and among the islands of Alaska. This would indicate that these species do not go far from the shore. The silver salmon certainly does not. The quinnat pursues the schools of herring. It takes the hook freely in Monterey Bay, both near the shore



and at a distance of six to eight miles out. We have reason to believe that these two species do not necessarily seek great depths, but probably remain not very far from the mouth of the rivers in which they were spawned. The blue-back or red salmon certainly seeks deeper water, as it is seldom or never taken with the seine along shore, and it is known to enter the Straits of Fuca in July, just before the running season, therefore coming in from the open sea. The great majority of the quinnat salmon, and probably all the blue-back salmon, enter the rivers in the spring. The run of the quinnat begins generally at the last of March; it lasts, with various modifications and interruptions, until the actual spawning season in November, the greatest runs being in early June in Alaska, in July in the Columbia. The run begins earliest in the northernmost rivers, and in the longest streams, the time of running and the proportionate amount in each of the subordinate runs varying with each different river. In general, the runs are slack in the summer and increase with the first high water of autumn. By the last of August only straggling blue-backs can be found in the lower course of any stream; but both in the Columbia and in the Sacramento the quinnat runs in considerable numbers at least till October. In the Sacramento the run is greatest in the fall, and more run in the summer than in spring. In the Sacramento and the smaller rivers southward there is a winter run, beginning in December. The spring quinnat salmon ascends only those rivers which are fed by the melting snows from the mountains and which have sufficient volume to send their waters well out to sea. Those salmon which run in the spring are chiefly adults (supposed to be at least three years old). Their milt and spawn are no more developed than at the same time in others of the same species which have not yet entered the rivers. It would appear that the contact with cold fresh water, when in the ocean, in some way causes them to run toward it, and to run before there is any special influence to that end exerted by the development of the organs of generation. High water on any of these rivers in the spring is always followed by an increased run of salmon. The salmon-canners think—and this is probably true—that salmon which would not have run till later are brought up by the contact with the cold water. The cause of this effect of cold fresh water is not understood. We may call it an instinct of the salmon, which is another way of expressing our ignorance. In general, it seems to be true that in those rivers and during those years when the spring run is greatest the fall run is least to be depended on.

The blue-back salmon runs chiefly in July and early August, beginning in late June in the Chilcoot River, where some were found actually spawning July 15; beginning after the middle of July in the Fraser River.

As the season advances, smaller and younger salmon of these species

(quinnat and blue-back) enter the rivers to spawn, and in the fall these young specimens are very numerous. We have thus far failed to notice any gradations in size or appearance of these young fish by which their ages could be ascertained. It is, however, probable that some of both sexes reproduce at the age of one year. In the Fraser River, in the fall, quinnat male grilse of every size, from eight inches upward, were running, the milt fully developed, but usually not showing the hooked jaws and dark colors of the older males. Females less than eighteen inches in length were not seen. All of either sex, large and small, then in the river had the ovaries or milt developed. Little blue-backs of every size, down to six inches, are also found in the upper Columbia in the fall, with their organs of generation fully developed. Nineteen twentieths of these young fish are males, and some of them have the hooked jaws and red color of the old males. Apparently all these young fishes, like the old ones, die after spawning.

The average weight of the adult quinnat in the Columbia, in the spring, is 22 pounds; in the Sacramento, about 16 pounds. Individuals weighing from 40 to 60 pounds are frequently found in both rivers, and some as high as 80 or even 100 pounds are recorded, especially in Alaska, where the species tends to run larger. It is questionable whether these large fishes are those which, of the same age, have grown more rapidly; those which are older, but have for some reason failed to spawn; or those which have survived one or more spawning seasons. All these origins may be possible in individual cases. There is, however, no positive evidence that any salmon of the Pacific survives the spawning season.

Those fish which enter the rivers in the spring continue their ascent until death or the spawning season overtakes them. Doubtless not one of them ever returns to the ocean, and a large proportion fail to spawn. They are known to ascend the Sacramento to its extreme headwaters, about four hundred miles. In the Columbia they ascend as far as the Bitter Root and Sawtooth mountains of Idaho, and their extreme limit is not known. This is a distance of nearly a thousand miles. In the Yukon a few ascend to Caribou Crossing and Lake Bennett, 2,250 miles. At these great distances, when the fish have reached the spawning grounds, besides the usually changes of the breeding season their bodies are covered with bruises, on which patches of white fungus (*Saprolegnia*) develop. The fins become mutilated, their eyes are often injured or destroyed, parasitic worms gather in their gills, they become extremely emaciated, their flesh becomes white from the loss of oil; and as soon as the spawning act is accomplished, and sometimes before, *all* of them die. The ascent of the Cascades and the Dalles of the Columbia causes the injury or death of a great many salmon.

When the salmon enter the river they refuse to take bait, and their

stomachs are always found empty and contracted. In the rivers they do not feed; and when they reach the spawning grounds their stomachs, pyloric cæca and all, are said to be no larger than one's finger. They will sometimes take the fly, or a hook baited with salmon-roe, in the clear waters of the upper tributaries, but this is apparently solely out of annoyance, snapping at the meddling line. Only the quinnat and blue-back (there called red fish) have been found at any great distance from the sea, and these (as adult fishes) only in late summer and fall.

The spawning season is probably about the same for all the species. It varies for each of the different rivers, and for different parts of the same river. It doubtless extends from July to December, and takes place usually as soon as the temperature of the water falls to 54°. The manner of spawning is probably similar for all the species. In the quinnat the fishes pair off; the male, with tail and snout, excavates a broad, shallow "nest" in the gravelly bed of the stream, in rapid water, at a depth of one to four feet, and the female deposits her eggs in it. They then float down the stream tail foremost, the only fashion in which salmon descend to the sea. As already stated, in the headwaters of the large streams, unquestionably, all die; it is the belief of the writer that none ever survive. The young hatch in sixty days, and most of them return to the ocean during the high water of the spring. They enter the river as adults at the age of about four years.

The salmon of all kinds in the spring are silvery, spotted or not according to the species, and with the mouth about equally symmetrical in both sexes. As the spawning season approaches the female loses her silvery color, becomes more slimy, the scales on the back partly sink into the skin, and the flesh changes from salmon-red and becomes variously paler, from the loss of oil; the degree of paleness varying much with individuals and with inhabitants of different rivers. In the Sacramento the flesh of the quinnat, in either spring or fall, is rarely pale. In the Columbia a few with pale flesh are sometimes taken in spring, and an increasing number from July on. In the Fraser River the fall run of the quinnat is nearly worthless for canning purposes, because so many are "white-meated." In the spring very few are "white-meated"; but the number increases toward fall, when there is every variation, some having red streaks running through them, others being red toward the head and pale toward the tail. The red and pale ones can not be distinguished externally, and the color is dependent on neither age nor sex. There is said to be no difference in the taste, but there is little market for canned salmon not of the conventional orange-color.

As the season advances the difference between the males and females becomes more and more marked, and keeps pace with the development of the milt, as is shown by dissection. The males have (1) the pre-



maxillaries and the tip of the lower jaw more and more prolonged, both of the jaws becoming finally strongly and often extravagantly hooked, so that either they shut by the side of each other like shears, or else the mouth can not be closed. (2) The front teeth become very long and canine-like, their growth proceeding very rapidly, until they are often half an inch long. (3) The teeth on the vomer and tongue often disappear. (4) The body grows more compressed and deeper at the shoulders, so that a very distinct hump is formed; this is more developed in the humpback salmon, but is found in all. (5) The scales disappear, especially on the back, by the growth of spongy skin. (6) The color changes from silvery to various shades of black and red, or blotchy, according to the species. The blue-back turns rosy-red, the head bright olive; the dog salmon a dull red with blackish bars, and the quinnat generally blackish. The distorted males are commonly considered worthless, rejected by the canners and salmon-salters, but preserved by the Indians. These changes are due solely to influences connected with the growth of the reproductive organs. They are not in any way due to the action of fresh water. They take place at about the same time in the adult males of all species, whether in the ocean or in the rivers. At the time of the spring runs all are symmetrical. In the fall all males, of whatever species, are more or less distorted. Among the dog salmon, which run only in the fall, the males are hook-jawed and red-blotched when they first enter the Straits of Fuca from the outside. The humpback, taken in salt water about Seattle, have the same peculiarities. The male is slab-sided, hook-billed, and distorted, and is rejected by the canners. No hook-jawed females of any species have been seen.

On first entering a stream the salmon swim about as if playing. They always head toward the current, and this appearance of playing may be simply due to facing the moving tide. Afterwards they enter the deepest parts of the stream and swim straight up, with few interruptions. Their rate of travel at Sacramento is estimated by Stone at about two miles per day; on the Columbia, at about three miles per day. Those which enter the Columbia in the spring and ascend to the mountain rivers of Idaho must go at a more rapid rate than this, as they must make an average of nearly four miles per day.

As already stated, the economic value of any species depends in great part on its being a "spring salmon." It is not generally possible to capture salmon of any species in large numbers until they have entered the estuaries or rivers, and the spring salmon entered the large rivers long before the growth of the organs of reproduction has reduced the richness of the flesh. The fall salmon can not be taken in quantity until their flesh has deteriorated; hence the dog salmon is practically almost worthless except to the Indians, and the humpback salmon was



regarded as little better until comparatively recently, when it has been placed on the market in cans as "Pink Salmon." It sells for about half the price of the red salmon and one third that of the quinnat. The red salmon is smaller than the quinnat but, outside the Sacramento and the Columbia, far more abundant, and at present it exceeds the quinnat in economic value. The pack of red salmon in Alaska amounted in 1902 to over two million cases (48 pounds each), worth wholesale about \$4.00 per case, or about \$8,000,000. The other species in Alaska yield about one million cases, the total wholesale value of the pack for 1902 being \$8,667,673. The aggregate value of the quinnat is considerably less, but either species far exceed in value all other fishes of the Pacific taken together. The silver salmon is found in the inland waters of Puget Sound for a considerable time before the fall rains cause the fall runs, and it may be taken in large numbers with seines before the season for entering the rivers.

The fall salmon of all species, but especially of the dog salmon, ascend streams but a short distance before spawning. They seem to be in great anxiety to find fresh water, and many of them work their way up little brooks only a few inches deep, where they perish miserably, floundering about on the stones. Every stream, of whatever kind, from San Francisco to Bering Sea, has more or less of these fall salmon.

The absence of the fine spring salmon in the streams of Japan is the cause of the relative unimportance of the river fisheries of the northern island of Japan, Hokkaido. It is not likely that either the quinnat or the red salmon can be introduced into these rivers, as they have no snow-fed streams, and few of them pass through lakes which are not shut off by waterfalls. For the same reason neither of these species is likely to become naturalized in the waters of our Eastern States, though it is worth while to bring the red salmon to the St. Lawrence. The silver salmon, already abundant in Japan, should thrive in the waters and bays of New England.

**SALMON-PACKING.**—The canning of salmon, that is, the packing of the flesh in tin cases, hermetically sealed after boiling, was begun on the Columbia River by the Hume Brothers in 1866. In 1874 canneries were established on the Sacramento River, in 1876 on Puget Sound and on Fraser River, and in 1878 in Alaska. At first only the quinnat salmon was packed; afterwards the red salmon and the silver salmon, and finally the humpback, known commercially as pink salmon. In most cases the flesh is packed in one-pound tins, forty-eight of which constitute a case. The wholesale price in 1903 was for quinnat salmon \$5.60 per case, red salmon \$4.00, silver salmon \$2.60, humpback salmon \$2.00, and dog salmon \$1.50. It costs in round numbers \$2.00 to pack a case of salmon. The very low price of the inferior brands is due to over-production.

The output of the salmon fishery of the Pacific Coast amounts to about fifteen millions per year, that of Alaska constituting seven or nine millions of this amount. Of this amount the red salmon constitutes somewhat more than half, the quinnat about four fifths of the rest.

In almost all salmon streams there is evidence of considerable diminution in numbers, although the evidence is sometimes conflicting. In Alaska this has been due to the vicious custom, now done away with, of barricading the streams so that the fish could not reach the spawning grounds, but might be all taken with the net. In the Columbia River the reduction in numbers is mainly due to stationary traps and salmon-wheels, which leave the first relatively little chance to reach the spawning grounds. In years of high water doubtless many salmon run in the spring which might have otherwise waited until fall.

The key to the situation lies in the artificial propagation of salmon by means of well-ordered hatcheries. By this means the fisheries of the Sacramento have been fully restored, those of the Columbia approximately maintained, and a hopeful beginning has been made in hatching red salmon in Alaska.

### SALMO, THE TROUT, AND ATLANTIC SALMON.

The genus *Salmo* comprises those forms of salmon which have been longest known. As in related genera, the mouth is large, and the jaws, palatines, and tongue are armed with strong teeth. The vomer is flat, its shaft not depressed below the level of the head or chevron (the anterior end). There are a few teeth on the chevron; and behind it, on the shaft, there is either a double series of teeth or an irregular single series. These teeth in the true salmon disappear with age, but in the others (the black-spotted trout) they are persistent. The scales are silvery and moderate or small in size. There are 9 to 11 developed rays in the anal fin. The caudal fin is truncate, or variously concave or forked. There are usually 40 to 70 pyloric cæca, 11 or 12 branchiostegals, and about 20 (8+12) gill-rakers. The sexual peculiarities are in general less marked than in *Oncorhynchus*; they are also greater in the anadromous species than in those which inhabit fresh waters. In general, the male in the breeding season is redder, its jaws are prolonged, the front teeth enlarged, the lower jaw turned upward at the end, and the upper jaw notched, or sometimes even perforated, by the tip of the lower. All the species of *Salmo* (like those of *Oncorhynchus*) are more or less spotted with black. Unlike the species of *Oncorhynchus*, the species of *Salmo* feed more or less while in fresh water, and the individuals for the most part do not die after spawning, although many old males do thus perish.

The black-spotted trout, forming the subgenus *Salar*, differ from *Salmo salar* and *Salmo trutta* in the greater development of the vomerine teeth, which are persistent throughout life, in a long double series on the shaft of the vomer. About seven species are laboriously distinguished by Dr. Guenther in the waters of western Europe. Most of these are regarded by Dr. Day as varieties of *Salmo fario*. The latter species, the common river-trout or lake-trout of Europe, is found throughout northern and central Europe, wherever suitable waters occur. It is abundant, gamy, takes the hook readily, and is excellent as food. It is more hardy than the different species of charr, although from an æsthetic point of view it must be regarded as inferior to all of the *Salvelini*. The largest river-trout recorded by Dr. Day weighed twenty-one pounds. Such large individuals are usually found in lakes in the north, well stocked with smaller fishes on which trout may feed. Farther south, where the surroundings are less favorable to trout life, they become mature at a length of less than a foot, and a weight of a few ounces. These excessive variations in the size of individuals have received too little notice from students of *Salmonidæ*. Similar varieties occur in all the non-migratory species of *Salmo* and of *Salvelinus*. Numerous river-trout have been recorded from northern Asia, but as yet nothing can be definitely stated as to the number of species actually existing.

In North America only the region west of the Mississippi Valley, the streams of southeastern Alaska, and the valley of the Mackenzie River have species of black-spotted trout. There are few of these north of Sitka in Alaska, although black-spotted trout are occasionally taken on Kadiak and about Bristol Bay, and none east of the Rocky Mountain region. If we are to follow the usage of the names "salmon" and "trout" which prevails in England, we should say that, in America, it is only these western regions which have any trout at all. Of the number of species (about twenty-five in all) which have been indicated by authors, certainly not more than about eight to ten can possibly be regarded as distinct species. The other names are either useless synonyms, or else they have been applied to local varieties which pass by degrees into the ordinary types.

In the western part of America are found more than a score of trout of the genus *Salmo*, all closely related and difficult to distinguish. There are representatives in the headwaters of the Rio Grande, Arkansas, South Platte, Missouri, and Colorado rivers; also in the Great Salt Lake basin, throughout the Columbia basin, and in all suitable waters from southern California and Chihuahua to Sitka, and even to Bristol Bay, similar forms again appearing in Kamchatka and Japan.

Among the various more or less tangible species that may be recognized, three distinct series appear. These have been termed the cut-

throat-trout series (allies of *Salmo clarkii*), the rainbow-trout series (allies of *Salmo irideus*), and the steelhead series (allies of *Salmo gairdneri*).

The steelhead, or *gairdneri*, series is found in the coastwise streams of California and in the streams of Oregon and Washington, below the great Shoshone Falls of Snake River, and northward in Alaska along the mainland as far as Skagway. The steelhead trout reaches a large size (10 to 20 pounds). They spend a large part of their life in the sea. In all the true steelheads the head is relatively very short, its length being contained about five times in the distance from tip of snout to base of caudal fin. The scales in the steelhead are always rather small, about 150 in a linear series, and there is no red under the throat. The spots on the dorsal fin are fewer in the steelhead (4 to 6 rows) than in the other American trout.

The rainbow forms are chiefly confined to the streams of California and Oregon. In these the scales are large (about 135 in a lengthwise series), and the head is relatively large, forming nearly one fourth of the length to base of caudal fin. These enter the sea only when in the small coastwise streams and have usually no red under the throat.

The cutthroat forms are found from Humboldt Bay northward as far as Sitka, in the coastwise streams of northern California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, and all the clear streams on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and in the Great Basin and the headwaters of the Colorado. The cutthroat trout have the scales small, about 180, and there is always a bright dash of orange-red on each side concealed beneath the branches of the lower jaw.

Along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada there are also forms of trout with the general appearance of rainbow trout and evidently belonging to that species, but with scales intermediate in number (in McCloud River), var. *shasta*, or with scales as small as in the typical cutthroat (Kern River), var. *gilberti*. In these small-scaled forms more or less red appears below the lower jaw, and they are doubtless what they appear to be, really intermediate between *clarkii* and *irideus*, although certainly nearest the latter. A similar series of forms occurs in the Columbia basin, the upper Snake being inhabited by *clarkii* and the lower Snake by *clarkii* and *gairdneri*, together with a medley of forms apparently intermediate.

It seems probable that the American trout originated in Asia, extended its range to southeast Alaska, thence southward to the Fraser and Columbia, thence to the Yellowstone and the Missouri via Two-Ocean Pass; from the Snake River to the Great Basins of Utah and Nevada; from the Missouri southward to the Platte and the Arkansas, thence from the Platte to the Rio Grande and the Colorado, and then from the Colorado again from Oregon southward coastwise and along the Sierra to



northern Mexico, thence northward and coastwise, the sea-running forms passing from stream to stream.

Of the American species the rainbow trout of California (*Salmo irideus*) most nearly approaches the European *Salmo fario*. It has the scales comparatively large, although rather smaller than in *Salmo fario*, the usual number in a longitudinal series being about 135. The mouth is smaller than in other American trout; the maxillary, except in old males, rarely extending beyond the eye. The caudal fin is well forked, becoming in very old fishes more nearly truncate. The head is relatively large, about four times in the total length. The size of the head forms the best distinctive character. The color, as in all the other species, is bluish, the sides silvery in the males, with a red lateral band, and reddish and dusky blotches. The head, back, and upper fins are sprinkled with round black spots, which are very variable in number, those in the dorsal usually in about nine rows. In specimens taken in the sea this species, like most other trout in similar conditions, is bright silvery, and sometimes immaculate. This species is especially characteristic of the waters of California. It abounds in every clear brook, from the Mexican line northward to Mount Shasta, or beyond, the species passing in the Columbia region by degrees into the variety or form known as *Salmo masoni*, the Oregon rainbow trout, a small rainbow trout common in the forest streams of Oregon, with smaller mouth and fewer spots on the dorsal. No true rainbow trout have been anywhere obtained to the eastward of the Cascade range or of the Sierra Nevada, except as artificially planted in the Truckee River. The species varies much in size; specimens from northern California often reach a weight of six pounds, while in the streams above Tia Juana in Lower California, the southernmost locality from which I have obtained trout, they seldom exceed a length of six inches. Although not usually an anadromous species, the rainbow trout frequently moves about in the rivers, and it often enters the sea, large sea-run specimens being often taken for steel-heads. Several attempts have been made to introduce it in Eastern streams, but it appears to seek the sea when it is lost. It is apparently more hardy and less greedy than the American charr, or brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). On the other hand, it is distinctly inferior to the latter in beauty and in gaminess.

Three varieties of some importance have been indicated: *Salmo irideus stonei*, the Nissui trout of the Klamath, with spots posteriorly only rarely; *Salmo irideus shasta*, of the upper Sacramento; and the small-scaled *Salmo irideus gilberti*, of the Kings and Kern rivers. In the headwaters of the Kern the waterfall of Agua-Bonita shuts off the movements of the trout. Above this fall is a dwarf form with bright golden fins, and the scales scarcely imbricated. This is the "golden trout of Mount Whitney," *Salmo irideus aqua-bonita*. It will

probably be found to change back to the original type if propagated in different waters.

In beauty of color, gracefulness of form and movement, sprightliness when in the water, reckless dash with which it springs from the water to meet the descending fly ere it strikes the surface, and the mad and repeated leaps from the water when hooked, the rainbow trout must ever hold a very high rank. "The gamest fish we have ever seen," writes Dr. Evermann, "was a 16-inch rainbow taken on a fly in a small spring branch tributary of Williamson River in southern Oregon. It was in a broad and deep pool of exceedingly clear water. As the angler from behind a clump of willows made the cast the trout bounded from the water and met the fly in the air a foot or more above the surface; missing it he dropped upon the water, only to turn about and strike viciously a second time at the fly just as it touched the surface; though he again missed the fly, the hook caught him in the lower jaw from the outside, and then began a fight which would delight the heart of any angler. His first effort was to reach the bottom of the pool, then, doubling upon the line, he made three jumps from the water in quick succession, clearing the surface in each instance from one to four feet, and every time doing his utmost to free himself from the hook by shaking his head as vigorously as a dog shakes a rat. Then he would rush wildly about in the large pool, now attempting to go down over the riffle below the pool, now trying the opposite direction, and often striving to hide under one or the other of the banks. It was easy to handle the fish when the dash was made up or down stream or for the opposite side, but when he turned about and made a rush for the protection of the overhanging bank upon which the angler stood it was not easy to keep the line taut. Movements such as these were frequently repeated, and two more leaps were made. But finally he was worn out after as honest a fight as trout ever made."

"The rainbow takes the fly so readily that there is no reason for resorting to grasshoppers, salmon eggs, or other bait. It is a fish whose gaminess will satisfy the most exacting of expert anglers and whose readiness to take any proper line will please the most impatient of inexperienced amateurs."

The steelhead (*Salmo rivularis*) is a large trout, reaching 12 to 20 pounds in weight, found abundantly in river estuaries and sometimes in lakes from Lynn Canal to Santa Barbara. The spent fish abound in the rivers in spring at the time of the salmon run. The species is rarely canned, but is valued for shipment in cold storage. Its bones are much more firm than those of the salmon—a trait unfavorable for canning purposes. The flesh when not spent after spawning is excellent. The steelhead does not die after spawning, as all the Pacific salmon do.

It is thought by some anglers that the young fish hatched in the

brooks from eggs of the steelhead remain in mountain streams from six to thirty-six months, going down to the sea with the high waters of spring, after which they return to spawn as typical steelhead trout. I now regard this view as unfounded. In my experience the rainbow and the steelhead are always distinguishable: the steelhead abounds where the rainbow trout is unknown; the scales in the steelhead are always smaller (about 155) than in typical rainbow trout; finally, the small size of the head in the steelhead is always distinctive.

The Kamloops trout, described by the writer from the upper Columbia, seems to be a typical steelhead as found well up the rivers away from the sea. Derived from the steelhead, but apparently quite distinct from it, are three very noble trout, all confined so far as yet known to Lake Crescent in northwestern Washington. These are the crescent trout, *Salmo crescentis*, the Beardslee trout, *Salmo beardsleei*, and the long-headed trout, *Salmo bathæcetor*. The first two, discovered by Admiral L. A. Beardslee, are trout of peculiar attractiveness and excellence. The third is a deep-water form, never rising to the surface, and caught only on set lines. Its origin is still uncertain, and it may be derived from some type other than the steelhead.

CUTTHROAT OR RED-THROATED TROUT.—This species has much smaller scales than the rainbow trout or steelhead, the usual number in a longitudinal series being 160 to 170. Its head is longer (about four times in length to base of caudal). Its mouth is proportionately larger, and there is always a narrow band of small teeth on the hyoid bone at the base of the tongue. These teeth are always wanting in *Salmo irideus* and *rivularis*, in which species the rim of the tongue only has teeth. The color in *Salmo clarkii* is, as in other species, exceedingly variable. In life there is always a deep-red blotch on the throat, between the branches of the lower jaw and the membrane connecting them. This is not found in other species, or is reduced to a narrow strip or pinkish shade. It seems to be constant in all varieties of *Salmo clarkii*, at all ages, thus furnishing a good distinctive character. It is the sign manual of the Sioux Indians, and the anglers have already accepted from this mark the name of cutthroat trout. The cutthroat trout of some species is found in every suitable river and lake in the Great Basin of Utah, in the streams of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. It is also found throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, the coast-wise islands of southeastern Alaska (Baranof, etc.), to Kadiak and Bristol Bay, probably no stream or lake suitable for trout-life being without it. In California the species seems to be comparatively rare, and its range rarely extending south of Cape Mendocino. Large sea-run individuals analogous to the steelheads are sometimes found in the mouth of the Sacramento. In Washington and Alaska this species



regularly enters the sea. In Puget Sound it is a common fish. These sea-run individuals are more silvery and less spotted than those found in the mountain streams and lakes. The size of *Salmo clarkii* is subject to much variation. Ordinarily four to six pounds is a large size; but in certain favored waters, as Lake Tahoe, and the fjords of southeastern Alaska, specimens from 20 to 30 pounds are occasionally taken.

Those species or individuals dwelling in lakes of considerable size, where the water is of such temperature and depth as insures an ample food-supply, will reach a large size, while those in a restricted environment, where both the water and food are limited, will be small directly in proportion to these environing restrictions. The trout of the Klamath Lakes, for example, reach a weight of at least 17 pounds, while in Fish Lake in Idaho mature trout do not exceed 8 to 9½ inches in total length or one-fourth pound in weight. In small creeks in the Sawtooth Mountains and elsewhere they reach maturity at a length of 5 or 6 inches, and are often spoken of as brook-trout and with the impression that they are a species different from the larger ones found in the lakes and larger streams. But as all sorts and gradations between these extreme forms may be found in the intervening and connecting waters, the differences are not even of subspecific significance.

Dr. Evermann observes: "The various forms of cutthroat trout vary greatly in game qualities; even the same subspecies in different waters, in different parts of its habitat, or at different seasons, will vary greatly in this regard. In general, however, it is perhaps a fair statement to say that the cutthroat trout are regarded by anglers as being inferior in gaminess to the Eastern brook-trout. But while this is true, it must not by any means be inferred that it is without game qualities, for it is really a fish which possesses those qualities in a very high degree. Its vigor and voraciousness are determined largely, of course, by the character of the stream or lake in which it lives. The individuals which dwell in cold streams about cascades and seething rapids will show marvelous strength and will make a fight which is rarely equaled by its Eastern cousin; while in warmer and larger streams and lakes they may be very sluggish and show but little fight. Yet this is by no means always true. In the Klamath Lakes, where the trout grow very large and where they are often very logy, one is occasionally hooked which tries to the utmost the skill of the angler to prevent his tackle from being smashed and at the same time save the fish."

Of the various forms derived from *Salmo clarkii*, some mere varieties, some distinct species, the following are among the most marked:

*Salmo henshawi*, the trout of Lake Tahoe and its tributaries and outlet, Truckee River, found in fact also in the Humboldt and the Carson and throughout the basin of the former glacial lake called Lake Lahontan. This is a distinct species from *Salmo clarkii* and must be regarded



as the finest of all the cutthroat trout. It is readily known by its spotted belly, the black spots being evenly scattered over the whole surface of the body, above and below. This is an excellent game-fish, and from Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake it is brought in large numbers to the markets of San Francisco. In the depths of Lake Tahoe, which is the finest mountain lake of the Sierra Nevada, occurs a very large variety which spawns in the lake, *Salmo henshawi tahoensis*. This reaches a weight of twenty-eight pounds.

In the Great Basin of Utah is found a fine trout, very close to the ordinary cutthroat of the Columbia, from which it is derived. This is known as *Salmo clarkii virginalis*. In Utah Lake it reaches a large size.

In Waha Lake in Washington, a lake without outlet, is found a small trout with peculiar markings, called *Salmo clarkii bouvieri*.

In the headwaters of the Platte and Arkansas rivers is the small green-back trout, green or brown, with red throat-patch and large black spots. This is *Salmo clarkii stomias*, and it is especially fine in St. Vrain's River and the streams of Estes Park. In Twin Lakes, a pair of glacial lakes tributary of the Arkansas near Leadville, is found *Salmo clarkii macdonaldi*, the yellow-finned trout, a large and very handsome species living in deep water, and with the fins golden yellow. This approaches the Colorado trout, *Salmo clarkii pleuriticus*, and it may be derived from the latter, although it occurs in the same waters as the very different green-back trout, or *Salmo clarkii stomias*.

Two fine trout derived from *Salmo clarkii* have been lately discovered by Dr. Daniel G. Elliot in Lake Southerland, a mountain lake near Lake Crescent, but not connected with it, the two separated from the sea by high waterfalls. These have been described by Dr. Seth E. Meek as *Salmo jordani*, the "spotted trout" of Lake Southerland, and *Salmo declivifrons*, the "salmon trout." These seem to be distinct forms or sub-species produced through isolation.

The Rio Grande trout (*Salmo clarkii spilurus*) is a large and profusely spotted trout, found in the headwaters of the Rio Grande, the mountain streams of the Great Basin of Utah, and as far south as the northern part of Chihuahua. Its scales are still smaller than those of the ordinary cutthroat trout, and the black spots are chiefly confined to the tail. Closely related to it is the trout of the Colorado Basin, *Salmo clarkii pleuriticus*, a large and handsome trout with very small scales, much sought by anglers in western Colorado, and abounding in all suitable streams throughout the Colorado Basin.

HUCHO, THE HUCHEN.—The genus *Hucho* has been framed for the Huchen or Rothfisch (*Hucho hucho*) of the Danube, a very large trout, differing from the genus *Salmo* in having no teeth on the shaft of the vomer, and from the *Salvelini* at least in form and coloration. The

huchen is a long and slender, somewhat pike-like fish, with depressed snout and strong teeth. The color is silvery, sprinkled with small black dots. It reaches a size little inferior to that of the salmon, and it is said to be an excellent food-fish. In northern Japan is a similar species, *Hucho blackstoni*, locally known as Ito, a large and handsome trout with very slender body, reaching a length of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. It is well worthy of introduction into American and European waters.

**SALVELINUS, THE CHARR.**—The genus *Salvelinus* comprises the finest of the *Salmonidæ*, from the point of view of the angler or the artist. In England the species are known as charr or char, in contradistinction to the black-spotted species of *Salmo*, which are called trout. The former name has unfortunately been lost in America, where the name "trout" is given indiscriminately to both groups, and, still worse, to numerous other fishes (*Micropterus*, *Hexagrammos*, *Cynoscion*, *Agonostomus*) wholly unlike the *Salmonidæ* in all respects. It is sometimes said that "the American brook-trout is no trout, nothing but a charr," almost as though "charr" were a word of reproach. Nothing higher, however, can be said of a salmonoid than that it is a "charr." The technical character of the genus *Salvelinus* lies in the form of its vomer. This is deeper than in *Salmo*; and when the flesh is removed the bone is found to be somewhat boat-shaped above, and with the shaft depressed and out of the line of the head of the vomer. Only the head or chevron is armed with teeth, and the shaft is covered by skin.

In color all the charrs differ from the salmon and trout. The body in all is covered with round spots which are paler than the ground color, and crimson or gray. The lower fins are usually edged with bright colors. The sexual differences are not great. The scales, in general, are smaller than in other *Salmonidæ*, and they are imbedded in the skin to such a degree as to escape the notice of casual observers and even of most anglers.

"One trout scale in the scales I'd lay  
(if trout had scales), and 'twill outweigh  
The wrong side of the balances."—LOWELL.

The charrs inhabit, in general, only the clearest and coldest of mountain streams and lakes, or bays of similar temperature. They are not migratory, or only to a limited extent. In northern regions they descend to the sea, where they grow much more rapidly and assume a nearly uniform silvery-gray color. The different species are found in all suitable waters throughout the northern parts of both continents, except in the Rocky Mountains and Great Basin, where only the black-spotted trout occur. The number of species of charr is very uncertain, as, both in America and Europe, trivial variations and individual peculiarities have been raised to the rank of species. More types, however, seem to be represented in America than in Europe.

The only really well-authenticated species of charr in European waters is the red charr, sälbbling, or ombre chevalier (*Salvelinus alpinus*). This species is found in cold, clear streams in Switzerland, Germany, and throughout Scandinavia and the British Islands. Compared with the American charr or brook-trout, it is a slenderer fish, with smaller mouth, longer fins, and smaller red spots, which are confined to the sides of the body. It is a "gregarious and deep-swimming fish, shy of taking the bait and feeding largely at night-time. It appears to require very pure and mostly deep water for its residence." It is less tenacious of life than the trout. It reaches a weight of from one to five pounds, probably rarely exceeding the latter in size. The various charr described from Siberia are far too little known to be enumerated here.

Of the American charr the one most resembling the European species is the Rangeley lake-trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*). The exquisite little fish is known in the United States only from the Rangeley chain of lakes in western Maine. This is very close to the Greenland charr, *Salvelinus stagnalis*, a beautiful species of the far north. The Rangeley trout is much slenderer than the common brook-trout, with much smaller head and smaller mouth. In life it is dark blue above, and the deep-red spots are confined to the sides of the body. The species rarely exceeds the length of a foot in the Rangeley Lakes, but in some other waters it reaches a much larger size. So far as is known it keeps itself in the depths of the lake until its spawning season approaches, in October, when it ascends the stream to spawn.

Still other species of this type are the Sunapee trout, *Salvelinus aureolus*, a beautiful charr almost identical with the European species, found in numerous ponds and lakes of eastern New Hampshire and neighboring parts of Maine. Mr. Garman regards this trout as the offspring of an importation of the ombre chevalier and not as a native species, and in this view he may be correct. *Salvelinus alipes* of the far north may be the same species. Another remarkable form is the Lac de Marbre trout of Canada, *Salvelinus marstoni* of Garman.

In Arctic regions another species, called *Salvelinus naresi*, is very close to *Salvelinus oquassa* and may be the same.

Another beautiful little charr, allied to *Salvelinus stagnalis*, is the Floeberg charr (*Salvelinus arcturus*). This species has been brought from Victoria Lake and Floeberg Beach, in the extreme northern part of Arctic America, the northernmost point whence any salmonoid has been obtained.

The American charr, or, as it is usually called, the brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), although one of the most beautiful of fishes, is perhaps the least graceful of all the genuine charrs. It is technically distinguished by the somewhat heavy head and large mouth, the maxillary bone reaching more or less beyond the eye. There are no teeth

on the hyoid bone, traces at least of such teeth being found in nearly all other species. Its color is somewhat different from that of the others, the red spots being large and the black more or less mottled and barred with darker olive. The dorsal and caudal fins are likewise barred or mottled, while in the other species they are generally uniform in color. The brook-trout is found only in streams east of the Mississippi and Saskatchewan. It occurs in all suitable streams of the Alleghany region and the Great Lake system, from the Chattahoochee River in northern Georgia northward at least to Labrador and Hudson Bay, the northern limits of its range being as yet not well ascertained. It varies greatly in size, according to its surroundings, those found in lakes being larger than those resident in small brooks. Those found farthest south, in the headwaters of the Chattahoochee, Savannah, Catawba, and French Broad, rarely pass the dimensions of fingerlings. The largest specimens are recorded from the sea along the Canadian coast. These frequently reach a weight of ten pounds; and from their marine and migratory habits, they have been regarded as forming a distinct variety (*Salvelinus fontinalis immaculatus*), but this form is merely a sea-run brook-trout. The largest fresh-water specimens rarely exceed seven pounds in weight. Some unusually large brook-trout have been taken in the Rangeley Lakes, the largest known to me having a reputed weight of eleven pounds. The brook-trout is the favorite game-fish of American waters, preëminent in wariness, in beauty, and in delicacy of flesh. It inhabits all clear and cold waters within its range, the large lakes and the smallest ponds, the tiniest brooks and the largest rivers; and when it can do so without soiling its aristocratic gills on the way, it descends to the sea and grows large and fat on the animals of the ocean. Although a bold biter it is a wary fish, and it often requires much skill to capture it. It can be caught, too, with artificial or natural flies, minnows, crickets, worms, grasshoppers, grubs, the spawn of other fish, or even the eyes or cut pieces of other trout. It spawns in the fall, from September to late in November. It begins to reproduce at the age of two years, then having a length of about six inches. In springtime the trout delight in rapids and swiftly running water; and in the hot months of midsummer they resort to deep, cool, and shaded pools. Later, at the approach of the spawning season, they gather around the mouths of cool, gravelly brooks, whither they resort to make their beds. (Hallock.)

The brook-trout adapts itself readily to cultivation in artificial ponds. It has been successfully transported to Europe, and it is already abundant in certain streams in England, in California, and elsewhere.

In Dublin Pond, New Hampshire, is a gray variety, without red spots, called *Salvelinus agassizi*.

The "Dolly Varden" trout, or malma (*Salvelinus malma*), is very



similar to the brook-trout, closely resembling it in size, form, color, and habits. It is found always to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, in the streams of northern California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, Alaska, and Kamtchatka, as far as the Kurile Islands. It abounds in the sea in the northward, and specimens of 10 to 12 pounds weight are not uncommon in Puget Sound and especially in Alaska. The Dolly Varden trout is, in general, slenderer and less compressed than the Eastern brook-trout. The red spots are found on the back of the fish as well as on the sides, and the back and upper fins are without the blackish marblings and blotches seen in *Salvelinus fontinalis*. In value as food, in beauty, and in gaminess, *Salvelinus malma* is very similar to its Eastern cousin.

In Alaska the Dolly Varden, locally known as salmon trout, is very destructive to the eggs of the salmon, and countless numbers are taken in the salmon nets of Alaska and thrown away as useless by the canners. In every coastwise stream of Alaska the water fairly "boils" with these trout. They are, however, not found in the Yukon. In northern Japan occurs *Salvelinus pluvius*, the Iwana, a species very similar to the Dolly Varden, but not so large or so brightly colored. In the Kurile region and Kamtchatka is another large charr, *Salvelinus kundscha*, with the spots large and cream-color instead of crimson.

CRISTIVOMER, THE GREAT LAKE TROUT.—Allied to the true charrs, but now placed by us in a different genus, *Cristivomer*, is the Great Lake trout, otherwise known as Mackinaw trout, longe, or togue (*Cristivomer namaycush*). Technically this fish differs from the true charrs in having on its vomer a raised crest behind the chevron and free from the shaft. This crest is armed with strong teeth. There are also large hooked teeth on the hyoid bone, and the teeth generally are proportionately stronger than in most of the other species. The Great Lake trout is grayish in color, light or dark according to its surroundings; and the body is covered with round paler spots, which are gray instead of red. The dorsal and caudal fins are marked with darker reticulations, somewhat as in the brook-trout. This noble species is found in all the larger lakes from New England and New York to Wisconsin, Montana, the Mackenzie River, and in all the lakes tributary to the Yukon in Alaska. We have taken examples from Lake Bennett, Lake Tagish, Summit Lake (White Pass), and have seen specimens from Lake La Hache in British Columbia. It reaches a much larger size than any *Salvelinus*, specimens of from 15 to 20 pounds weight being not uncommon, while it occasionally attains a weight of 50 to 80 pounds. As a food-fish it ranks high, although it may be regarded as somewhat inferior to the brook-trout or the whitefish. Compared with other salmonoids, the Great Lake trout is a sluggish, heavy, and ravenous fish. It has been known to eat raw potato, liver, and corn-cobs,—refuse thrown from

passing steamers. According to Herbert, "a coarse, heavy, stiff rod, and a powerful oiled hempen flaxen line, on a winch, with a heavy sinker; a cod-hook, baited with any kind of flesh, fish, or fowl,—is the most successful, if not the most orthodox or scientific, mode of capturing him. His great size and immense strength alone give him value as a fish of game; but when hooked he pulls strongly and fights hard, though he is a boring, deep fighter, and seldom if ever leaps out of the water, like the true salmon or brook-trout."

In the depths of Lake Superior is a variety of the Great Lake trout known as the Siscowet (*Cristivomer namaycush siskawitz*), remarkable for its extraordinary fatness of flesh. The cause of this difference lies probably in some peculiarity of food as yet unascertained.

## THE PARENT-STREAM THEORY OF THE RETURN OF SALMON.

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By DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
President of Leland Stanford Junior University.

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[From the Popular Science Monthly, November, 1903.]

It has been generally accepted as unquestioned, by packers and fishermen, that the salmon of the Pacific (king salmon, red salmon, silver salmon, humpback salmon, and dog salmon) all return to spawn to the very stream in which they were hatched. As early as 1880, the present writer placed on record his opinion that this theory was unsound. In a general way, most salmon return to the parent stream, because when in the sea the parent stream is the one most easily reached. The channels and runways which directed their course to the sea may influence their return trip in the same fashion. When the salmon is mature, the spawning season approaching, it seeks fresh water. Other things being equal, about the same number will run each year in the same channel. With all this, we find some curious facts. Certain streams will have a run of exceptionally large or exceptionally small red salmon. The time of the run bears some relation to the length of the stream: those who have farthest to go start earliest. The time of running bears also a relation to the temperature of the spawning grounds—where the waters cool off earliest, the fish run soonest.

The supposed evidence in favor of the parent-stream theory may be considered under three heads: \* (1) Distinctive runs in various streams, (2) Return of marked salmon, (3) Introduction of salmon into new streams followed by their return.

Under the first head it is often asserted of fishermen that they can distinguish the salmon of different streams. Thus the Lynn Canal red salmon are larger than those in most waters, and it is claimed that those of Chilcoot Inlet are larger than those of the sister streams at Chilcat. The red salmon of Red Fish Bay on Baranof Island (near Sitka) are said to be much smaller than usual, and those of the neighboring Necker Bay are not more than one third the ordinary size. Those of a small,

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\* See an excellent article by H. S. Davis in the "Pacific Fisherman" for July, 1903.

rapid stream near Nass River are more wiry than those of the neighboring large stream. The same claim is made for the different streams of Puget Sound, each one having its characteristic run. In all this there is some truth and perhaps more exaggeration. I noticed that the Chilcoot fish seemed deeper in body than those at Chilcat. The red salmon becomes compressed before spawning, and the Chilcoot fishes having a short run spawn earlier than the Chilcat fishes, which have many miles to go, the water being perhaps warmer at the mouth of the river which flows farthest from the parent ice-fields. The riper fishes run up the shorter river. In Bristol Bay, according to Dr. Gilbert, the great runs ascend sometimes one river, sometimes another. Perhaps some localities may meet the nervous reactions of small fishes while not attracting the large ones. In Necker Bay a few full-grown salmon run besides the little ones. A few dwarf individuals, two and three year olds, ripened prematurely, run in every salmon stream. These little fishes are nearly all males. Mr. H. S. Davis well observes that "until a constant difference has been demonstrated by a careful examination of large numbers of fish from each stream taken *at the same time*, but little weight can be attached to arguments of this nature."

It is doubtless true as a general proposition that nearly all salmon return to the region in which they were spawned. Most of them apparently never go far away from the mouth of the stream or the bay into which it flows. It is true that salmon are occasionally taken well out at sea and it is certain that the red salmon runs of Puget Sound come from outside the Straits of Fuca. There is, however, evidence that most species rarely go so far as that. When seeking shore, they usually reach the original channels.

In 1880, the writer, studying the king salmon of the Columbia, used the following words, which he has not had occasion to change :

It is the prevailing impression that the salmon have some special instinct which leads them to return to spawn in the same spawning grounds where they were originally hatched. We fail to find any evidence of this in the case of the Pacific Coast salmon, and we do not believe it to be true. It seems more probable that the young salmon hatched in any river mostly remain in the ocean within a radius of twenty, thirty or forty miles of its mouth. These, in their movement about in the ocean may come into contact with the cold waters of their parent rivers, or perhaps of any other river, at a considerable distance from the shore. In the case of the quinnat and the blueback, their "instinct" seems to lead them to ascend these fresh waters, and in a majority of cases these waters will be those in which the fishes in question were originally spawned. Later in the season the growth of the reproductive organs leads them to approach the shore and search for fresh waters, and still the chances are that they may find the original stream. But undoubtedly many fall salmon ascend, or try to ascend, streams in which no salmon was ever hatched. In little brooks about Puget Sound, where the water is not three inches deep, are often found dead or dying salmon, which have entered them for the purpose of spawning. It is said of the Russian River and other California rivers, that their mouths, in the time of low water in summer, generally become entirely closed by sandbars, and that the salmon, in their eagerness to ascend them, frequently fling themselves entirely out of water on the beach. But this does not prove that the salmon are guided by a marvelous geographical instinct which leads them to



their parent river in spite of the fact that the river can not be found. The waters of Russian River soak through these sandbars, and the salmon instinct, we think, leads them merely to search for fresh waters. This matter is much in need of further investigation; at present, however, we find no reason to believe that the salmon enter the Rogue River simply because they were spawned there, or that a salmon hatched in the Clackamas River is more likely, on that account, to return to the Clackamas than to go up the Cowlitz or the Des Chûtes.

Attempts have been made to settle this question by marking the fry. But this is a very difficult matter, indeed. Almost the only structure which can be safely mutilated is the adipose fin, and this is often nipped off by sticklebacks and other meddling fish. The following experiments have been tried, according to Mr. Davis:

In March, 1896, 5,000 king salmon fry were marked by cutting off the adipose fin, then set free in the Clackamas River. Nearly 400 of these marked fish are said to have been taken in the Columbia in 1898 and a few more in 1899. In addition a few were taken in 1898, 1899 and 1900 in the Sacramento River, but in much less numbers than in the Columbia. In the Columbia most were taken at the mouth of the river where most of the fishing was done, but a few were in the original stream, the Clackamas. It is stated that the fry thus set free in the Clackamas came from eggs obtained in the Sacramento—a matter which has, however, no bearing on the present case.

In the Kalama hatchery on the Columbia River, Washington, 2,000 fry of the quinnat or king salmon were marked in 1899 by a V-shaped notch in the caudal fin. Numerous fish thus marked were taken in the lower Columbia in 1901 and 1902. A few were taken at the Kalama hatchery, but some also at the hatcheries on Wind River and Clackamas River. At the hatchery on Chehalis River six or seven were taken, the stream not being a tributary of the Columbia, but flowing into Shoalwater Bay. None were noticed in the Sacramento. The evidence shows that the most who are hatched in a large stream tend to return to it, and that in general, most salmon return to the parent region.

There is no evidence that a salmon hatched in one branch of a river tends to return there rather than to any other. Experiments of Messrs. Rutter and Spalding in marking adult fish at Karluk would indicate that they roam rather widely about the island before spawning. A spawning fish set free in Karluk River was found three days later at Red River, sixty miles away on the opposite side of Kadiak Island.

The introduction of salmon into new streams may throw some light on this question. In 1897 and 1898, 3,000,000 young king salmon fry were set free in Papermill Creek near Olema, California. This is a small stream flowing into the head of Tomales Bay, and it had never previously had a run of salmon. In 1900, and especially in 1901, large quinnat salmon appeared in considerable numbers in this stream. One specimen weighing about sixteen pounds was sent to the present writer for identification. These fishes certainly returned to the parent stream, although this stream was one not at all fitted for their purpose.

But this may be accounted for by the topography of the bay. Tomales Bay is a long and narrow channel, about twenty miles long and from one to five in width, isolated from other rivers, and with but one tributary stream. Probably the salmon had not wandered far from it; some may not have left it at all. In any event, a large number certainly came back to the same place.

That the salmon rarely go far away is fairly attested. Schools of king salmon play in Monterey Bay, and others chase the herring about in the channels of southeastern Alaska. A few years since, Captain J. F. Moser, in charge of the Albatross, set gill nets for salmon at various places in the sea off the Oregon and Washington coast, catching none except in the bays.

Mr. Davis gives an account of the liberation of salmon in Chinook River, which flows into the Columbia at Baker's Bay:

It is a small, sluggish stream and has never been frequented by Chinook salmon, although considerable numbers of silver and dog salmon enter it late in the fall. A few years ago the State established a hatchery on this stream, and since 1898 between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Chinook fry have been turned out here annually. The fish are taken from the pound-nets in Baker's Bay, towed into the river in crates and then liberated above a dike which prevents their return to the Columbia. When ripe, the salmon ascend to the hatchery, some two or three miles farther up the river, where they are spawned.

The superintendent of the hatchery, Mr. Nic Hansen, informs me that in 1902, during November and December, quite a number of Chinook salmon ascended the Chinook River. About 150 salmon of both sexes were taken in a trap located in the river about four miles from its mouth. At first thought it would appear that these were probably fish which, when fry, had been liberated in the river, but unfortunately there is no proof that this was the case. According to Mr. Hansen, the season of 1902 was remarkable in that the salmon ran inshore in large schools, a thing which they had not done before for years. It is possible that the fish, being forced in close to the shore, came in contact with the current from the Chinook River, which, since the stream is small and sluggish, would not be felt far from shore. Once brought under the influence of the current from the river the salmon would naturally ascend that stream, whether they had been hatched there or not.

The general conclusion, apparently warranted by the facts at hand, is that the Pacific salmon, for the most part, do not go to a great distance from the stream in which they are hatched, that most of them return to the streams of the same region, a majority to the parent stream, but that there is no evidence that they choose the parental spawning grounds in preference to any other, and none that they will prefer an undesirable stream to a favorable one for the reason that they happen to have been hatched in the former.

Mr. John C. Callbreath, of Wrangel, Alaska, has long conducted a very interesting but very costly experiment in this line. About 1890, he established himself in a small stream called Jadeska on the west coast of Etolin Island, tributary to McHenry Inlet, Clarence Straits. This stream led from a lake, and in it a few thousand red salmon spawned, besides multitudes of silver salmon, dog salmon, and hump-back salmon. Making a dam across the stream, he helped the red salmon over it, destroying all the inferior kinds which entered the stream. He also established a hatchery for the red salmon, turning loose many thousand fry each year for about twelve years. This was done in the expectation that all the salmon hatched would return to Jadeska in about four years. By destroying all individuals of other species attempt-

ing to run, it was expected that these would become extinct so far as the stream is concerned.

The result of this experiment has been disappointment. After twelve years or more there has been no increase of red salmon in the stream, and no decrease of humpbacks and other humbler forms of salmon. Mr. Callbreath draws the conclusion that salmon run at a much greater age than has been supposed—perhaps at the age of sixteen years, instead of four. A far more probable conclusion is that the salmon set free by him have joined other bands bound for more suitable streams. It is indeed claimed that since the establishment of Callbreath's hatchery on Etolin Island, there has been a notable increase of the salmon run in various streams of Prince of Wales Island on the opposite side of Clarence Straits. But this statement, while largely current among the cannery men, and not improbable, needs verification.

We shall await with much interest the return of the millions of young salmon hatched in 1902, and turned loose in Naha stream. We may venture the prophecy that while a large percentage will return to Loring, many others will enter Yes Bay, Karta Bay, Moira Sound, and other red salmon waters along the line of their return from Dixon Entrance or the open sea.

## ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON IN THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.

By CLOUDSLEY RUTTER.

By courtesy of San Francisco Trade Journal.

*Editor Trade Journal:* After this generally poor season for salmon fisheries the question of artificial propagation is sure to be discussed, and I have already heard numerous complaints about its inefficiency. These complaints seem to me to be more or less unreasonable, and yet as they have a foundation in a fact, that is, in the small catch, and as it has been a large part of my work during the past several years to investigate both artificial and natural propagation, I shall be glad if you will publish my views on the question, which I send herewith.

Cannerymen and fishermen demand too much of the hatcheries. If there is not a big run of fish every season, the hatchery is a failure. In no other industry is such a demand made. Every few years there is a scarcity of cattle or hogs or bees, yet no one claims on that account that stock-breeding or bee-culture is a failure. The only difference is that we can determine the cause when there is a failure of cattle or hogs or bees, whereas we can not tell what destroys the salmon.

For the sake of argument, let us suppose that natural propagation is as efficient as artificial propagation, which averages above 85 per cent for the time that the two methods come into competition. That is, 85 per cent of the eggs taken by the hatcheries produce healthy fry ready for the ocean, after which time the product of artificial propagation has neither an advantage nor a disadvantage as compared with that from natural propagation; the conditions of the two are identical. And if we grant that natural propagation is equally effective with artificial, 85 per cent of all eggs deposited must produce fry ready for the ocean. That is, for each pair of quinnat salmon that spawn naturally, 5,100 fry begin their migration toward the ocean. Call it 5,000 for convenience. That makes 2,500 for each spawning salmon, male and female; or stated in another way, the increase is 2,500 fold.

Now, on an average from year to year, the number of salmon remains about the same. Therefore, 2,499 of these 2,500 swimming fishes must



perish, else there will be an increase. If only 2,498 perish there will be two survivors among the offspring of each salmon, four for each pair, and the increase will be one hundred fold. The conclusion is, therefore, that while only 15 per cent of the young are destroyed during the helpless stage before they are able to swim, including the egg stage, yet of those that do arrive at the age when they can swim and are supposed to be able to take care of themselves, 99.9 per cent perish before coming to maturity, which is absurd.

In fact, we know the contrary to be true. We see predaceous fishes and ducks gorging themselves with eggs and with alevins; we find dead eggs in the gravel very much more abundant than live eggs; we see the late spawning fishes tearing up the spawning beds of the earlier spawning fishes and killing the eggs in this way; and we see freshets covering the spawning beds with gravel or washing them away. We do not know, of course, what percentage is destroyed in this way, but none of these mishaps affect artificial propagation. The loss in artificial propagation lies almost wholly in eggs dying during incubation, and it is highly probable that such would die under any conditions.

Nothing is said above about the completeness of fertilization in natural propagation, for the reason that there are but little data on this point. What little we have point to a high percentage, but it can hardly exceed that of artificial propagation, which is practically complete, 99 per cent.

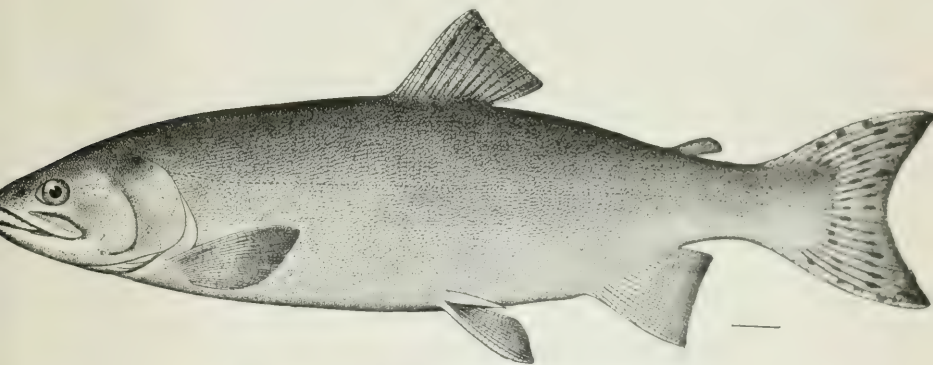
I do not mean to claim that artificial propagation is absolutely perfect, that there is no room for improvement; but the question of the improvement in methods is hardly pertinent to the present subject. The writer, in his report on the "Natural History of the Quinnet Salmon in the Sacramento River," gives as his personal opinion that the relative efficiency of natural and artificial propagation is about one per cent and eighty-five per cent respectively. (Bull. U. S. Fish Com., 1902, p. 137.) Further investigation only shows natural propagation to be of less value, if possible, than there stated.

There have been enough eggs deposited in the little streams tributary to Karluk Lake, Kadiak Island, Alaska, during the past season that more than two might be placed on each square foot of the surface of the lake, which comprises about fifty square miles! And this has been the poorest season ever known at that place. Surely if natural propagation approached anywhere near the efficiency of artificial propagation the ocean would be completely overrun with salmon. Think of 2,287,840,000 fry coming down one small river!

In general, there are two main causes for a scarcity of fish—a dearth of food, and a superabundance of enemies. The food of the growing salmon is largely small fishes. These may be scarce from ineffective propagation, lack of food, or superabundance of enemies, just as the salmon may be. But whatever the cause, if the small fishes are scarce, the salmon will go hungry or seek other feeding-grounds.

The superabundance of enemies is probably the most important factor in limiting the number of salmon. Their enemies during the egg and alevin stage have been mentioned above. After beginning to swim, the young salmon is a very active fish, and during his migration down the rivers to the ocean, when the young from the hatcheries are first exposed to the same dangers as those from the natural spawning beds, he is in no great danger from birds or fishes, with the exception of the Dolly Varden trout. While in fresh water the young salmon is too small to receive the attention of fish ducks, which feed largely on sculpins or minnows, while the cormorants feed on carp and (in Alaska) on trout that are larger than the young salmon.

We do not know the enemies in salt water, except that the quinnat feeds to some extent on young salmon. But other enemies are numerous enough. I recently examined 500 adult salmon for the pur-



QUINNAT, OR SACRAMENTO RIVER, SALMON.

pose of determining the number that had been injured in any way, as shown by scars, scratches, and scale abrasions, with the result showing that 11 per cent had received at least some slight injury, and that 5 per cent carried scars indicating that they had had really close calls for their lives. When 11 per cent have been in danger, and when 5 per cent have barely escaped with their lives, how many must there have been that did not escape? It seems certain that the salmon taken by the fishermen, numerous though they may be, are only a few in comparison with the number that perish before they meet the fishermen. Artificial propagation must not be held responsible for the safety of the fish among these dangers. And whatever the output of young from the hatcheries or from natural spawning beds, there are sure to be years of scarcity.

Artificial propagation of salmon has not yet reached such proportions as to entirely supplant natural propagation, with the exception of the work on the Sacramento River, and until such condition is reached,

ample provision must be made for salmon reaching their natural spawning beds. But this necessity fishermen do not heed. When the enemies of the salmon have been particularly abundant, and there is therefore a slack run, instead of fishing lightly and permitting as many as possible to ascend to the spawning streams, the contrary is the practice. The amount of fishing is quadrupled during poor years, and every fish that it is possible to take is taken, with the immediate result that but few salmon reach the spawning beds, and with the ultimate result that the small run will not only be repeated when the resulting offspring return as adults, but that it will be accentuated. Surely it will require great efforts on the part of artificial propagation to overcome the double odds of natural and human enemies, but of its ability to do so I have not the slightest doubt.

Artificial propagation is keeping up the supply of salmon in the Sacramento River. With one exception, there are now no natural spawning beds in the Sacramento basin that amount to anything. All of the Feather, Upper Sacramento, and Pit rivers, with their tributaries, have been practically abandoned, with the exception of the streams where the hatcheries are located. The only natural spawning beds still occupied are in the main river, between Redding and Tehama, which are yet visited by a considerable number of salmon. Otherwise, the salmon fisheries in the Sacramento are being kept up by the hatcheries; and what is being done in California can be done elsewhere.

1903.

CLOUDSLEY RUTTER.

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#### ADDENDA.—REPORT ON SALMON EGGS, 1904.

Since the foregoing has gone to print, other important and interesting figures relating to the take of salmon eggs at the Battle Creek and Mill Creek stations for the season of 1904 have become available, which would seem to bear out strongly the opinion of Mr. Rutter as to the value of artificial propagation of salmon in the Sacramento River.

In the report of Superintendent Shebley, of the Sisson hatchery, attention is called to his statement that the total number of salmon eggs handled at that station for 1903 aggregated 58,632,000, of which he says: "This was the largest number of salmon eggs ever hatched at one station in one season. It is the best record of any station on the Pacific Coast, and of commercial value second to none in the United States." To be added is the number of eggs, 5,522,900, shipped to our Eel River station; making a grand total of 64,154,900 eggs for 1903. For the season of 1904, at this date, December 10th, we have at the Sisson hatchery 35,000,000 eggs; at the Eel River hatchery, 6,590,000; or in round numbers, 42,000,000. In addition to these eggs, we have already hatched and liberated the fry resulting from 10,000,000 eggs



taken from the summer run at Baird station on the McCloud River. The number of eggs on hand and now in various stages of development at Battle Creek and Mill Creek spawning stations will bring up the total to over 90,000,000, taken from the fall run of salmon; which, with the 10,000,000 from the summer run, makes a grand total of 100,000,000 salmon ova handled at our hatcheries in 1904.

Under date of November 22, 1904, Capt. G. H. Lambson, Superintendent of the United States Bureau of Fisheries stations in California, says: "The Sacramento River presents the best example of the good results of fish culture and protection of any stream in the country of which I have knowledge. The river is full each year to overflowing in spite of the great number of canneries, cold-storage plants, packers, and fresh-fish dealers, and they are increasing every year. I doubt if there were ever more fish running in the river than during the past few years, even in the old days when it was said a man could walk across the river upon their backs. It looks to me as if we will have no more seasons of bad runs, provided we can keep up our present output, as each year for the past three has been grand. Of course there will be seasons when we will not take so many eggs owing to high water, but the runs will be good."

Quoting from his letter of December 5, 1904, he states: "There is a large run of fish in both Battle and Mill creeks and there is hardly any limit to be placed upon the number of eggs we could take if we had the room. We could have taken fully eighty to one hundred million at Battle Creek and about sixty million at Mill Creek if we could have fished daily. We have worked but one fishing crew at each place, and then only about two thirds of the time."

CALIFORNIA FISH COMMISSION.

December 20, 1904.



## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

S. F. No. 3679. In bank. August 7, 1903.

### AH KING vs. SUPERIOR COURT.

Application for writ of prohibition against the Police Court of the City and County of San Francisco—E. P. Mogan, Judge.

For Applicant—Wm. Hoff Cook.

For Respondent—Lewis F. Byington, District Attorney.

BY THE COURT: Petition for writ of prohibition.

The only question to be determined in this case is whether certain statutes relating to the preservation of fish and game are invalidated by the constitutional provision requiring acts of the Legislature to embrace but one subject. The contention of the petitioner is that fish and game are different subjects. The court is of the opinion that the preservation of fish and game is a single subject of legislation, and may properly be embraced in the same act.

Writ denied.

Crim. No. 1144. Department Two. June 20, 1904.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, PLAINTIFF AND  
RESPONDENT, *vs.* THOMAS J. MILES AND A. S. DINWIDDIE,  
DEFENDANTS AND APPELLANTS.

Appeal from the Superior Court of Sutter County—K. S. Mahon, Judge.

For Appellant—A. L. Shinn, T. H. Christianson, and A. H. Hewett.

For Respondent—U. S. Webb, Attorney-General; C. N. Post, Assistant Attorney-General.

Defendants were convicted on an information charging that on August 22, 1903, they were guilty "of the crime of setting and using a set-net in the waters of the State for the purpose of catching fish (a misdemeanor), committed as follows: That said (naming the defendants and the date) did then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously in the waters of the State of California, to wit, in the Sacramento Slough, in the said county of Sutter, \* \* \* set and use a certain set-net, that is, a net which was then and there secured and was not free to

drift with the current and with the tide, for the purpose of catching fish, \* \* \* contrary to the form," etc.

The trial court denied defendants' motion for a new trial and entered judgment on the verdict. Defendants appeal from the judgment and order.

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4. Defendants asked an instruction to the effect that there could be no conviction if the Sacramento Slough, mentioned in the information, at the time charged, had neither current nor tide. The court refused the instruction, and defendants now urge this as error. The information is laid under Section 636, Penal Code, which provides in part as follows: " \* \* \* Every person who shall set, use, or continue, or shall assist in setting, using, or continuing any pound, weir, set-net, trap, or any other fixed or permanent contrivance for catching fish in the waters of this State—and every net shall be considered a set-net that is secured in any way and not free to drift with the current or tide—is guilty of a misdemeanor," etc. It is contended that the jury should have been told that unless there was a current or tide there could be no offense under this section. There was evidence that this slough empties into the Sacramento River about a half mile above the mouth of Feather River; is three or four miles in length, about one hundred feet wide at its mouth and twelve feet deep, and about eighty feet wide where defendants' net was set. Except in midsummer, this slough drains the back country lands into the river, but in August the water of the slough has no perceptible current. Fish may and do pass freely up and down the slough from the river. The ownership of the lands bordering on the slough does not appear. Defendants offered to prove the ownership, but the court held the evidence to be immaterial, and no objection was made or exception taken to the ruling. Upon the authority of *People vs. Truckee Lumber Co.*, 116 Cal. 397: "The dominion of the State for the purpose of protecting its sovereign rights in the fish within its waters, and their preservation, for the common enjoyment of its citizens, \* \* \* extends to all waters within the State, public or private, wherein these animals are habited or accustomed to resort for spawning or other purposes, and through which they have freedom of passage to and from the public fishing-grounds of the State. To the extent that waters are the common passageway for fish, although flowing over lands entirely subject to private ownership, they are deemed for such purposes public waters, and subject to all laws of the State regulating the right of fishing." Citing cases. Whether or not the water of this slough, at the particular time defendants had their net set across it, was subject to movement by current or tide, is immaterial. They were forbidden by the law to use a set-net "in the waters of this State," *i. e.*, in any of the waters coming within the regulating

power of the State concerning the fish therein. The parenthetical words "free to drift with the current or tide" are but descriptive of the condition of a net; it must be free to drift and not be set or permanent.

It is advised that the judgment and order be affirmed.

CHIPMAN, C.

We concur:

COOPER, C.

GRAY, C.

For the reasons given in the foregoing opinion, the judgment and order are affirmed.

McFARLAND, J.

LORIGAN, J.

HENSHAW, J.

I desire to say further that while upon the record in this case it appears that appellant was not prejudiced by the guarded expressions of the court to the jury on the subject of their efforts to agree, still such expressions are hazardous, and it would be better for the court to say nothing on that subject. There might be cases where such remarks would be construed by the jury as urging an agreement to convict.

McFARLAND, J.

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Crim. No. 972. Department One. May 20, 1903.

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, RESPONDENT,  
*vs.* PAUL HAAGEN, APPELLANT.

Appeal from the Superior Court of Santa Clara County—W. G. Lorigan, Judge.

For Appellant—John E. Richards.

For Respondent—U. S. Webb, Attorney-General; A. A. Moore, Deputy Attorney-General, and James H. Campbell, District Attorney.

This is an appeal by the defendant from a judgment of the Superior Court convicting him of the offense of violating Section 634 of the Penal Code, declaring it unlawful for any person, between the 10th of September and the 16th of October of each year, to have in his possession or sell any fresh salmon.

1. It is urged that the Superior Court has no jurisdiction of the offense. The punishment provided for the offense is a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not less than one hundred and fifty days, or both. There is no maximum limit provided for either the fine or imprisonment. Section 19 of the Penal Code provides: "Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by the Code, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by

imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both." It is claimed that this section must be read into Section 634 and that the two taken together provide a limit to the maximum fine or imprisonment prescribed for the offense here charged, thus fixing a punishment which lodges jurisdiction in the justice's court. This precise question with relation to Section 636, which was in all respects similar as to the punishment, except that the minimum fine was one hundred dollars, and the minimum imprisonment fifty days, was before the court in bank, in *People vs. Tom Nop*, 124 Cal. 150, and was there decided contrary to the appellant's contention. Upon the authority of that case we must hold the proposition to be without merit.

2. The defendant also claims that the information does not state a public offense. The charging part of the information is that the defendant "on the 11th day of September, 1901, at the County and State aforesaid, willfully and unlawfully *have* in his possession and *sell* a certain quantity of fresh salmon, contrary," etc. It will be observed that the verbs "have" and "sell" in the foregoing clause are not in the proper tense; that the word "did" is omitted, or that the words should be "had" and "sold" respectively. We do not think there is any merit in this contention. No information is insufficient by reason of any defect or imperfection in matter of form which does not tend to the prejudice of a substantial right of the defendant upon the merits. (Penal Code, Section 960.) Upon appeal this court must give judgment without regard to technical errors or defects "which do not affect the substantial rights of the parties." (Penal Code, Section 1258.) No error or mistake in any pleading renders it invalid unless it has "actually prejudiced the defendant, or tended to his prejudice in respect to a substantial right." (Penal Code, Section 1404.) We can not see from the record that there was any difficulty on the part of any party concerned in the trial in ascertaining from the information precisely the nature and character of the offense charged, nor can we perceive how the defendant could have been prejudiced by the defect in the information in respect to any substantial right, or any right.

3. The further contention was made that the court erred in refusing to allow the defendant to offer evidence to show that the fish in question was caught prior to the 11th day of September, 1901. It will be noted that the charge, in effect, was that he had in his possession and sold the fish in question on the 11th day of September, which was the first day of the season provided by the statute. The claim of the defendant is that, if the fish were caught prior to the close season, they became articles of merchandise and the property of the person taking them, and hence, that the Legislature did not have the power to prohibit the sale of such merchandise, and could not restrict the right to



possess the same. It is also claimed that such a statute, if applied to fish caught or bought before the close season begins, is unjust and unreasonable. These questions were all thoroughly considered in *Ex Parte Maier*, 103 Cal. 476. In that case it was claimed that the fact that the game in question had been purchased in the State of Texas and brought into this State made it an article of merchandise, the possession of which the Legislature could not forbid. The court, however, held the contrary, and that case must be taken as decisive of the question.

We find no error in the record; and it is, therefore, ordered that the judgment be affirmed.

SHAW, J.

We concur:

ANGELLOTTI, J.

VAN DYKE, J.

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